

# Canadian Exports of Crude Oil and Natural Gas



October 2025

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# Updates From Last Publication on Jul. 25, 2025

- ▶ **Slide 6:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly data for Canadian exports (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slides 8-9:** Updated to reflect the latest data for Canadian exports (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slides 10-14:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly EIA data (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slides 16-19:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly EIA data (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slide 20:** Updated to reflect the latest data for Canadian exports (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slides 21-27:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly EIA data (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slide 28:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly Canadian crude oil re-export data (Aug. 2025)
- ▶ **Slides 29-31:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly EIA data (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slide 32:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly CER pipeline flows data (Jun. 2025)
- ▶ **Slides 33-34:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly EIA data (Jul. 2025)
- ▶ **Slide 38:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly data for Canadian & U.S. natural gas production (May 2025)
- ▶ **Slide 40-42:** Updated to reflect the latest monthly data for Canadian natural gas exports/imports (May 2025)

# Summary of Canadian Exports of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

## Crude Oil Export Highlights

- After meeting domestic refining needs in Western Canada and Ontario, almost all Canadian crude oil production is exported to the U.S. Historically, limited access to tidewater ports, specifically in Western Canada, has prevented oil from being sold abroad. For context, Canada exported roughly 80% of its total oil supply to the U.S. in 2024.
- Canada is the U.S.'s largest foreign crude oil supplier, making up over 60% of all U.S. imports in 2024, equating to roughly 9 times the next biggest supplier, Mexico. Canada's dominant position is due to our trade history, geographic proximity, integrated pipeline infrastructure, and compatible heavy crude oil.
- A lack of new pipeline takeaway capacity in recent years has ultimately limited the export potential for Canadian crude oil. The Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP) has increased Canadian oil exports to the U.S. West Coast. TMEP will also present an opportunity to ship oil to Japan, India, and SE Asia.

## Natural Gas Export Highlights

- The North American shale revolution has altered the natural gas supply/demand dynamic, turning Canada's sole export market, the U.S., into its main competitor. In 2024, Canada exported over 45% of its natural gas supply to the U.S. From 2010 to 2021, natural gas exports to the U.S. decreased by roughly 15% due to increased natural gas production in the northeast U.S., its main competitor.
- In Canada, tight gas plays in the Montney, Deep Basin, Duvernay, and other northwest Alberta and northeast BC areas offer significant development potential. Like oil, the growth of gas exports has been limited by pipeline constraints and the inability to tap into global markets via liquefied natural gas (LNG).
- Compared to the other top natural gas-producing countries, Canada has significantly lagged in the growth of its natural gas exports. Beginning in 2025, LNG exports from Canada's West Coast, via LNG Canada, will facilitate expansion into global markets. LNG Canada, Canada's first LNG export facility, successfully loaded its first cargo LNG in June 2025.

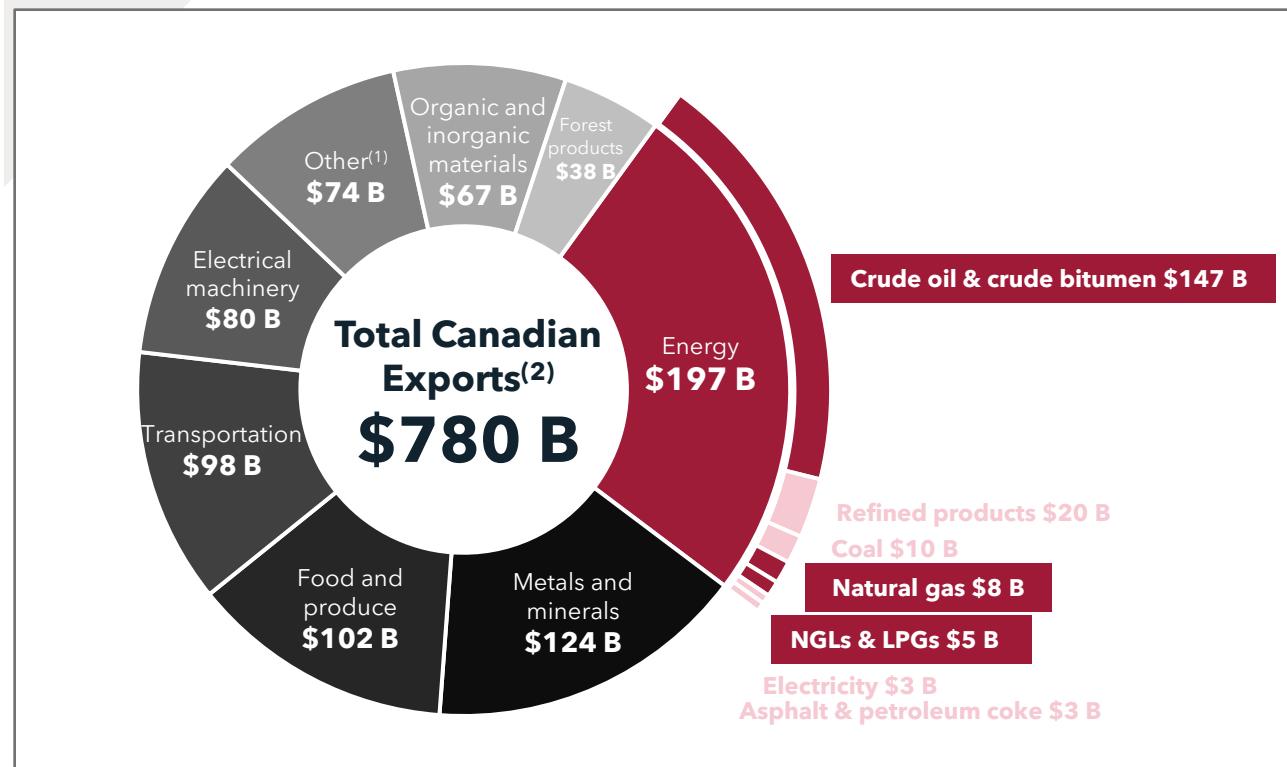
## Canadian Crude Oil & Natural Gas Exports (2024)

**~4.5 MMB/d  
Crude Oil & NGLs**

**~8.8 Bcf/d  
Natural Gas**

# Value of Canadian Exports by Category

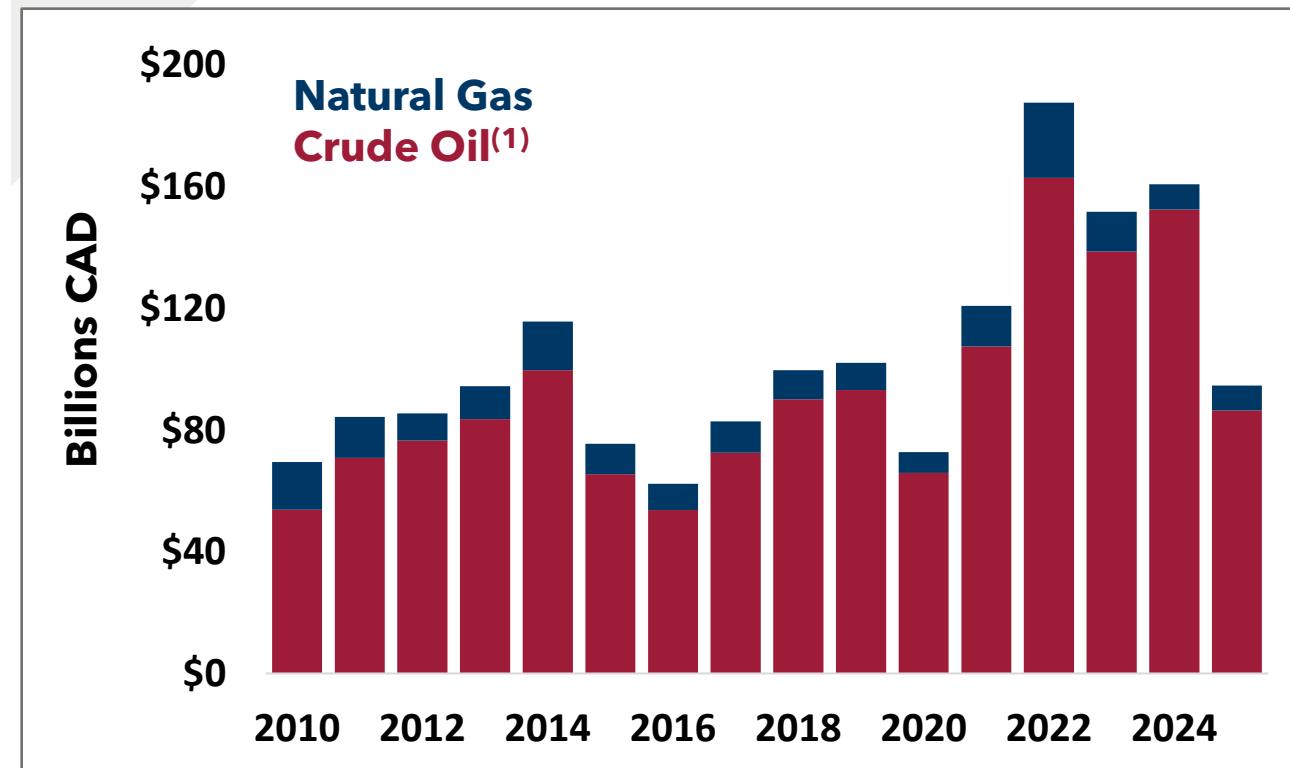
## Annual | 2024



- Combined, crude oil, NGLs, and natural gas exports accounted for \$160 billion in 2024, roughly 21% of total Canadian exports.
- The Canadian economy benefits greatly from crude oil and natural gas exports.
- By comparison, the export value of other major industries in Canada in 2024: plastics (\$22 B), aircraft & spacecraft (\$18 B), pharmaceuticals (\$15 B), iron & steel (\$12 B), paper & paperboard (\$11 B), and fertilizers (\$9 B).

# Canadian Crude Oil & Natural Gas Export Values

Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



From 2010 to 2021, combined crude oil and natural gas exports have ranged from approximately \$60 to \$120 billion per year, depending on commodity prices, before reaching a record high of roughly \$188 billion in 2022.

In 2024, Canadian crude oil<sup>(1)</sup> exports were \$153 billion, while natural gas exports were \$8 billion.

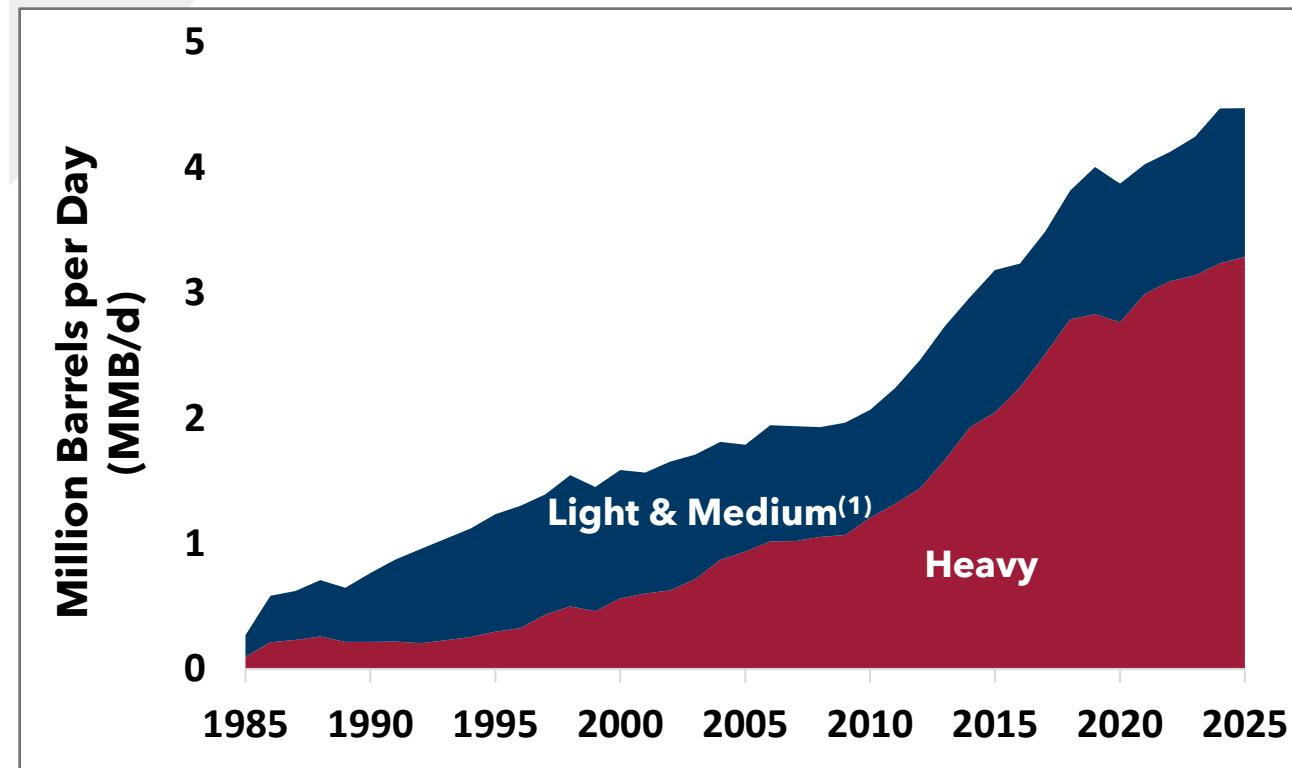
More recently, the value of crude oil and natural gas exports have benefited from elevated commodity prices, a weak Canadian dollar, and increasing production levels.

# Crude Oil Exports



# Canadian Crude Oil Exports

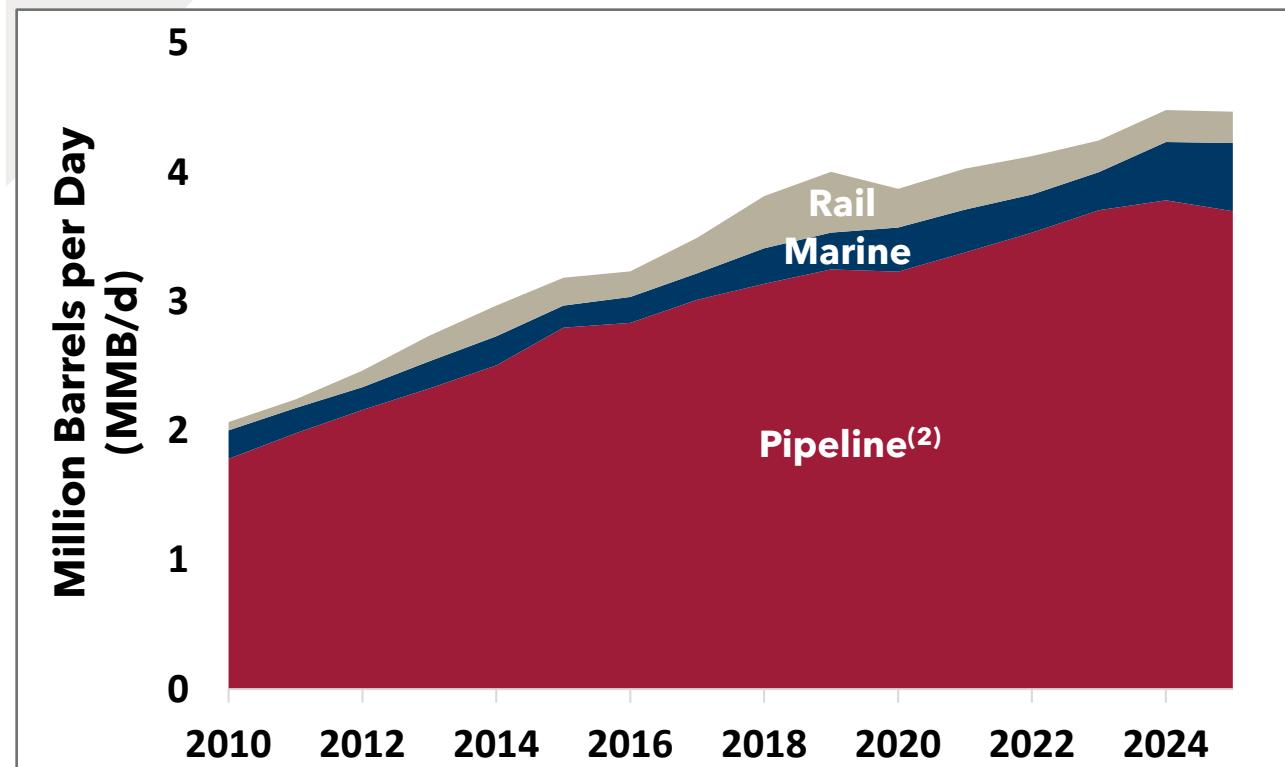
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- After meeting domestic refining needs in Western Canada, Ontario and Quebec, roughly 95% of Canadian crude oil exports are to the U.S. due to proximity and Canada's limited access to alternative trade partners.
- Integrated oil infrastructure built over 70+ years, supports a mutual relationship wherein the U.S. is the primary market for Canadian oil.
- In tandem with the development of Alberta's oil sands, Canada has steadily grown its crude oil exports, averaging ~4.5 MMB/d (72% heavy) in 2024, over double 2008 levels of ~2.0 MMB/d.

# Canada Crude Oil Exports<sup>(1)</sup> by Mode of Transportation

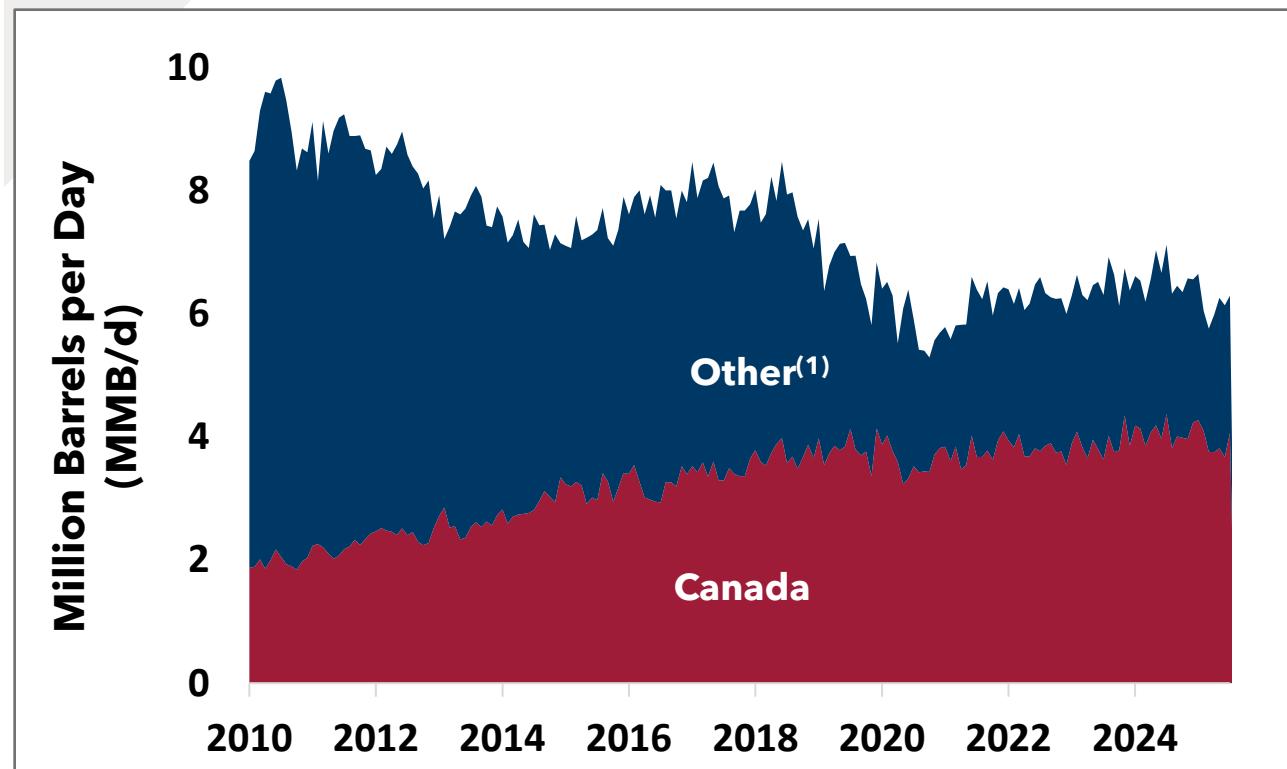
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- Canadian crude oil<sup>(1)</sup> is predominantly exported via pipelines, which accounted for roughly 85% of total export volumes in 2024.
- Canada's major crude oil export pipeline infrastructure includes the Aurora, Enbridge Mainline, Express, Keystone, Milk River, and Trans Mountain pipelines.
- A small percentage of crude oil is exported to tidewater via the Westridge Marine Terminal in Burnaby, B.C., and from offshore projects in Atlantic Canada.
- Crude-by-rail is the marginal transport option primarily used to transport crude oil to the U.S. Gulf Coast. This region accounted for ~70% of total Canadian rail shipments in 2024.

# U.S. Crude Oil Imports Canada vs. Other Sources

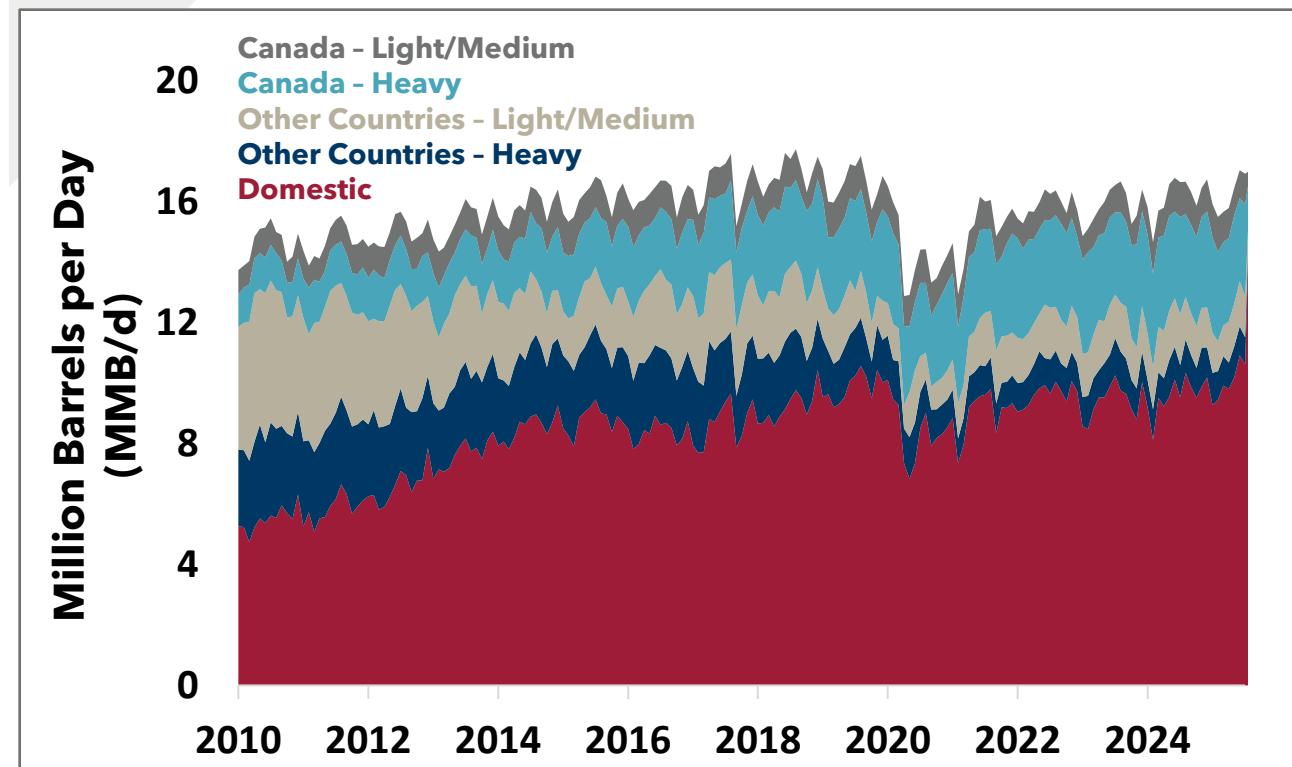
Monthly | Jan. 2010 to Jul. 2025



- The U.S. is home to one of the world's largest and most complex refinery systems, which requires significant crude oil imports.
- The proliferation of U.S. shale oil (a light oil) has diminished the need for crude oil imports. Since peaking at ~9.8 MMB/d in early 2010, total crude oil imports in the U.S. have decreased by over 30% to average 6.6 MMB/d in 2024.
- Despite this decrease, Canada has managed to steadily grow its U.S. exports. Canada now accounts for ~65% of all imports to the U.S. Canada's heavy oil is not substituted by U.S. domestic shale oil, a light crude oil.

# Total U.S. Refinery Throughput by Source

Monthly | Jan. 2010 to Jul. 2025



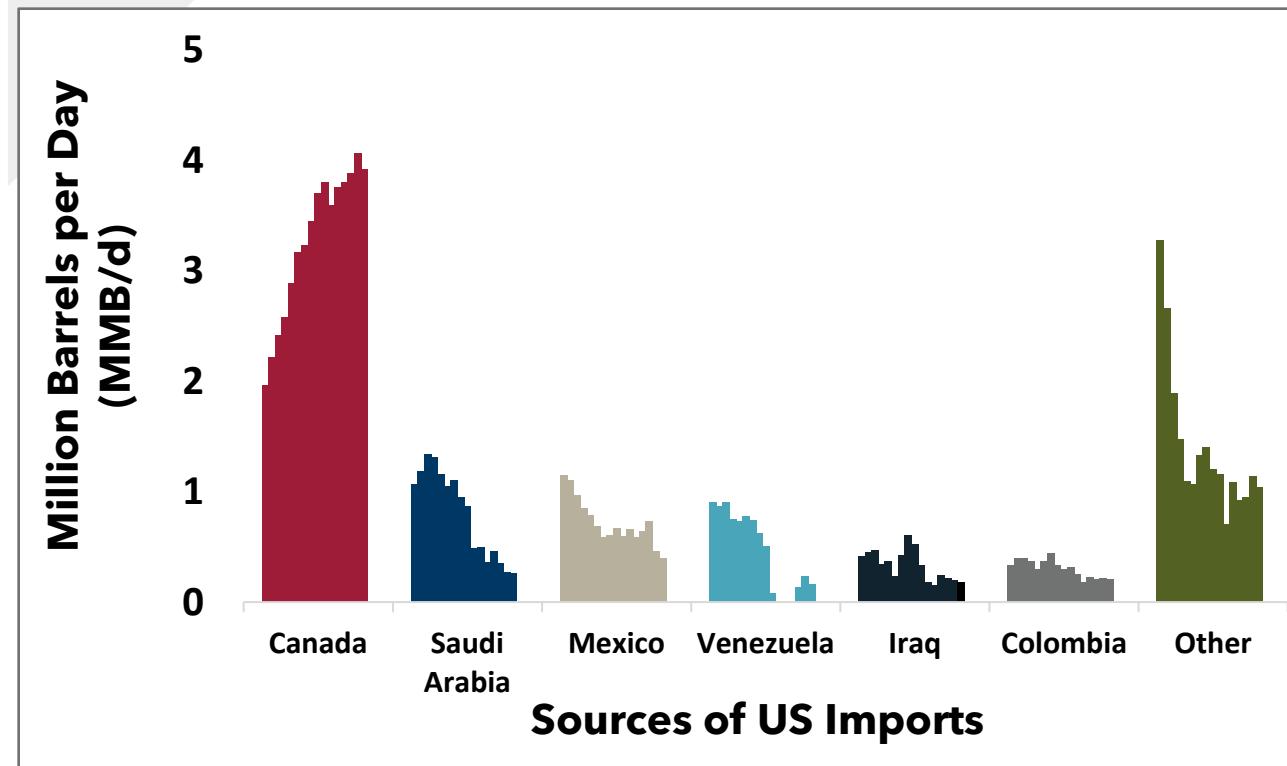
Domestic crude oil accounts for roughly 60% of U.S. refinery runs. The U.S. has now hit its refining capacity limit for processing light domestic shale oil and is exporting ~4.1 MMB/d of domestic crude oil production (2024 average) as a result.

The U.S. complex refineries (primarily in the Gulf Coast and Midwest) are built for processing heavy oils. Canadian heavy oil has been expanding market share in these regions, increasing by roughly 200% since 2010. Over the same period, Canadian light/medium crude as a source for U.S. refinery runs has remained relatively consistent, averaging around 1 MMB/d.

Canadian crude oil currently accounts for over 25% of total U.S. refinery demand.

# Total Annual U.S. Crude Oil Imports by Country

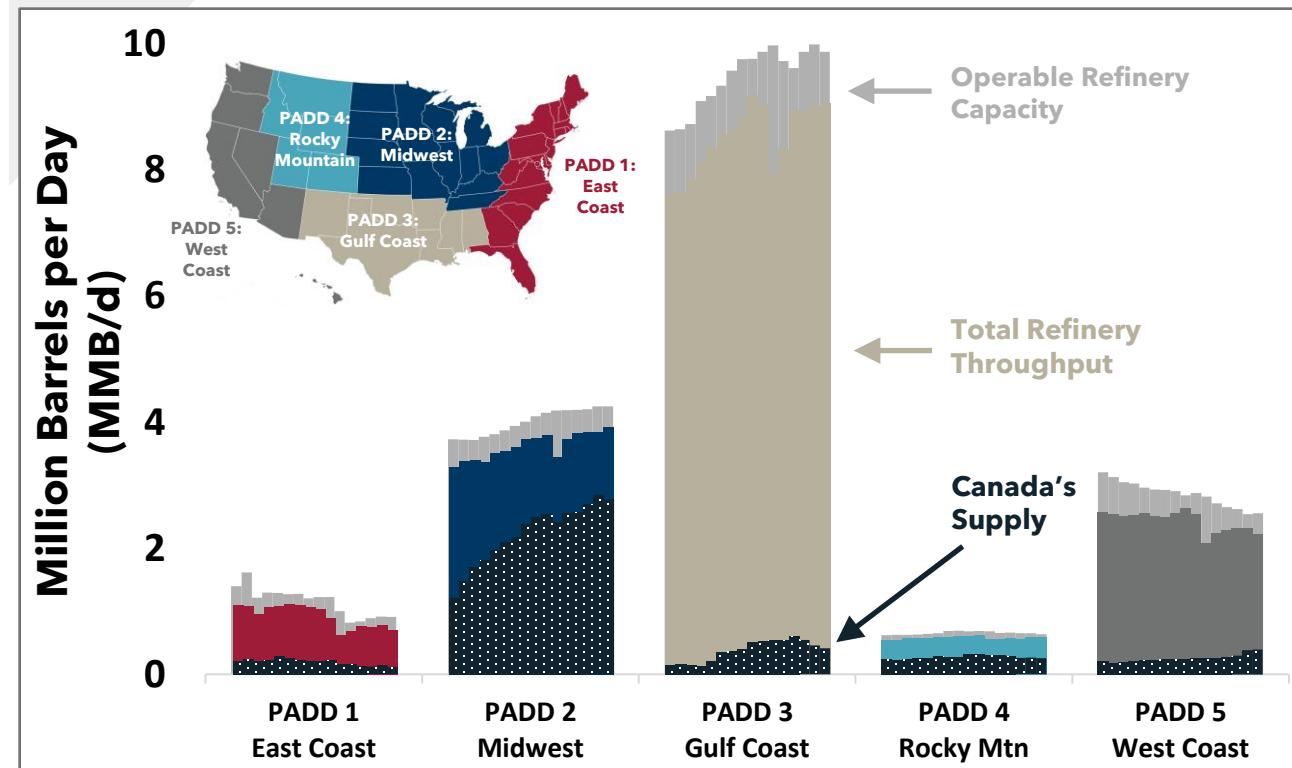
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- Canada is the dominant source of crude oil imports for the U.S. - roughly nine times larger than the next biggest supplier, Mexico (2024 average). Other major import sources include Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Iraq, and Colombia.
- In recent years, Canadian heavy crude has stepped in to fill the void left by Venezuela, which has faced sanctions, and a reduction from Mexico.
- Imports from Saudi Arabia have decreased, primarily because of the rise of U.S. domestic light oil.
- Canada is the ideal choice for displacing heavy crude oil from other suppliers.

# Total Annual U.S. Refinery Throughput by PADD

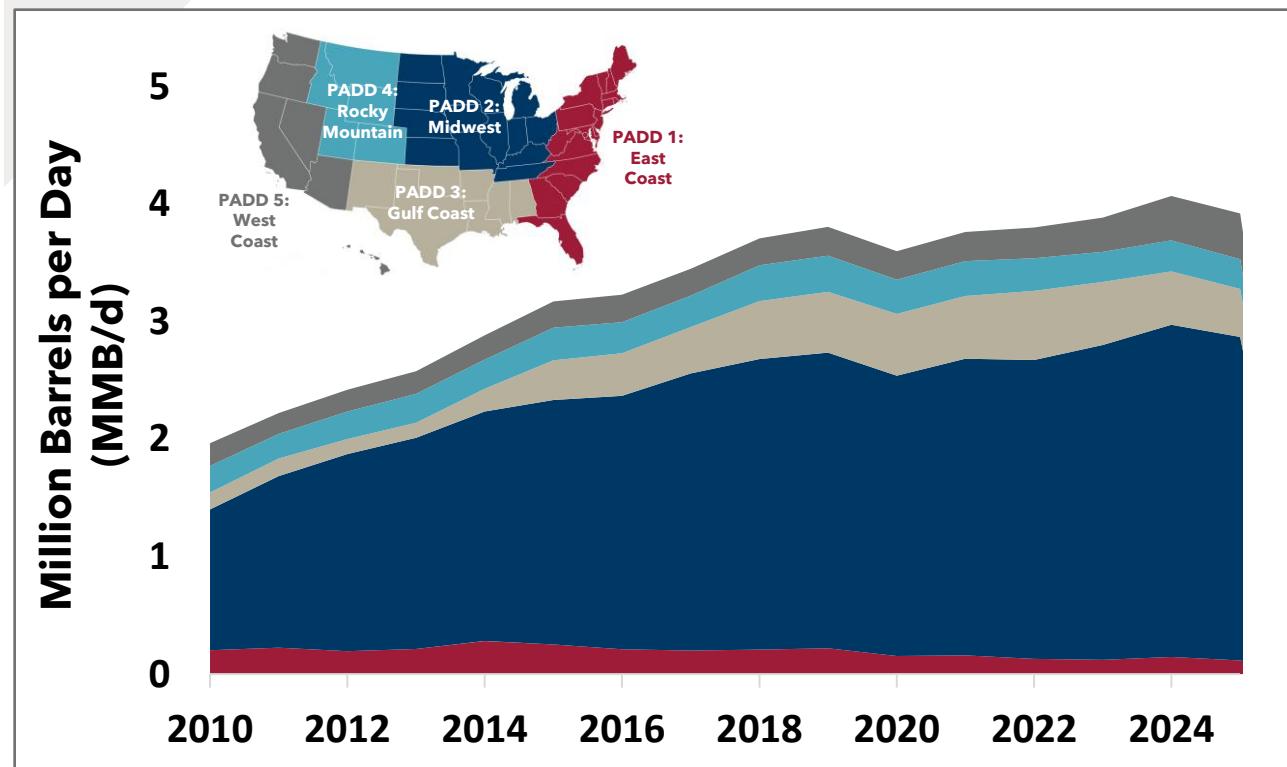
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- The U.S. refining complex is comprised of five districts, known as the Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs).
- Combined, the U.S. PADDs have approximately 18 MMB/d of operable refining capacity, with many refineries that process heavy crude oil.
- Canada is a key source of crude oil imports for PADDs 2 and 4, which are landlocked. Canada is a growing supplier to PADD 3, the largest refining region.
- PADDs 1, 3, and 5 are less reliant on Canada due to tidewater access and a lack of Canadian pipeline connections. The Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP) will facilitate increased marine exports to PADD 5.

# Canadian Crude Oil Exports by PADD

## Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- Canadian crude oil is vital to U.S. energy security. PADD 2 is currently the largest market for Canadian crude oil, accounting for over two-thirds of all Canadian crude oil exports to the U.S. in 2024 (equal to ~2.8 MMB/d), while PADDs 3-5 combined accounted for ~1.1 MMB/d in 2024.
- PADD 3 offers a potential opportunity for Canada to capture incremental market share amidst faltering supply from Venezuela and Mexico. Still, insufficient pipeline capacity limits this possibility.
- With the completion of the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP), Canada's market share in PADD 5 has increased.

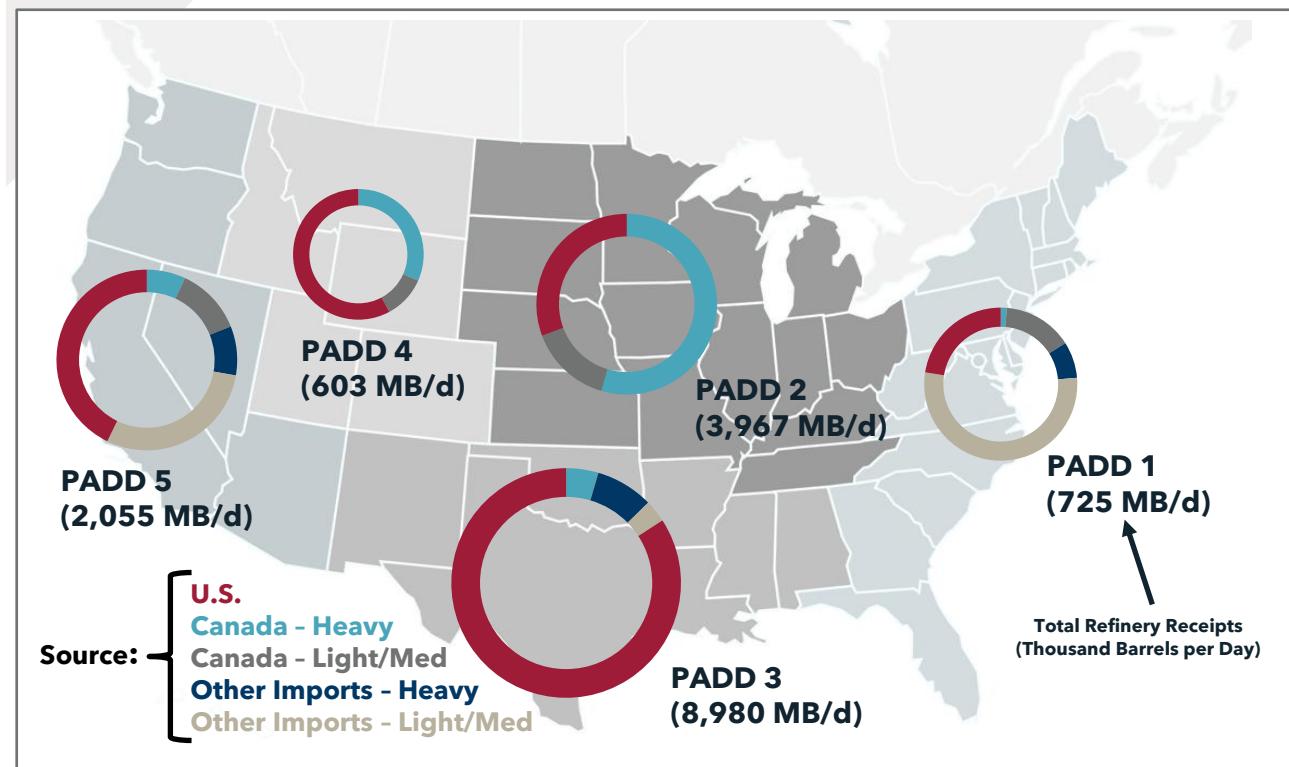
# New Market Opportunities via the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP)

- The TMEP has added 590 MB/d of incremental pipeline export capacity out of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, bringing the system's total pipeline capacity to approximately 890 MB/d.
- As part of the expansion project, three new docks were built at the existing Westridge Marine Terminal to accommodate increased tidewater access, facilitating growth in exports to PADD 5 (U.S. West Coast) and new market opportunities in Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and India.
- Canadian oil provides energy security and supply diversity for Eastern Asia markets. Based on estimates using SeaRates, Canada also has shorter seaborne transportation distances compared to competing grades of heavy crude from countries in Latin America and the Middle East to reach Asia.
- According to the Statistical Review of World Energy, total oil demand in Asia Pacific in 2024 was ~39 MMB/d, accounting for roughly 37% of global demand. From 2000 to 2024, oil demand in Asia Pacific has increased by approximately 84%. Based on the latest Short-Term Energy Outlook from the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the majority of global oil demand growth in 2025 is expected to be driven by non-OECD Asia, led by China and India.
- It remains to be seen how much Canadian crude oil will land in Asia, as demand in PADD 5 (California) should be strong, and the closest proximity market is the most economic.



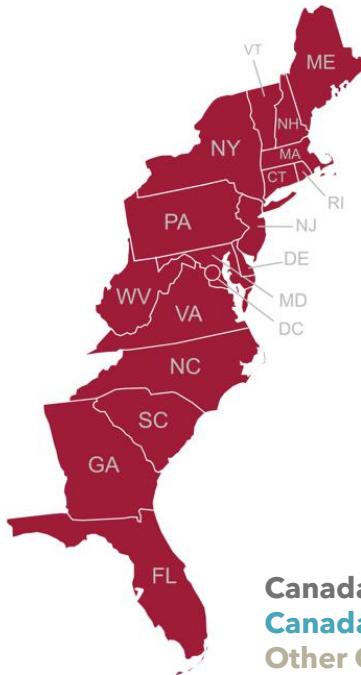
# U.S. Crude Oil Refinery Receipts by PADD and Source

Annual | 2025\*



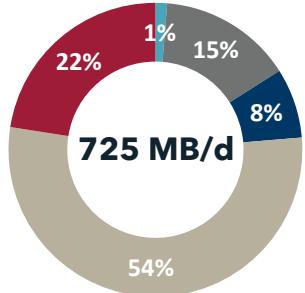
- With no access to alternative sources, PADDs 2 and 4 are landlocked and reliant upon Canadian crude oil imports to meet refinery demand.
- Conversely, PADDs 1, 3, and 5 have limited pipeline connections with Canada, and are less dependent on Canada due to tidewater access.
- Supply dynamics in PADD 3 have drastically changed in recent years as U.S. domestic production has surged, driven by the Permian Basin. In 2023, U.S. domestic supplies accounted for over 80% of PADD 3 feedstock demand. However, significant demand for heavy oil imports remains given the refinery complexion in the region.

# PADD 1 East Coast Snapshot



## PADD 1: East Coast

**2025\* Refinery Receipts:**

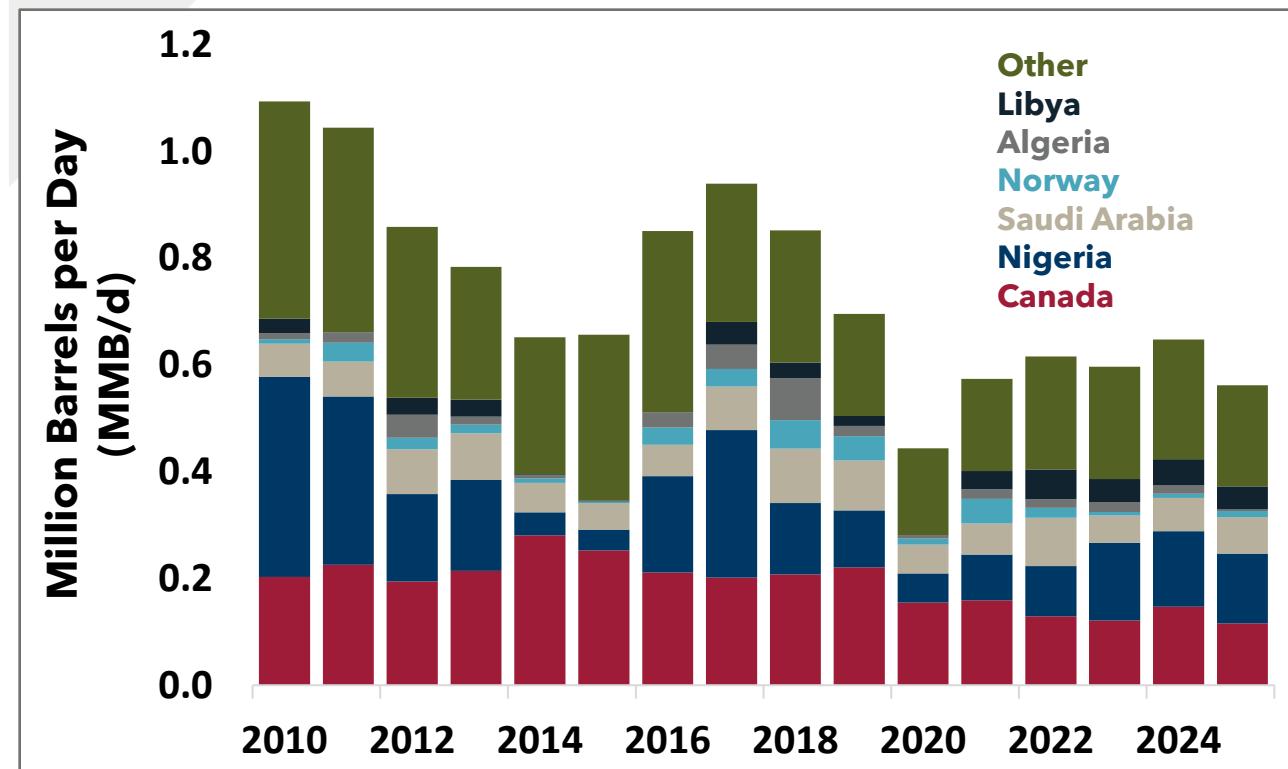


Canada - Light/Medium  
Canada - Heavy  
Other Countries - Light/Medium  
Other Countries - Heavy  
U.S.

- Region: U.S. East Coast
- Operable (Idle) Refineries: 7 (1)
- 2025\* Total Imports:** 562 MB/d
- 2025\* Canada Imports (Market Share):** 116 MB/d (21%)
- Top Importing Sources:** Canada, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Libya
- Canadian Infrastructure Connectivity:** PADD 1 is mostly isolated from Canada's major export pipeline infrastructure. As a result, most of the Canadian crude oil imported into the region is seaborne via offshore projects in Atlantic Canada, or by rail.

# PADD 1 Crude Oil Imports by Country

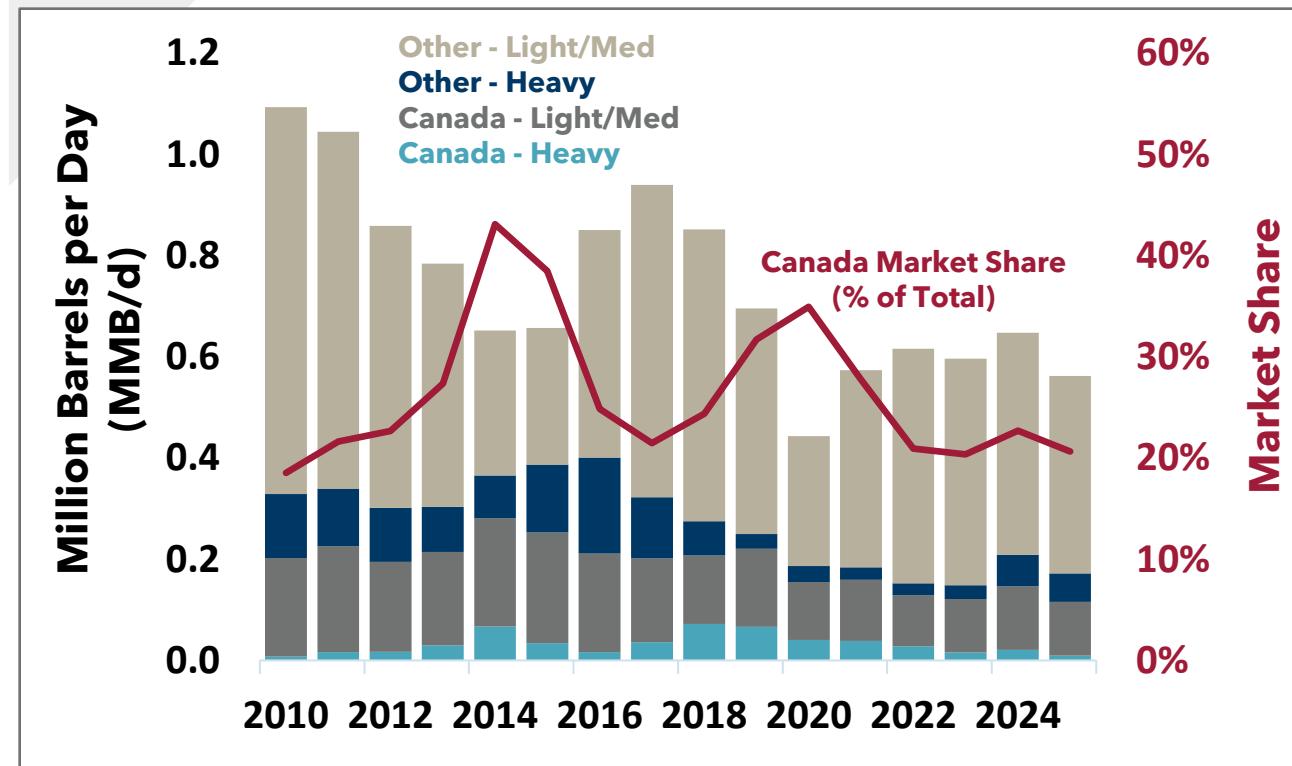
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- The largest foreign suppliers of crude oil to PADD 1 (East Coast) include Canada, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Norway.
- In 2024, 0.15 MMB/d of Canadian crude oil was imported into PADD 1, compared to 0.14 MMB/d and 0.06 MMB/d from Nigeria and Saudi Arabia, respectively.
- Canadian feedstock in PADD 1 has remained relatively consistent at roughly 0.13-0.25 MMB/d since 2010.
- Operable refining capacity in PADD 1 has decreased following the shutdown of the Philadelphia Energy Solutions refinery (~0.335 MMB/d) in Pennsylvania in 2019.<sup>(1)</sup>

# PADD 1 Crude Oil Imports Canada vs. Other Sources

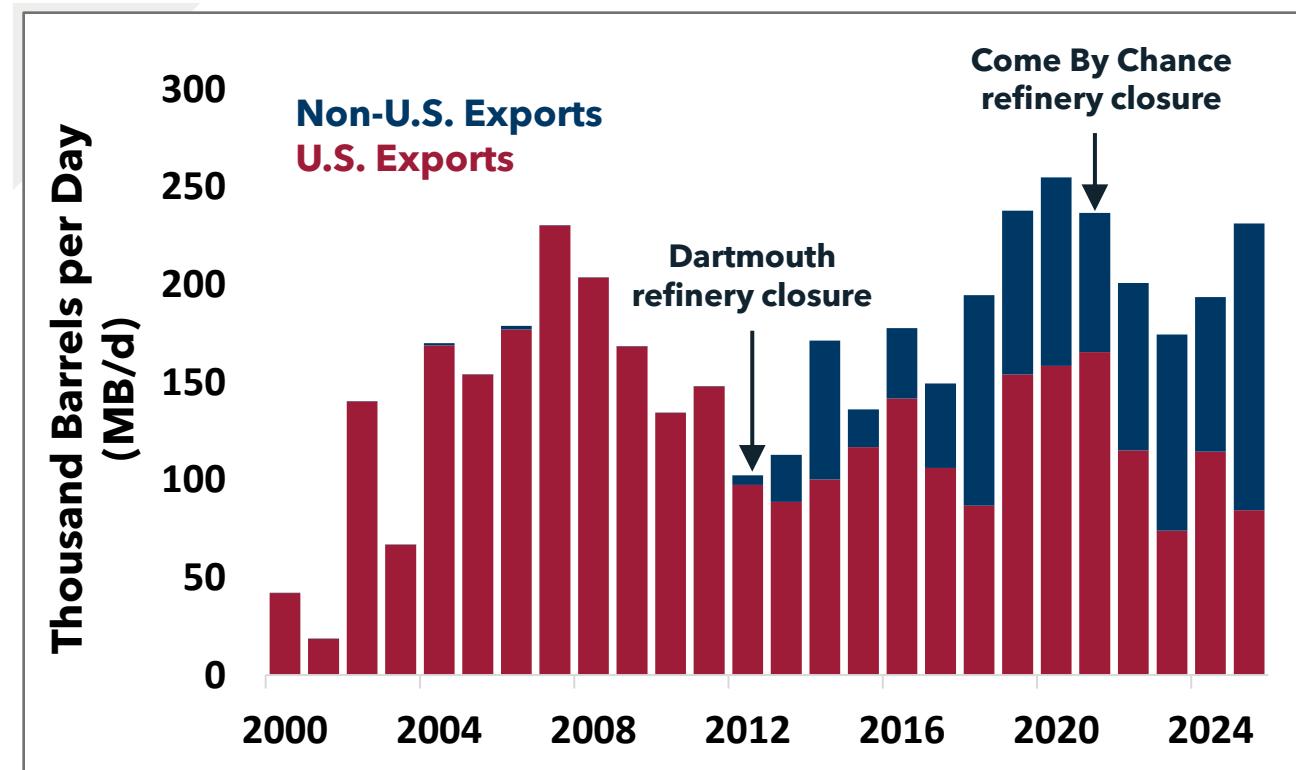
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- PADD 1 (East Coast) is a light oil-consuming region with simple refineries. In 2024, Canadian oil imports to PADD 1 were 0.15 MMB/d (86% light/medium and 14% heavy).
- Canadian crude oil imports into PADD 1 equated to an overall market share of 23% in 2024.
- Beyond offshore growth in Atlantic Canada, Canada has little opportunity to expand its position in this region, considering the limited infrastructure connectivity and the small appetite for heavy oil.

# Atlantic Canada Crude Oil<sup>(1)</sup> Exports

Annual | 2000 to 2025\*



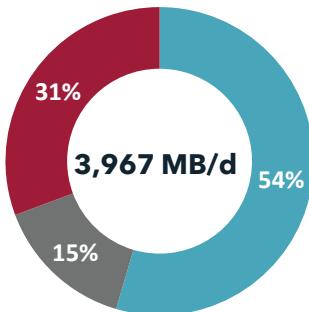
The composition of crude oil exports from Atlantic Canada has shifted following the closure of the Dartmouth refinery in 2013 and other U.S. East Coast refinery closures. Prior to this refinery closure, roughly 100% of crude oil that was not consumed by domestic refineries was exported to the U.S.

Presently, a larger proportion of crude oil exports from Atlantic Canada have been destined for Europe, mainly to Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom. In 2024, non-U.S. exports were 79 MB/d, accounting for approximately 40% of total crude oil exports from Atlantic Canada. These markets present a potential opportunity for Atlantic Canada to grow its production in the future.

# PADD 2 Midwest Snapshot



## PADD 2: Midwest

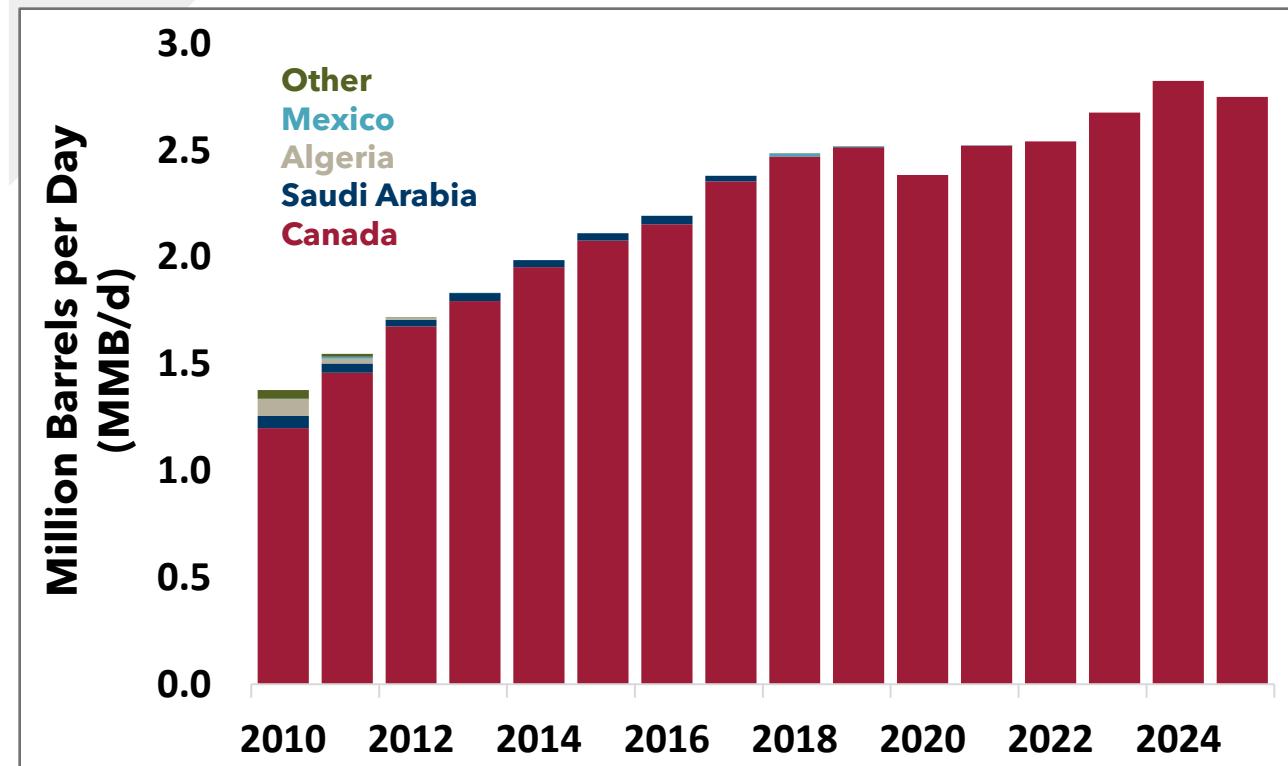


**2025\* Refinery Receipts:**  
Canada - Light/Medium  
Canada - Heavy  
U.S.

- Region: U.S. Midwest
- Operable (Idle) Refineries: 25 (0)
- 2025\* Total Imports:** 2.8 MMB/d
- 2025\* Canada Imports (Market Share):** 2.8 MMB/d (100%)
- Top Importing Sources:** Canada
- Canadian Infrastructure Connectivity:** The bulk of Canadian crude oil is shipped to PADD 2 via pipeline. Major Canadian pipeline infrastructure (Enbridge Mainline, Keystone, and Express) is either directly connected or indirectly connected via interconnects to PADD 2 refineries. Crude-by-rail is also in place. PADD 2 is also home to Cushing, an important crude oil storage hub.

# PADD 2 Crude Oil Imports by Country

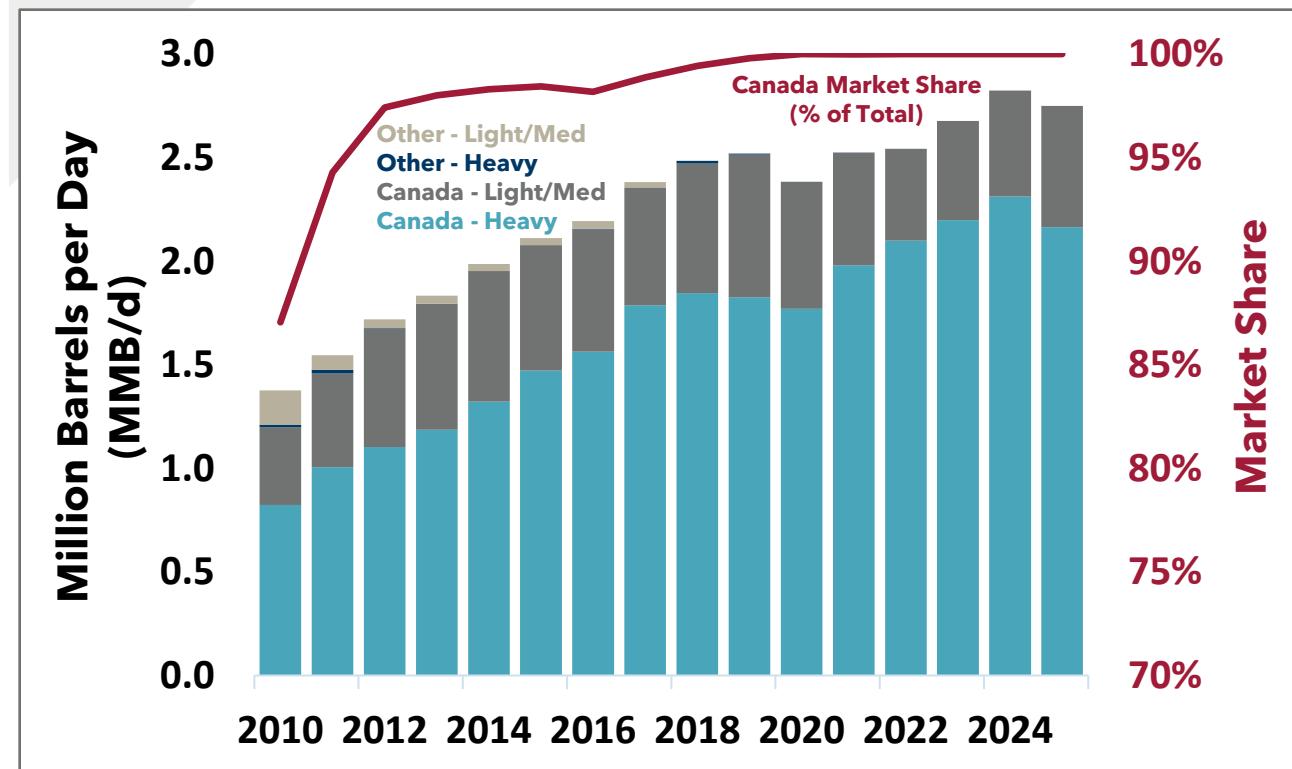
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- ▶ PADD 2 (Midwest) is the largest market for Canadian crude oil, making up 70% of all Canadian crude oil exports (2024) to the U.S.
- ▶ PADD 2 is extremely dependent on Canada for imports. The remaining refinery feedstock is met by domestic crude oil production.
- ▶ In 2024, ~2.8 MMB/d of Canadian crude oil was imported into PADD 2, over double 2010 levels.
- ▶ PADD 2 is landlocked, with pipelines providing imports and domestic supply. If Western Canadian supply were to be disrupted, this would create scarcity because of the region's limited alternative supply sources.

# PADD 2 Crude Oil Imports Canada vs. Other Sources

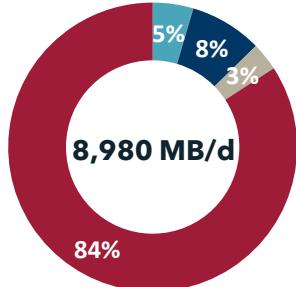
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- PADD 2 (Midwest) is a complex refining region. In 2024, Canadian crude oil imports were 2.8 MMB/d (18% light/medium and 82% heavy).
- Canada is the only source of foreign crude oil in PADD 2.
- In the absence of refinery growth, the incremental opportunity for Canada to expand its market share is limited, given its existing dominant position in the region.

# PADD 3 Gulf Coast Snapshot

## PADD 3: Gulf Coast



### 2024 Refinery Receipts:

Canada - Heavy

Other Countries - Light/Medium

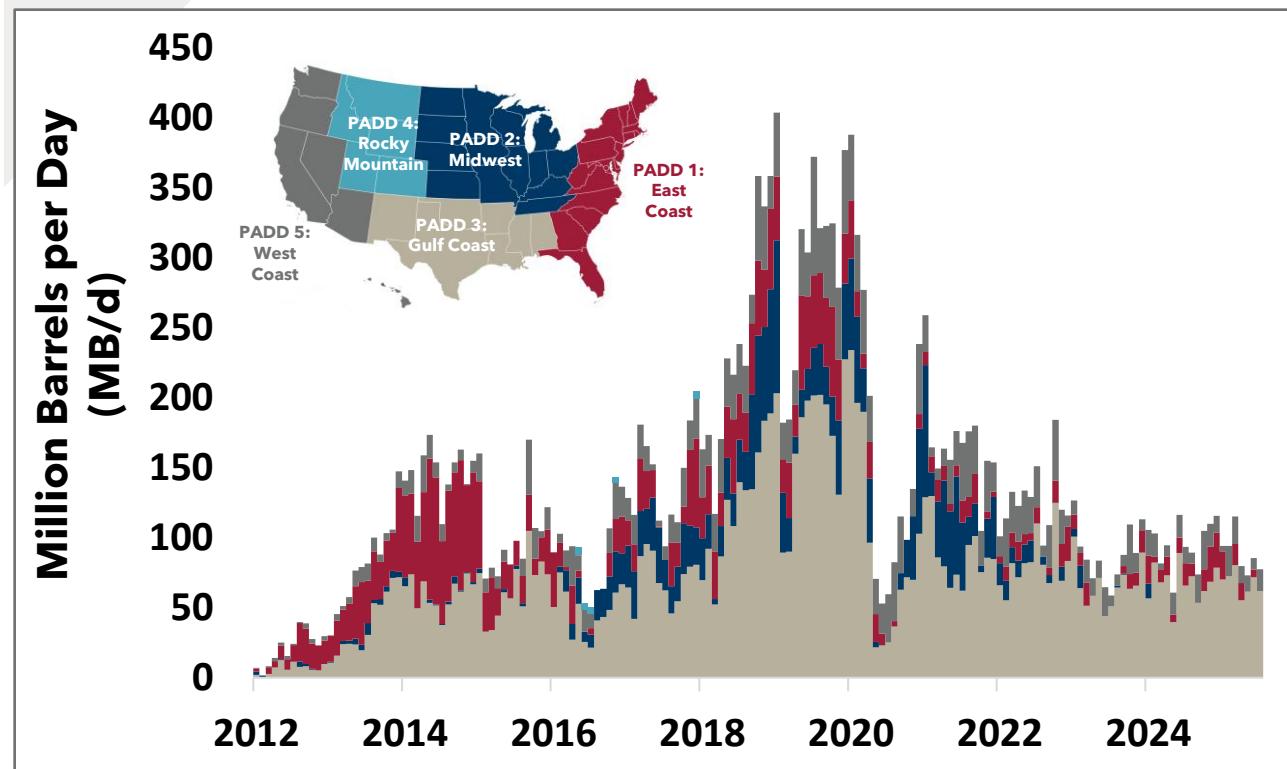
Other Countries - Heavy

U.S.

- Region: U.S. Gulf Coast
- Operable (Idle) Refineries: 59 (0)
- 2025\* Total Imports: 1.4 MMB/d
- 2025\* Canada Imports (Market Share): 0.41 MMB/d (29%)
- Top Importing Sources: Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Colombia
- Canadian Infrastructure Connectivity: The Keystone pipeline provides a direct transportation route to PADD 3 for Canadian crude oil. There is also the availability to transport crude oil to the Gulf Coast from PADD 2 (Midwest) via various pipeline interconnects. Recent pipeline expansions (Enbridge Line 3, Flanagan South via Seaway) and reversals (Capline) have allowed for increased Canadian crude oil flows to the Gulf Coast via PADD 2.

# Canadian Crude Oil Rail Exports by PADD

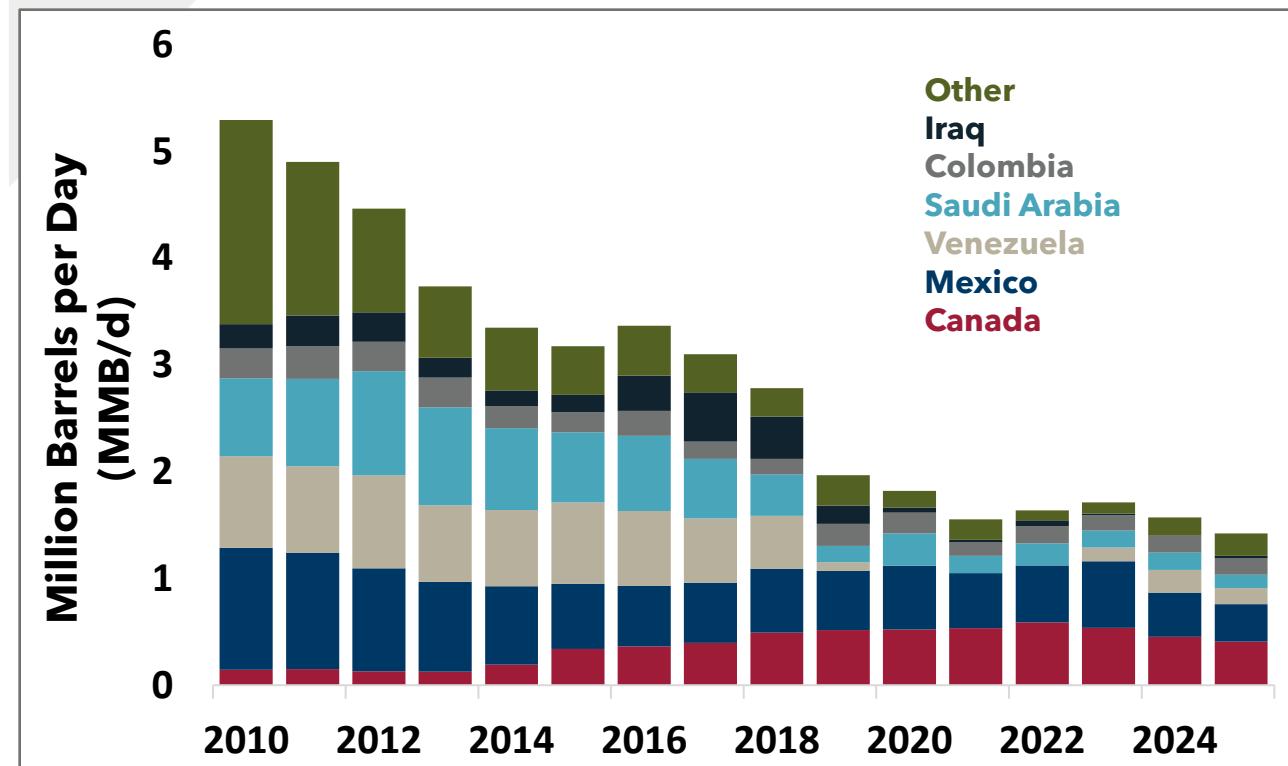
## Monthly | Jan. 2010 to Jul. 2025



- During periods of insufficient pipeline takeaway capacity in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, rail is used to transport crude oil.
- The interconnected North American rail network allows access to the various PADDs.
- PADD 3 in the Gulf Coast is the primary destination for Canadian crude-by-rail imports, accounting for ~70% of rail shipments in 2024.
- Crude-by-rail is generally more expensive for transporting crude oil than pipelines.

# PADD 3 Crude Oil Imports by Country

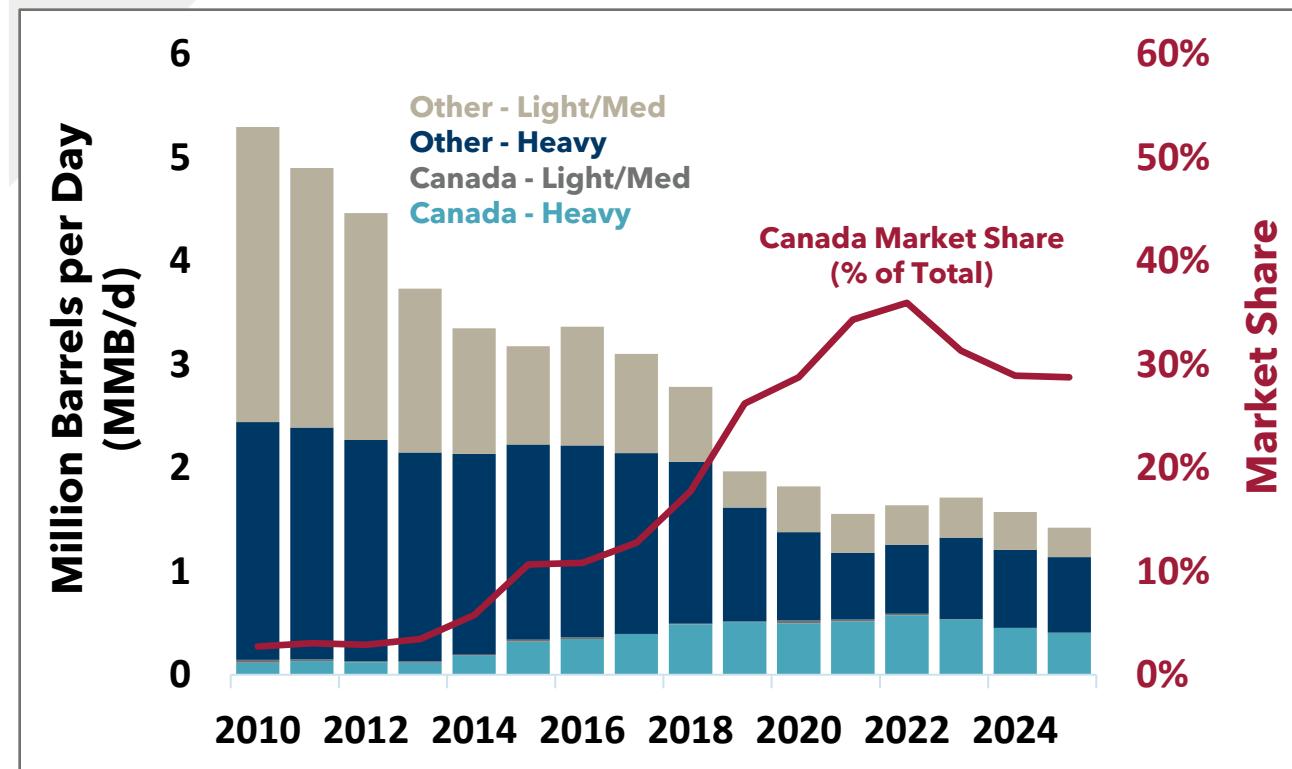
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia have historically been the top suppliers of crude oil to PADD 3 (Gulf Coast).
- PADD 3 boasts the largest refining capacity in the U.S., a significant portion of which is designed to handle heavy sour crude, making Canada an ideal customer amidst dwindling heavy oil supplies from Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia.
- In recent years, Canadian heavy crude has partially filled the void left by Venezuela as a result of U.S. sanctions. Looking ahead, imports from Mexico could decrease following the start-up of a new domestic refinery.

# PADD 3 Crude Oil Imports Canada vs. Other Sources

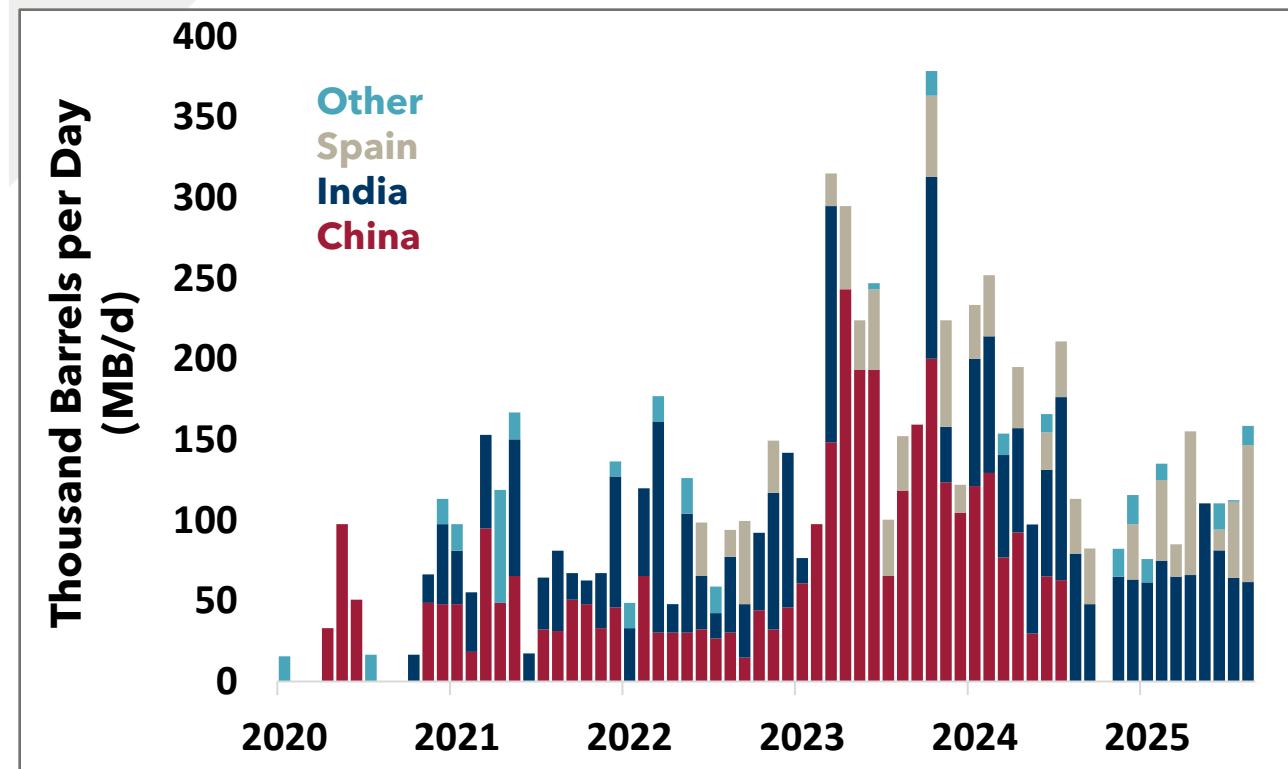
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- An increase in U.S. production following the shale oil revolution has necessitated fewer crude oil imports to PADD 3 (Gulf Coast).
- However, since 2010, Canada has managed to increase its market share from 3% of total crude oil imports in 2010 to roughly 30% in 2024.
- In 2023, Canada's decrease in market share in PADD 3 was largely attributable to increased re-exports from PADD 3 to other countries.
- Additional growth of Canadian supply to PADD 3 requires new pipelines or optimizations on existing infrastructure. With the Keystone XL cancellation, new pipelines are currently not expected.

# Canadian Crude Oil Re-Exports via PADD 3

## Monthly | Jan. 2010 to Aug. 2025



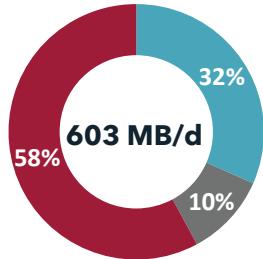
- Since 2020, Canadian heavy crude oil has been re-exported via the U.S. Gulf Coast (PADD 3) to China, India, and Spain.
- As a result of voluntary production cuts from OPEC+, which reduced the supply of heavier crude oil grades, these countries are using alternative sources of heavy oil, including Canadian oil re-exported from PADD 3.
- In 2023, crude oil re-exports of Canadian oil via the U.S. Gulf Coast averaged approximately 200 MB/d and reached a record high of approximately 380 MB/d in October 2023. This increase in re-exports likely contributed to Canada's decrease in market share in PADD 3 in 2023.

# PADD 4 Rocky Mountain Snapshot

## PADD 4: Rocky Mountain



**2025\* Refinery Receipts:**

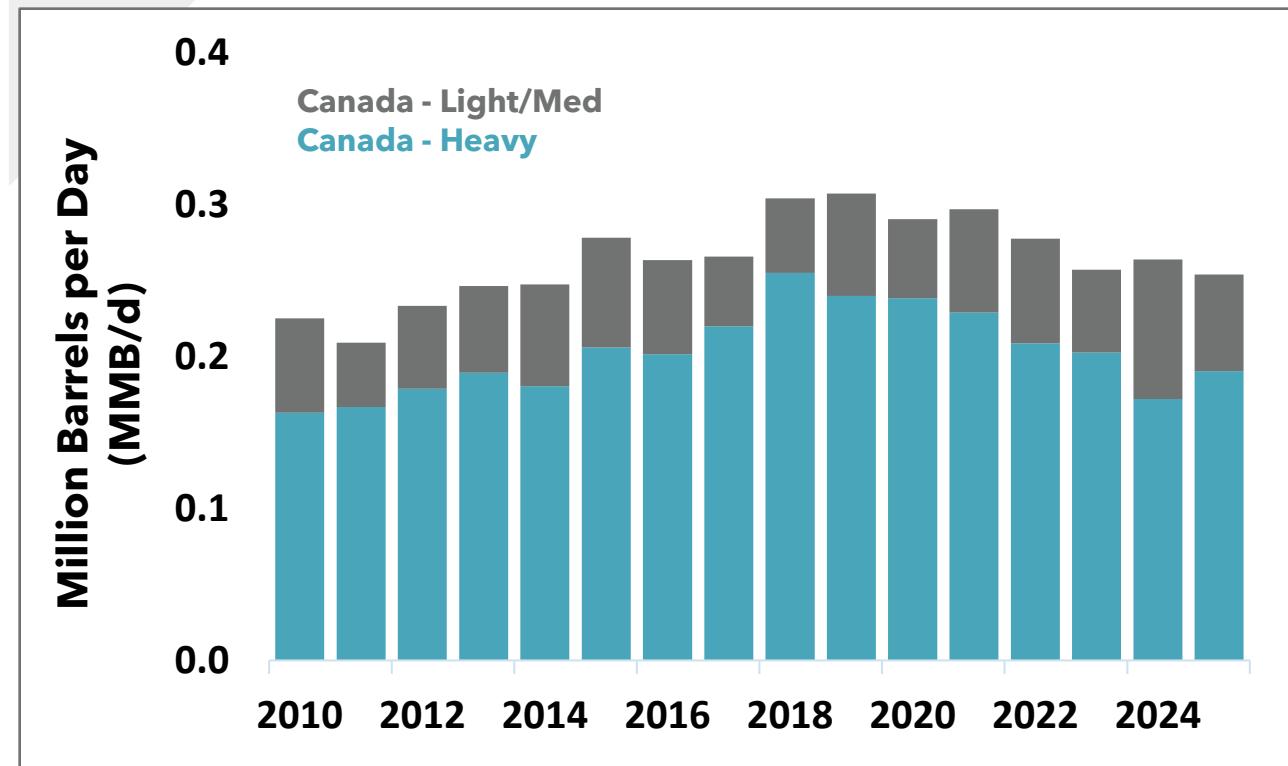


Canada - Light/Medium  
Canada - Heavy  
U.S.

- Region: U.S. Rocky Mountains
- Operable (Idle) Refineries: 15 (0)
- 2025\* Total Imports:** 254 MB/d
- 2025\* Canada Imports (Market Share):** 254 MB/d (100%)
- Top Importing Sources: Canada
- Canadian Infrastructure Connectivity:** The Express, Aurora, and Milk River pipelines service PADD 4 with Canadian crude oil.

# PADD 4 Crude Oil Imports Canada vs. Other Sources

Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



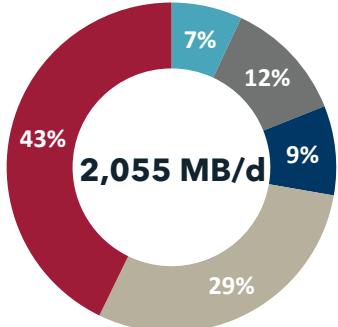
- ▶ PADD 4 (Rocky Mountains) imported 0.26 MMB/d (65% heavy and 35% light/medium) of Canadian crude oil in 2024.
- ▶ Total Canadian feedstock has remained relatively consistent since 2010, ranging from ~0.2-0.3 MMB/d.
- ▶ PADD 4 is landlocked and dependent on domestic and Canadian supply only. A curtailment of Canadian supply would likely create PADD 4 oil shortages.
- ▶ PADD 4 is the smallest U.S. region in terms of total refining capacity, and in the absence of future refinery growth, presents little opportunity for Canada to grow.

# PADD 5 West Coast Snapshot



## PADD 5: West Coast

2025\* Refinery Receipts:

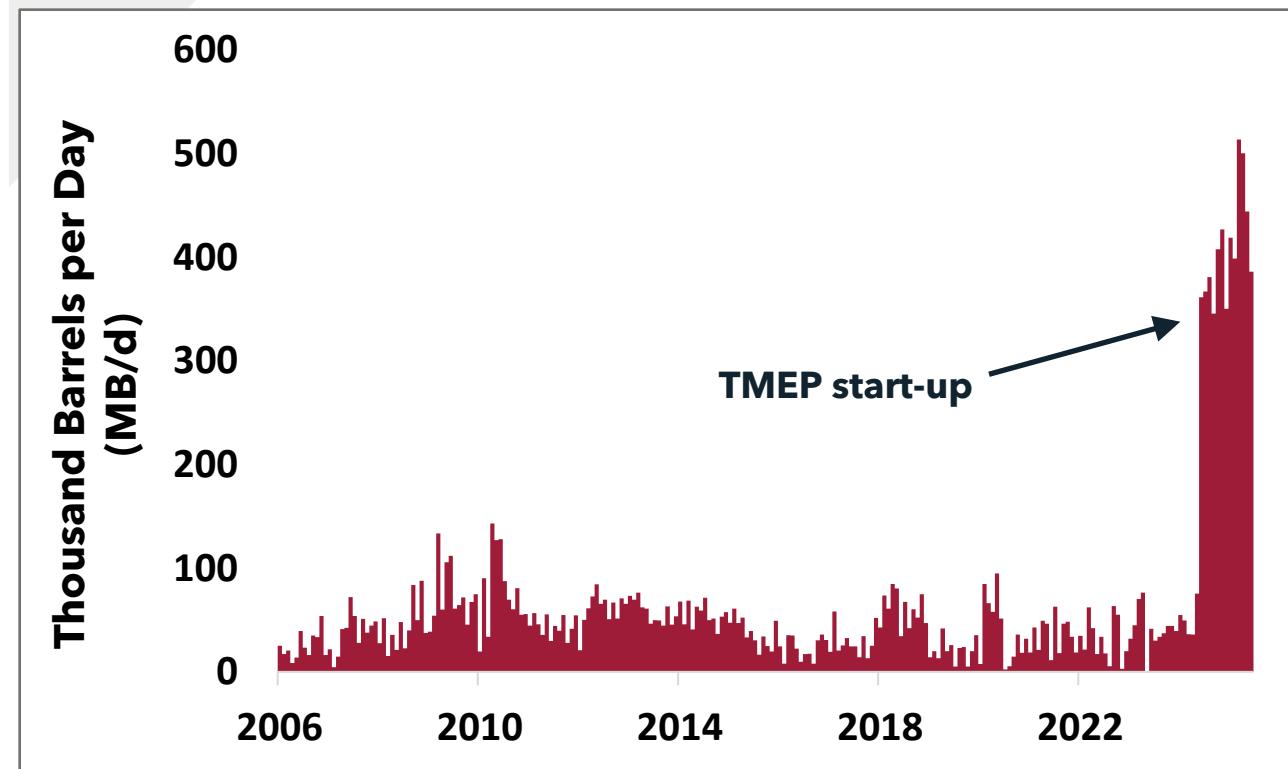


Canada - Light/Medium  
Canada - Heavy  
Other Countries - Light/Medium  
Other Countries - Heavy  
U.S.

- Region: U.S. West Coast
- Operable (Idle) Refineries: 25 (0)
- 2025\* Total Imports: 1.2 MMB/d
- 2025\* Canada Imports (Market Share): 0.39 MMB/d (33%)
- Top Importing Sources: Canada, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Iraq, Brazil
- Canadian Infrastructure Connectivity: The Trans Mountain pipeline transports Canadian crude oil to refineries in the State of Washington. The majority of Canadian crude oil shipped out of Westridge Marine Terminal in Burnaby lands in California. A small portion of Canadian crude oil (~13 MB/d in 2023) is also imported into PADD 5 via truck/rail.

# Canadian Crude Exports via Westridge Marine Terminal

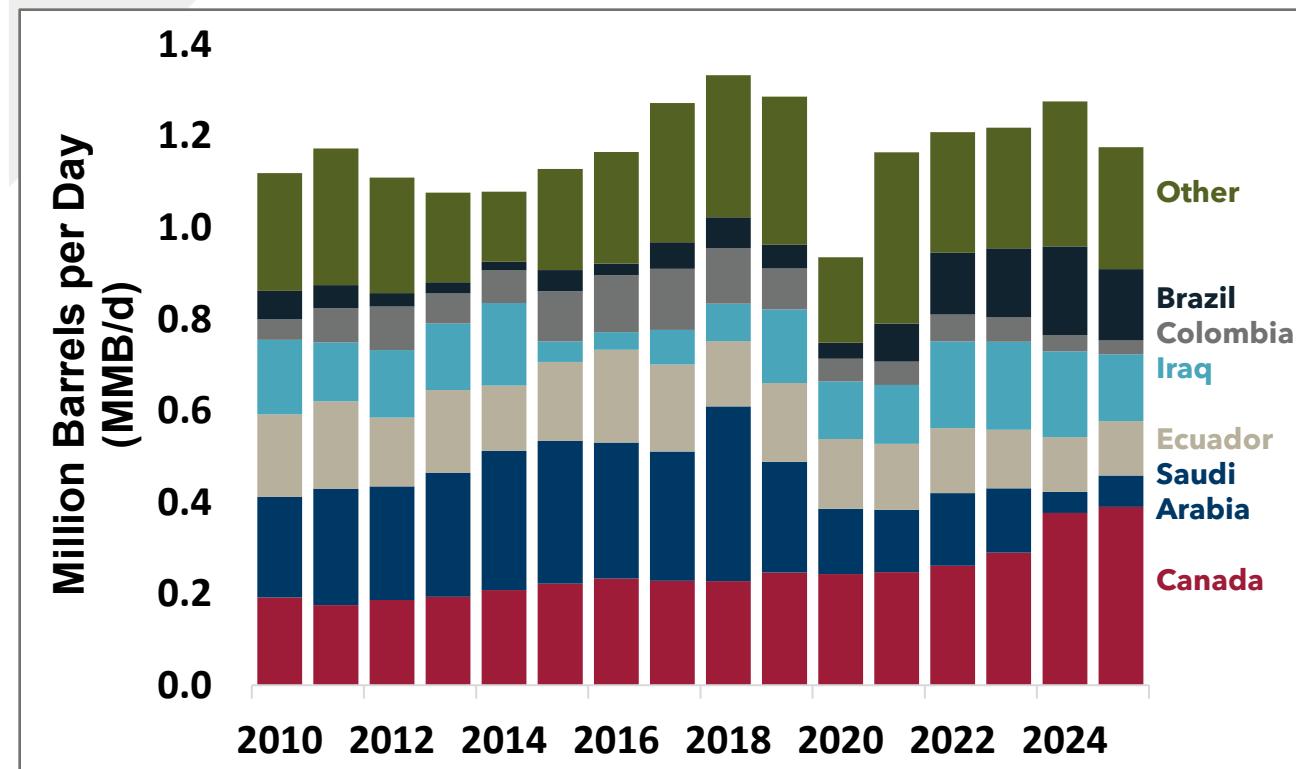
Monthly | Jan. 2006 to Jun. 2025



- Canada's Westridge Marine Terminal in Burnaby provides tidewater access and is serviced by the Trans Mountain pipeline.
- In 2024, Canadian crude oil exported out of the Westridge Marine Terminal averaged 241 MB/d, and it is expected that the vast majority went to PADD 5 (West Coast).
- The Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP), which encompasses an expansion of the Westridge Marine Terminal, will facilitate increased marine exports to PADD 5 as well as the potential for shipments to key markets in Asia. Crude shipments jumped in June 2024 to 362 MB/d following the start-up of the TMEP, then reached a record-high of 513 MB/d in March 2025.

# PADD 5 Crude Oil Imports by Country

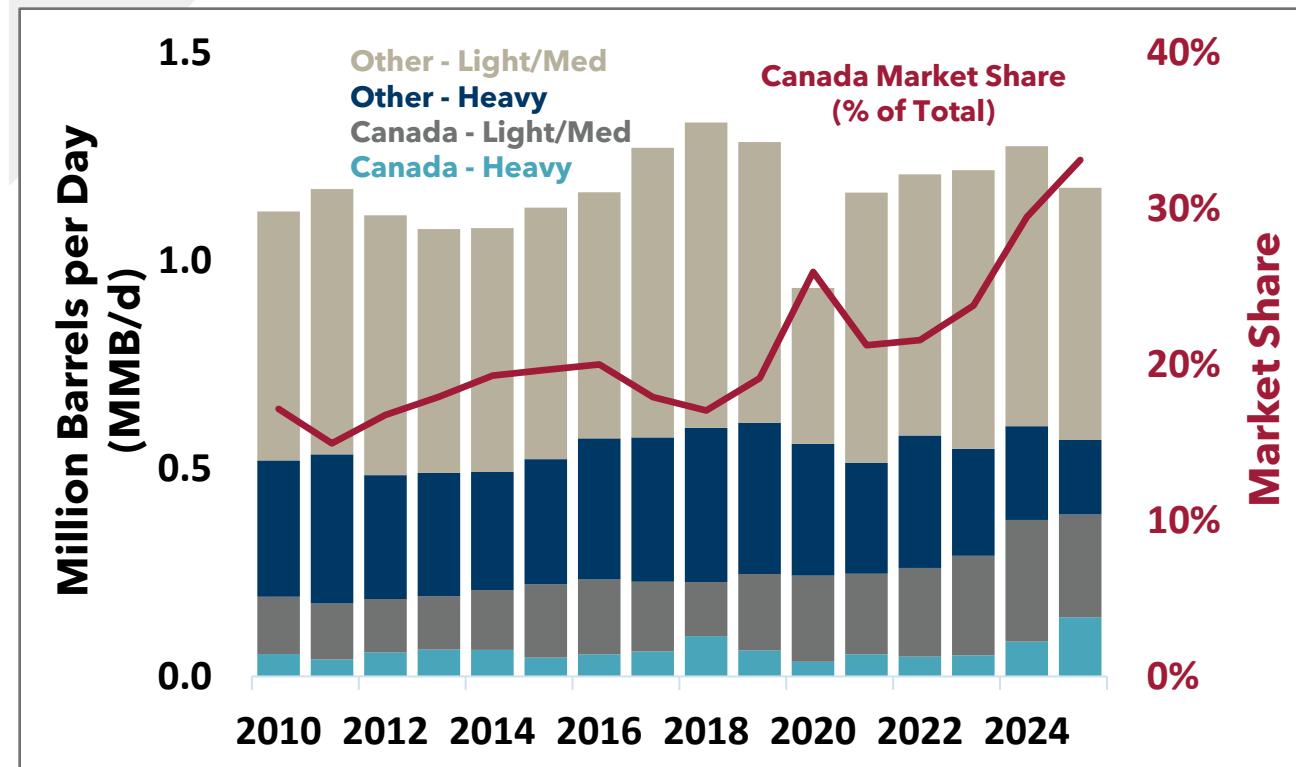
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- From an import perspective, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Iraq, and Brazil have historically been the top suppliers of crude oil for PADD 5 (West Coast) refineries.
- In 2024, 0.38 MMB/d of Canadian crude oil was imported into PADD 5, compared to 0.19 MMB/d and 0.19 MMB/d from Iraq and Brazil, the next largest importers, respectively.
- Canadian feedstock in PADD 5 has remained relatively consistent at roughly 0.20-0.25 MMB/d, the majority of which is delivered into Washington state via the Trans Mountain pipeline. However, with the Trans Mountain Expansion now in operation, Canadian feedstock in PADD 5 has increased.

# PADD 5 Crude Oil Imports Canada vs. Other Sources

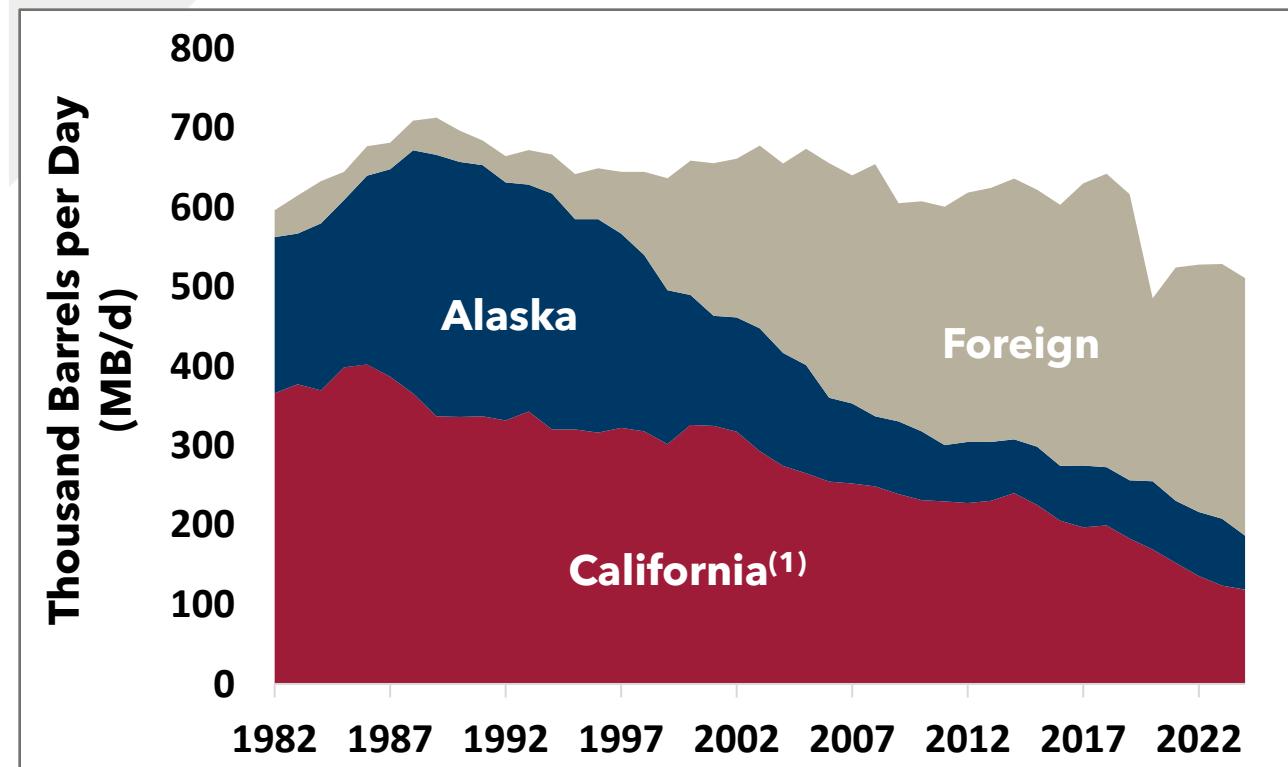
Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- In PADD 5 (West Coast) Canadian crude oil imports were 0.38 MMB/d (78% light/medium & 22% heavy) in 2024, equating to an overall market share of 29%.
- California refineries are designed to process heavy crude grades from the state's San Joaquin Valley, which is in steady decline. The region also processes Alaskan crude oils that are heavier grades.
- With the completion of the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP), PADD 5 presents an excellent opportunity for Canadian heavy crude oil to displace heavy crude oil imports from Latin America and the Middle East due to shorter transportation distances.
- In 2024, Canada's market share in PADD 5 increased to 29% (from 24% in 2023) thanks to the TMEP.

# Crude Oil Supply Sources to California Refineries

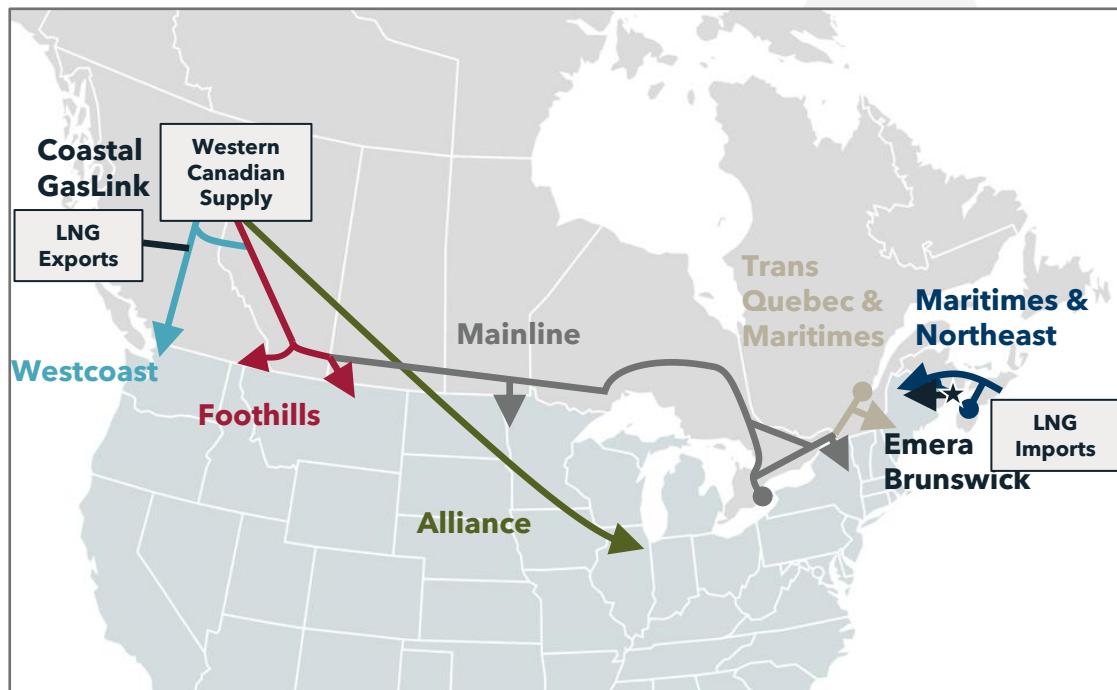
Annual | 1982 to 2024



# Natural Gas Exports

# Canadian Natural Gas: Existing Export Markets and Pipeline Infrastructure

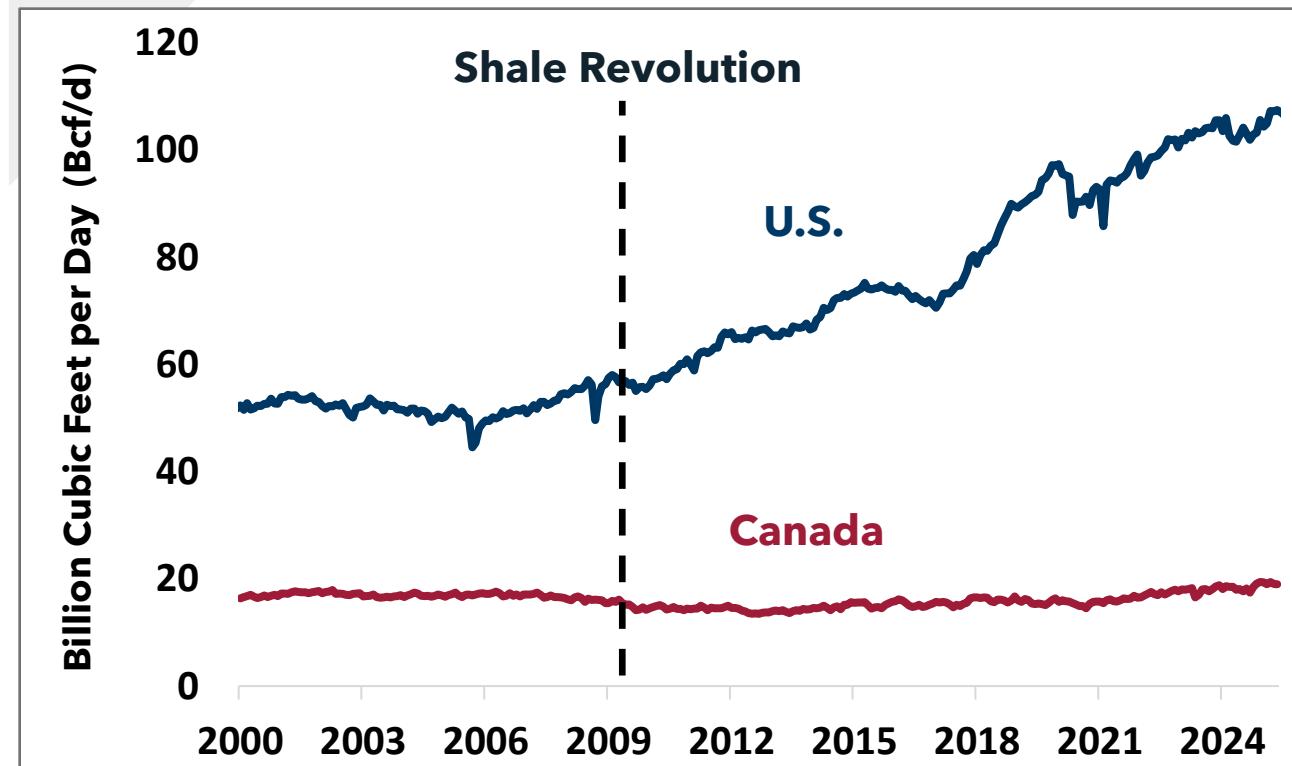
- The Canadian natural gas market is highly integrated with the U.S. through a vast pipeline network.
- The North American shale revolution has altered the supply/demand dynamic, turning Canada's sole export market (the U.S.) into its main competitor.
- Increased natural gas production in the U.S. from the Marcellus, Haynesville, and Permian has displaced Canadian natural gas in select U.S. markets.
- Without LNG export capacity providing the ability to tap into global markets via LNG, the U.S. is the sole export market for Canadian natural gas.
- LNG Canada, Canada's first LNG export facility, successfully loaded its first LNG cargo June 2025.



For illustrative purposes only. The NGTL System is a natural gas gathering system with receipt and delivery points across Alberta and B.C. It is not shown on this graphic, but it interconnects with the Mainline, Foothills, Westcoast, and Alliance pipelines.

# Canadian vs. U.S. Natural Gas Production

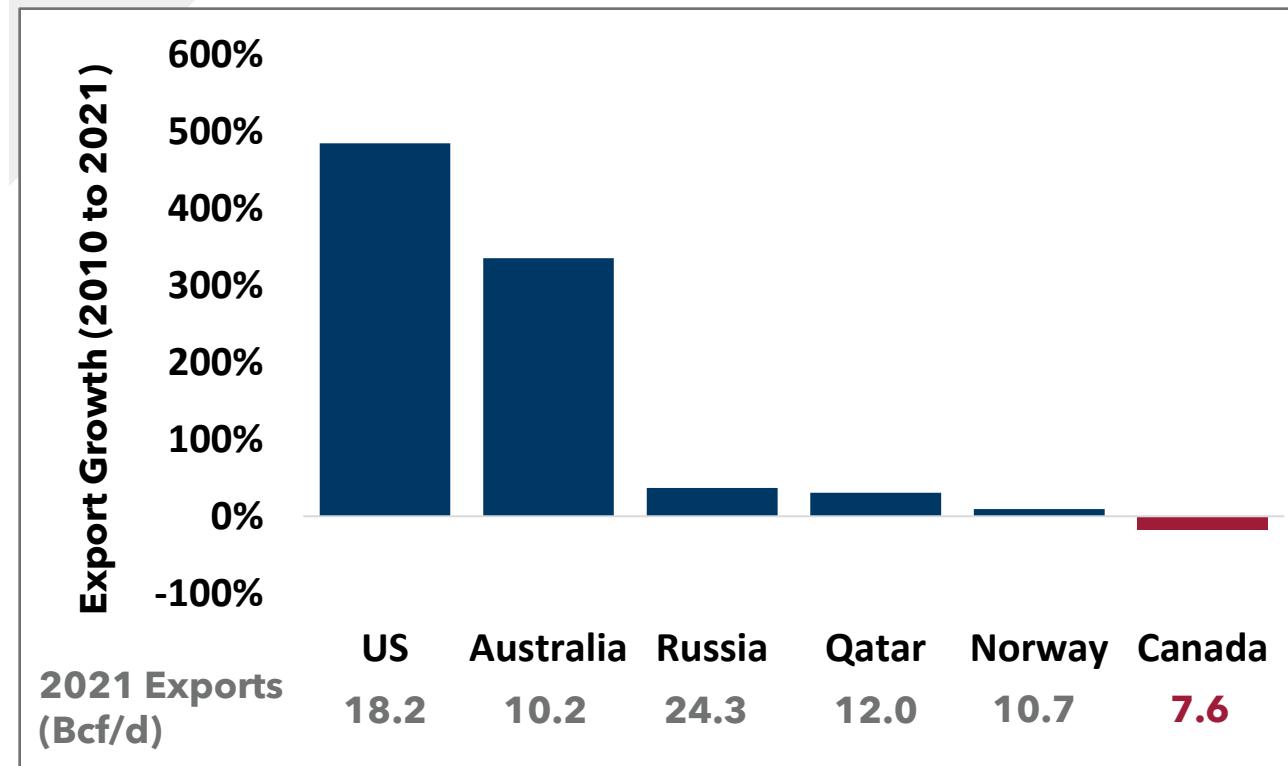
## Monthly | Jan. 2000 to May 2025



- ▶ Prior to 2009, natural gas production in Canada and the U.S. remained relatively consistent at ~50 Bcf/d and ~17 Bcf/d, respectively. Following the shale revolution, U.S. natural gas production has more than doubled, supported by increased domestic demand and LNG exports.
- ▶ In Canada, shale gas plays in the Montney, Deep Basin, Duvernay, and other areas in northwest Alberta and northeast B.C. offer significant development potential. Growth has ultimately been constrained by limited pipeline capacity, a lack of market opportunities outside of the U.S. due to LNG exports, and relative lack of competitiveness amidst regulatory uncertainty.

# Natural Gas Export Growth by Country

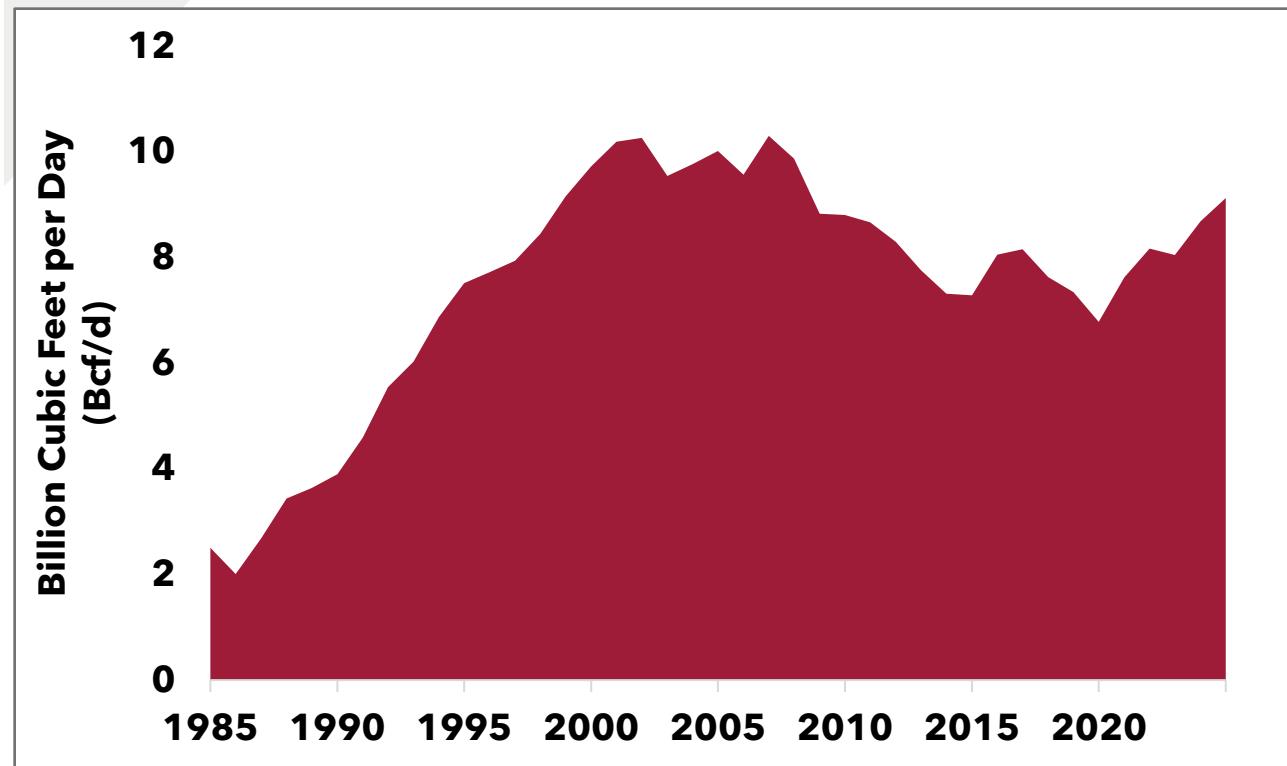
2010 to 2021



- Compared to the top natural gas producing countries, Canada has significantly lagged in the growth of its natural gas exports.
- From 2010 to 2021, the U.S. and Australia grew their natural gas exports by 485% and 335%, respectively, largely driven by LNG.
- Over the same period, Canadian natural gas exports decreased by 18% as Canada's sole customer, the U.S., grew domestic natural gas production and put pressure on Canadian imports. A lack of LNG development has constrained Canada's ability to seek out new customers beyond the U.S.

# Canadian Natural Gas Exports

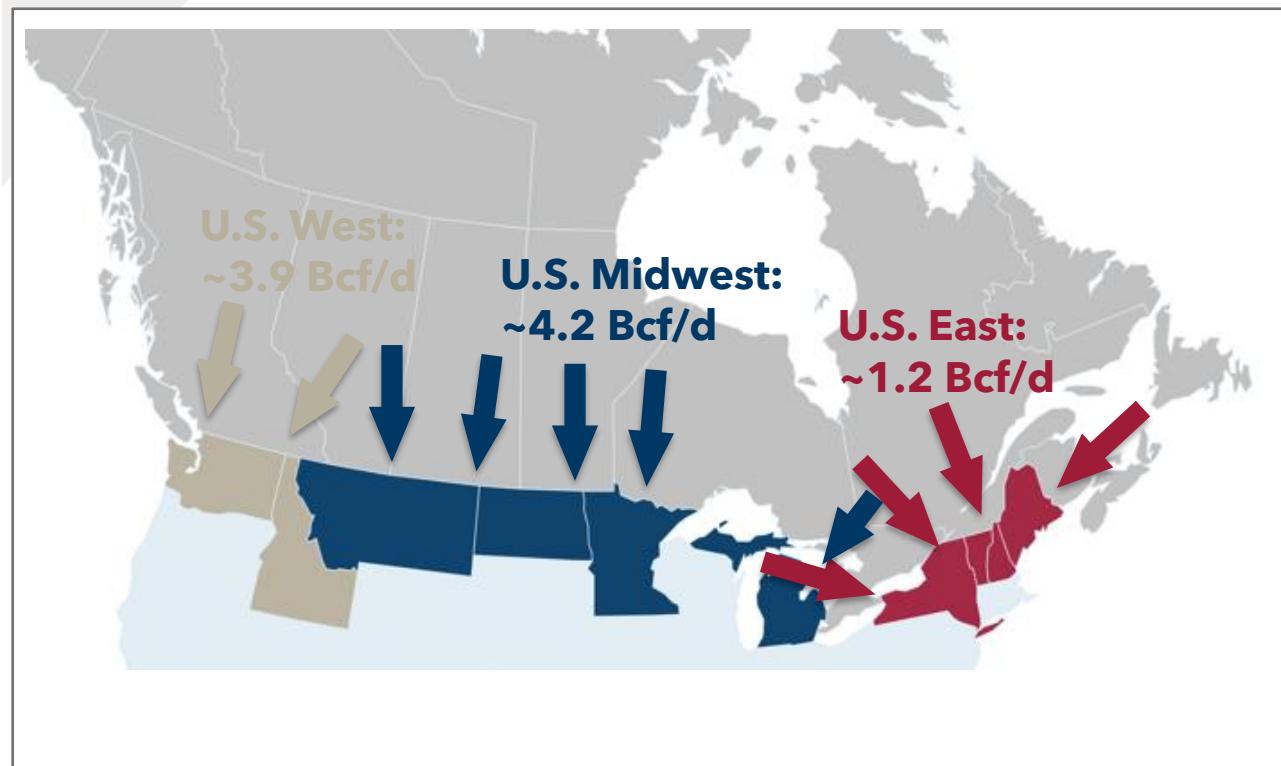
Annual | 1985 to 2025\*



- From 1985 to 2002, Canadian natural gas exports to the U.S. steadily increased from ~2.5 Bcf/d to ~10 Bcf/d.
- Natural gas exports remained relatively consistent from 2002 to 2009 at ~10 Bcf/d before reaching a period of decline in conjunction with the surge of U.S. natural gas production from the discovery of shale gas. Not only did Canada lose exports during this period, but U.S. production also began to displace Canadian supply in Ontario and Quebec.
- After a period of decline from 2000 to 2013, Canadian exports have been relatively stable in the last 10 years. Total natural gas exports averaged ~8.7 Bcf/d in 2024.

# Canada Natural Gas Exports by Region

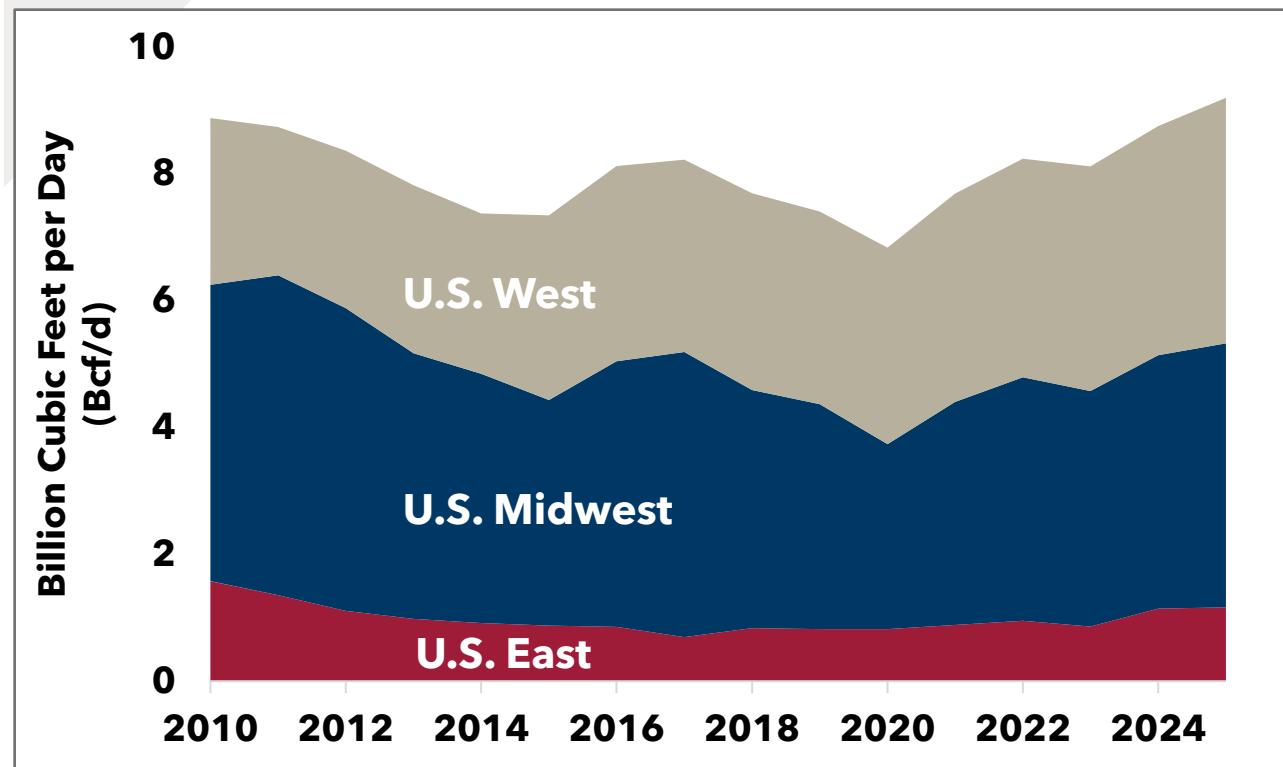
Annual | 2025\*



- The U.S. Midwest is Canada's largest natural gas export market and is serviced by the Foothills, Saskatchewan, Alliance, and TransCanada Mainline pipelines. Canada has exported ~4.2 Bcf/d, on average, to the region in 2025\*.
- The U.S. West is the next largest region for Canadian natural gas exports, accounting for ~3.9 Bcf/d in 2025\*. The region is serviced by the Foothills B.C. pipeline and the Westcoast Transmission system.
- In 2025\*, ~1.2 Bcf/d was exported on average to the U.S. East region, which is serviced by the TransCanada Mainline and TransQuebec & Maritimes pipelines.

# Canada Natural Gas Exports by Region

Annual | 2010 to 2025\*



- Traditional export markets for Canadian natural gas have changed over time due to a shift in North American supply dynamics.
- Natural gas exports to the U.S. decreased to ~8.1 Bcf/d in 2023 from the peak of ~10.4 Bcf/d in 2007.
- From an export perspective, the change has predominantly impacted the U.S. East region, where domestically produced natural gas from the northeast U.S. has displaced Canadian volumes.
- Combined exports to the U.S. West and U.S. Midwest regions have remained relatively consistent at a combined ~7.0 Bcf/d.

# New Market Opportunities via Canadian LNG

- Continued growth of Canada's natural gas industry to meet global demand is dependent upon the development of LNG export facilities in Western Canada.
- Alberta and B.C. are home to a vast, high-quality resource base that is held to stringent environmental standards. Canadian LNG developers are similarly held to high environmental standards while receiving support from many Indigenous communities.
- According to the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, once operating, LNG Canada is expected to have an emissions intensity of 0.15 percent per CO<sub>2</sub> tonne, in accordance with the B.C. government's legislated LNG emissions intensity benchmark. This will be 35% lower than the world's best-performing facilities and 60% lower than the global weighted average.
- LNG shipped from coastal B.C. facilities would require ~50% fewer shipping days to land in markets in North Asia, compared to competing sources in the U.S. Gulf Coast which must traverse the Panama Canal, creating uncertainty due to water levels and potential congestion.
- Currently, there are five major LNG projects (LNG Canada Phase I & II, Cedar LNG, Woodfibre LNG, and Ksi Lisims LNG) in Canada under various stages of development, totaling ~6.5 Bcf/d of future nameplate capacity potential.
- Other prospective LNG export facilities have been proposed but none have received approval or have reached an FID, including Tilbury LNG (Phase 2) in Delta, British Columbia and Summit Lake PG LNG in Prince George, British Columbia.



Not to scale; For illustrative purposes only

# Selected West Coast Canada LNG Projects Under Development

## LNG Canada

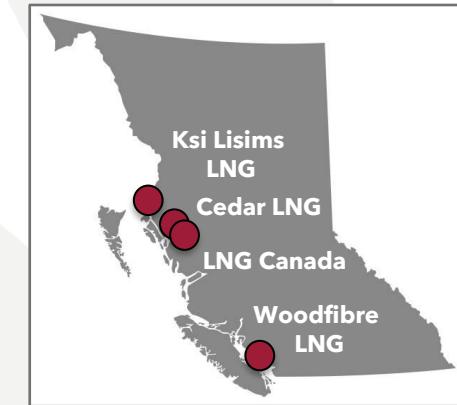
- 📍 **Location:** Kitimat, B.C.
- 📍 **Export Capacity:** Phase I - 1.8 Bcf/d, Phase II - 1.8 Bcf/d
- 📍 **Pipeline:** Coastal GasLink (complete - late 2023)
- 📍 **Project Proponents:** Shell, PETRONAS, PetroChina, Mitsubishi Corporation and KOGAS
- 📍 **FID:** Phase 1 (Oct 1, 2018), Phase 2 TBD
- 📍 **Commercial operation date:** Jun. 2025 (Phase 1)

## Woodfibre LNG

- 📍 **Location:** Squamish, BC
- 📍 **Export Capacity:** 0.29 Bcf/d
- 📍 **Pipeline:** Eagle Mountain (under construction)
- 📍 **Project Proponents:** Pacific Energy Corporation, Enbridge Inc.
- 📍 **Notice to Proceed:** Apr. 2022
- 📍 **Commercial operation date:** Est. 2027/2028

## Cedar LNG

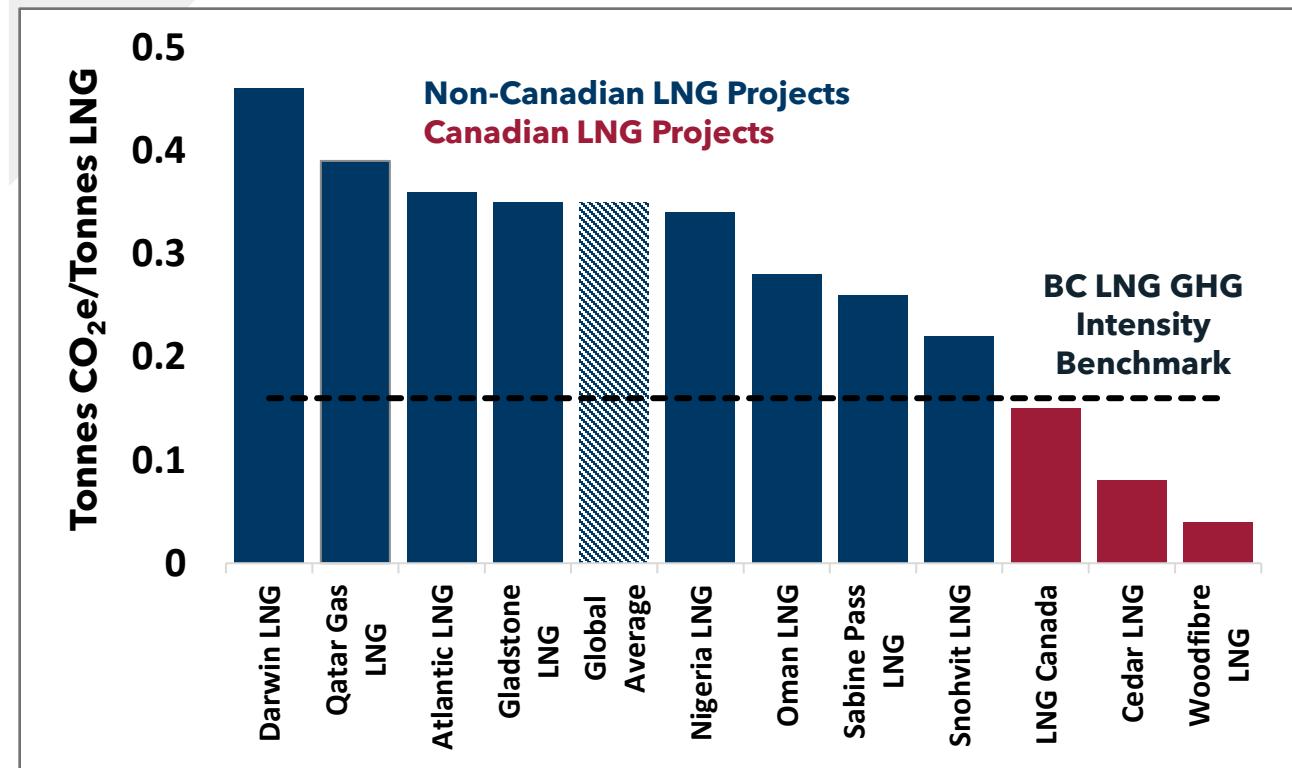
- 📍 **Location:** Kitimat, B.C.
- 📍 **Export Capacity:** 0.4 Bcf/d
- 📍 **Pipeline:** Coastal GasLink (complete - late 2023)
- 📍 **Project Proponents:** Pembina, Haisla Nation
- 📍 **FID:** Positive FID announced on Jun. 25, 2024 [LINK](#)
- 📍 **Commercial operation date:** Est. 2028/2029



## Ksi Lisims LNG

- 📍 **Location:** Wil Milt, BC
- 📍 **Export Capacity:** 1.6 Bcf/d
- 📍 **Pipeline:** Prince Rupert Gas Transmission
- 📍 **Project Proponents:** Nisga'a Nation, Western LNG, Rockies LNG (Canadian producer consortium)
- 📍 **FID / Commercial Operation Date:** Est. 2028; received an Environmental Assessment Certificate from the Government of British Columbia and a positive Decision Statement from the Government of Canada; announced in Jan. 2024 a signed 20-year LNG sale and purchase agreement with Shell

# Global LNG Project Comparison by CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



- Canadian LNG facilities are poised to be some of the lowest emitting in the world.
- The B.C. government has committed to having the cleanest LNG facilities in the world by setting a GHG intensity benchmark of 0.16 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonnes LNG.
- On an emissions intensity basis, LNG Canada, Cedar LNG, and Woodfibre LNG have stated that their emissions will be roughly 57%, 77%, and 89% below the global LNG average of 0.35 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonnes LNG, respectively, based on current published estimates.<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>

# New Market Opportunities via U.S. Gulf Coast LNG



- Canadian producers can also export gas via LNG facilities in the U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC).
- To date, select Canadian natural gas producers have signed over 0.5 Bcf/d of long-term supply agreements at various USGC LNG facilities with Cheniere Energy.
- Further long-term supply agreements with USGC counterparties will likely be announced as companies look to increase their market diversification by adding exposure to international pricing through LNG.