



C.D. Howe
Institute

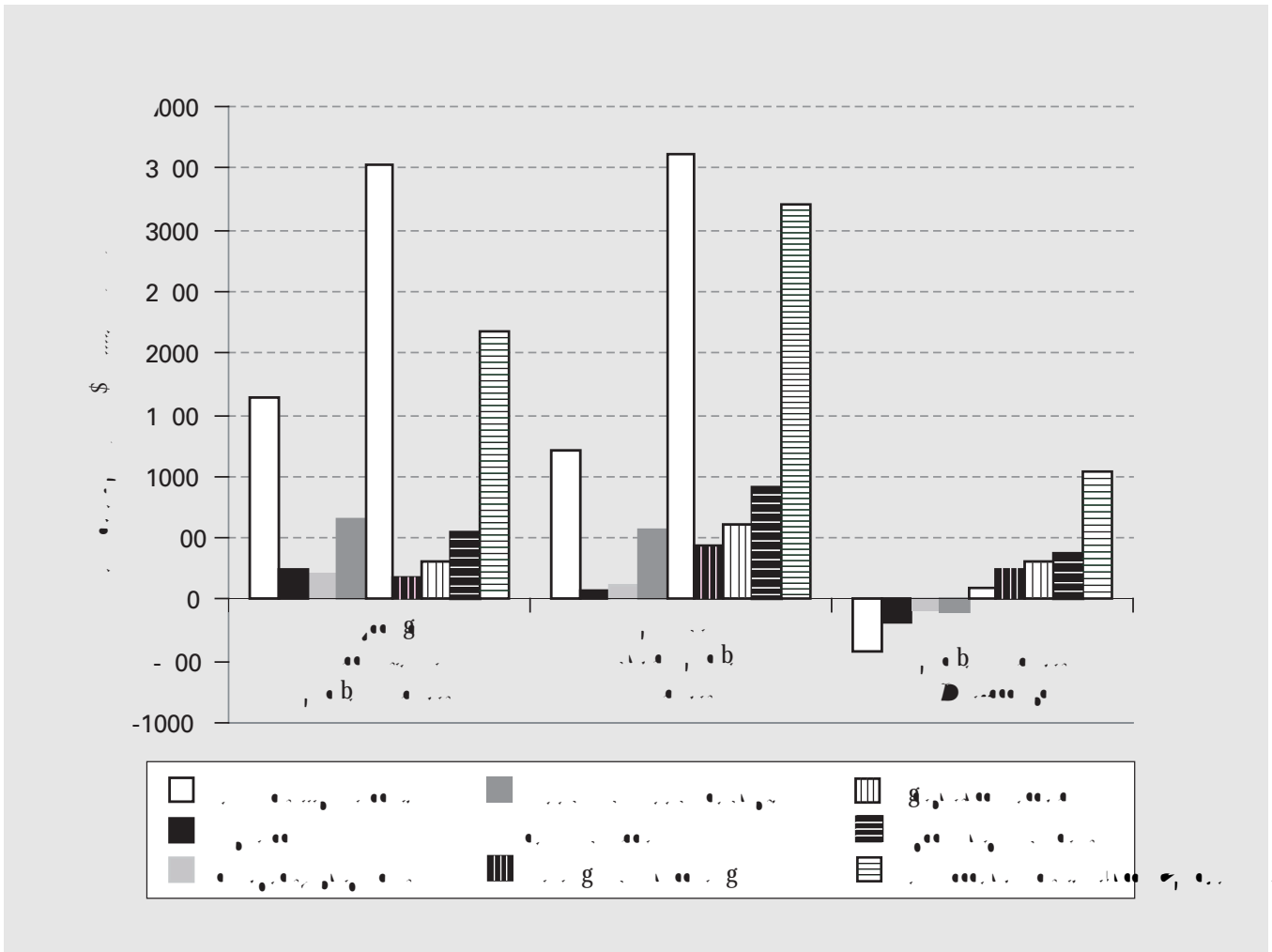
“The C.D. Howe Institute is a non-partisan, non-profit research organization that provides objective analysis and policy recommendations on economic and social issues. It is a leading voice in Canadian public policy debates.”

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In this issue...

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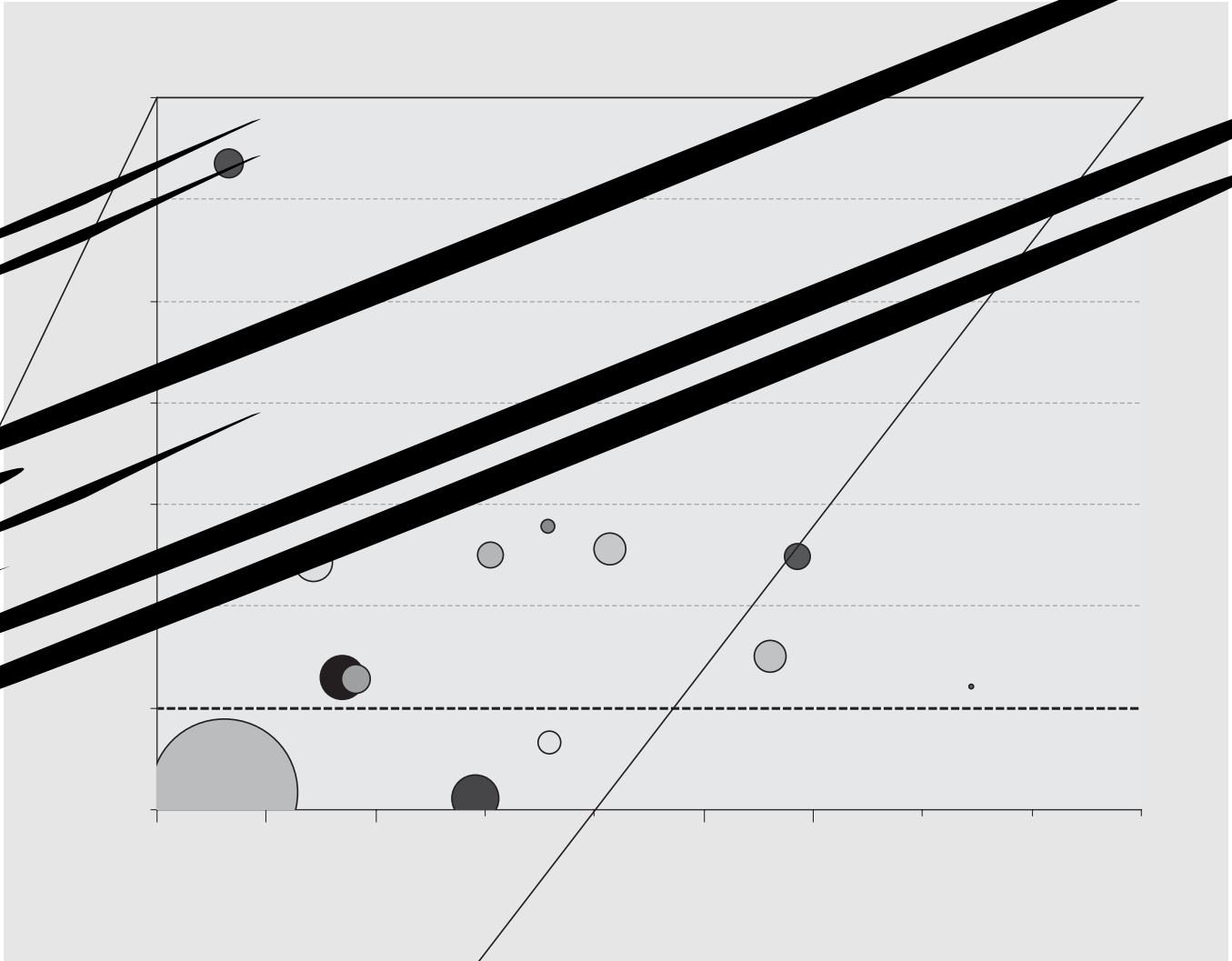


...the GHG intensity of Canadian industries relative to international competitors. The chart shows that Canadian industries generally have higher GHG intensities than their international competitors, particularly in the manufacturing and transportation sectors. This is due to a variety of factors, including the high energy intensity of these industries and the relatively high carbon intensity of the electricity and natural gas used in Canada. However, there are some industries where Canada's GHG intensity is lower than that of its competitors, such as in the food and pulp and paper sectors. This is due to the relatively low energy intensity of these industries and the use of renewable energy sources in Canada.

The GHG Intensity of Canadian Industries Relative to International Competitors

The GHG intensity of Canadian industries relative to international competitors is a key indicator of the carbon footprint of the Canadian economy. This intensity is measured as the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per unit of output, expressed in dollars per tonne of CO2 equivalent (\$/tonne CO2e). The chart shows that Canadian industries generally have higher GHG intensities than their international competitors, particularly in the manufacturing and transportation sectors. This is due to a variety of factors, including the high energy intensity of these industries and the relatively high carbon intensity of the electricity and natural gas used in Canada. However, there are some industries where Canada's GHG intensity is lower than that of its competitors, such as in the food and pulp and paper sectors. This is due to the relatively low energy intensity of these industries and the use of renewable energy sources in Canada.

1. The GHG intensity of Canadian industries relative to international competitors is a key indicator of the carbon footprint of the Canadian economy. This intensity is measured as the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per unit of output, expressed in dollars per tonne of CO2 equivalent (\$/tonne CO2e). The chart shows that Canadian industries generally have higher GHG intensities than their international competitors, particularly in the manufacturing and transportation sectors. This is due to a variety of factors, including the high energy intensity of these industries and the relatively high carbon intensity of the electricity and natural gas used in Canada. However, there are some industries where Canada's GHG intensity is lower than that of its competitors, such as in the food and pulp and paper sectors. This is due to the relatively low energy intensity of these industries and the use of renewable energy sources in Canada.



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The first part of the report discusses the current state of the Canadian economy, highlighting the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. It notes that the economy has experienced a sharp decline in output, with a significant increase in unemployment. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the labor market, particularly in terms of the loss of jobs and the increase in part-time and temporary employment.

The second part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the financial system. It notes that the pandemic has led to a sharp decline in stock prices and a significant increase in bond yields. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the banking system, particularly in terms of the increase in non-performing assets and the decline in loan growth.

The third part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's fiscal position. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in government spending, particularly in terms of the provision of social services and the implementation of fiscal stimulus programs. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's revenue, particularly in terms of the decline in tax revenue.

The fourth part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's monetary policy. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in the money supply and a decline in the interest rate. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's inflation target, particularly in terms of the decline in inflation.

The fifth part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's social policy. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in government spending on social services, particularly in terms of the provision of unemployment benefits and the implementation of social assistance programs. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's social insurance system, particularly in terms of the increase in the number of people receiving social services.

The sixth part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's health policy. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in government spending on health care, particularly in terms of the provision of personal protective equipment and the implementation of public health measures. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's health care system, particularly in terms of the increase in the number of people receiving health care services.

The seventh part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's education policy. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in government spending on education, particularly in terms of the provision of online learning and the implementation of public health measures. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's education system, particularly in terms of the increase in the number of people receiving education services.

The eighth part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's environment policy. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in government spending on environment, particularly in terms of the provision of personal protective equipment and the implementation of public health measures. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's environment system, particularly in terms of the increase in the number of people receiving environment services.

The ninth part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's international policy. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in government spending on international, particularly in terms of the provision of personal protective equipment and the implementation of public health measures. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's international system, particularly in terms of the increase in the number of people receiving international services.

The tenth part of the report discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's overall policy. It notes that the pandemic has led to a significant increase in government spending on overall, particularly in terms of the provision of personal protective equipment and the implementation of public health measures. The report also discusses the impact of the pandemic on the government's overall system, particularly in terms of the increase in the number of people receiving overall services.

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Sector	2005 (megatonnes of CO ₂)	% change	2010 (megatonnes of CO ₂)	% change	2015 (megatonnes of CO ₂)	% change	2020 (megatonnes of CO ₂)
Electricity and Heat	10.0	-10	9.0	-10	8.0	-20	7.0
Manufacturing and Construction	10.0	-10	9.0	-10	8.0	-20	7.0
Transportation	10.0	-10	9.0	-10	8.0	-20	7.0
International Aviation and Shipping	10.0	-10	9.0	-10	8.0	-20	7.0
Buildings	10.0	-10	9.0	-10	8.0	-20	7.0
Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry	10.0	-10	9.0	-10	8.0	-20	7.0
Total	10.0	-10	9.0	-10	8.0	-20	7.0

Electricity and Heat: This sector shows a consistent decline in CO₂ emissions from 2005 to 2020, with a total reduction of 30%. The percentage change is -10% for 2010, -20% for 2015, and -30% for 2020. This is primarily due to the increasing use of natural gas and renewable energy sources.

Manufacturing and Construction: Emissions in this sector also show a steady decline, with a total reduction of 30% by 2020. The percentage change is -10% for 2010, -20% for 2015, and -30% for 2020. This is driven by improvements in energy efficiency and the adoption of cleaner technologies.

Transportation: This sector shows a significant increase in emissions, with a total increase of 30% by 2020. The percentage change is +10% for 2010, +20% for 2015, and +30% for 2020. This is due to the growing reliance on private vehicles and air travel.

International Aviation and Shipping: Emissions in this sector also show a significant increase, with a total increase of 30% by 2020. The percentage change is +10% for 2010, +20% for 2015, and +30% for 2020. This is due to the rapid growth in international air and sea travel.

Buildings: Emissions in this sector show a steady decline, with a total reduction of 30% by 2020. The percentage change is -10% for 2010, -20% for 2015, and -30% for 2020. This is due to the increasing use of energy-efficient buildings and the adoption of green building standards.

Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry: Emissions in this sector show a steady decline, with a total reduction of 30% by 2020. The percentage change is -10% for 2010, -20% for 2015, and -30% for 2020. This is due to the increasing use of sustainable land management practices and the reforestation of degraded lands.

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1. The first part of the paper discusses the
2. importance of the role of the
3. government in the economy.
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5. role of the private sector.

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1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity of the data.

2. The second part of the text focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It mentions the use of digital tools and software to streamline the process, reduce errors, and improve efficiency. The text also touches upon the importance of data security and privacy in the context of digital record-keeping.

3. The final part of the text discusses the challenges and best practices associated with record-keeping. It mentions the need for clear policies and procedures, as well as the importance of training and education for staff involved in the process. The text concludes by emphasizing the long-term benefits of a robust record-keeping system.

Decomposition Analysis

Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. D is a diagonal matrix with the same diagonal elements as A . C is a matrix with the same row sums as A . M is a matrix with the same column sums as A . V is a vector of ones.

X is a vector.

I is the identity matrix.

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*Comprehensive Energy Use
Database Report on Energy
Supply and Demand.*

DGEEM

During the past few years, the C.D. Howe Institute has been fortunate to have had the opportunity to work with the Department of Energy, Transport and Infrastructure (DETI) on a number of projects. One of the most significant of these has been the development of the Comprehensive Energy Use Database (CEUD), a project that has been a major focus of the Institute's research in the energy sector. The CEUD is a comprehensive database of energy use in Canada, covering all major energy-consuming sectors. It provides a detailed and up-to-date picture of energy consumption in the country, and is a valuable tool for policy-makers and researchers alike. The CEUD is based on data from a wide range of sources, including government agencies, industry associations, and academic institutions. It covers a wide range of energy-consuming sectors, including manufacturing, transportation, residential, and commercial. The CEUD is a comprehensive and up-to-date picture of energy consumption in Canada, and is a valuable tool for policy-makers and researchers alike.

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*Canada's Energy
Outlook: The Reference Case to 2006*

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What is the Ideal Monetary Policy Regime: Improving the Bank of Canada's Inflation-Targeting Program.

Unstable Foundations: Asset Markets, Inflation Targets, and Canada's 2011 Policy Choices.

Sand in the Gears: Evaluating the Effects of Toronto's Land Transfer Tax.

Understanding the Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Gap in Student Performance: Lessons From British Columbia.

A Pension in Every Pot: Better Pensions for More Canadians.

C.D. Ho e Institute

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