

Publisher’s Note

An Update has Arrived in Your Library for:

Please circulate this notice to anyone in your office who may be interested in this publication. <i>Distribution List</i>
☐
☐
☐
☐

LAW OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CANADA Dennis Mahony Release No. 1, July 2026
--

This text provides an in-depth description and analysis of the complex and ever-expanding array of domestic and international laws and initiatives addressing climate change in Canada. Contain- ing comprehensive coverage of provincial and federal legislation and policy developments from across Canada, *The Law of Climate Change in Canada* also describes in detail some of the many emerging climate change law subdisciplines, including: Carbon finance; Litigation; Real property; Tax and Securities law and Disclosure.

This release features updates to the case law and commentary in Chapters 7 (Saskatchewan Climate Change Law and Policy) and 8 (Manitoba Climate Change Law and Policy).

Thomson Reuters®	Customer Support
	1-416-609-3800 (Toronto & International)
	1-800-387-5164 (Toll Free Canada & U.S.)
	E-mail CustomerSupport.LegalTaxCanada@TR.com

This publisher’s note may be scanned electronically and photocopied for the purpose of circulating copies within your organization.

Highlights:

CHAPTER 7—SASKATCHEWAN—The province also points to complementary measures, including Saskatchewan’s Critical Minerals Strategy, launched in March 2023, to double the number of critical minerals produced by 2030 and support the transition to a lower carbon economy. Moreover, the establishment of the Saskatchewan Research Council Rare Earth Processing Facility in Saskatoon will allow rare earth elements to be processed and used in clean electricity technologies. Lastly, the province has continued to work on the 2021 CCUS priorities, including CCUS credits introduced in 2023 to encourage OBPS-regulated emitters to adopt CCUS technology. Saskatchewan also frames part of its contribution to global emissions reductions as supplying international markets with lower-emission products and promoting sustainable land use, progressive environmental regulation, and innovation to support climate resilience and sustainable economic development.

CHAPTER 8—MANITOBA—Manitoba’s transportation sector accounted for 31 per cent (6.6 Mt) of total provincial GHG emissions in 2023. This number is, in large part, due to the reliance on personal vehicles for day-to-day travel in the province. Agriculture and agri-food account for over 7 per cent of Manitoba’s GDP, employ 34,000 people, and generate about one-third (7.10 Mt) of provincial GHG emissions. These emissions come from energy use in equipment and vehicles, as well as fertilizers, soils, and livestock. Buildings are Manitoba’s third largest source of emissions (2.8 Mt), making up 13% of provincial GHGs, mostly from heating. Waste accounted for approximately 7% of Manitoba’s emissions (1.36 Mt) in 2023, mainly from landfill methane (91%) and wastewater (7%). Managing waste is costly, energy-intensive, and creates land use challenges.