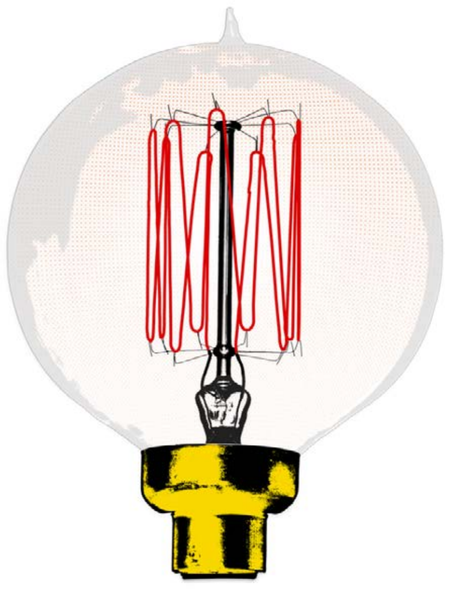


LNG and Canada's Energy Ambition

Chapter III. The State of Climate Policies and Regulations: Signals for Future LNG Export Development

Canada's first West Coast LNG shipment marks a long-awaited milestone, but scaling the industry is hampered by regulatory and policy overlap. This five-part Now You're Thinking *miniseries draws on expert insights across the supply chain, highlighting both challenges and opportunities — from Indigenous partnership models to global competitiveness and broad economic benefits.*

Summary

- Overlapping and complex energy policies create delays, raise costs, and signal that Canada is not "open for business" for Canadian LNG.
- Canada can build a case for our LNG from a climate perspective, with new research underway to quantify lifecycle emissions advantages over global alternatives.
- The experts interviewed call for pragmatic policy and regulatory reforms — including climate policies — to attract the tens of billions of dollars of private capital needed to grow Canada's LNG sector and the economy.

Energy Ambition Caught Between Progress and Policy Past

Studio.Energy interviewed 11 experts spanning Canada's LNG supply chain — upstream producers, LNG project proponents, policy specialists, legal advisors, and regulators — under strict confidentiality. This chapter in a five-part miniseries explores the state of policies and regulations, with a focus on climate policies and the signals they send to investors about Canada's intent on growing our energy ambition.

A consistent theme from the natural gas and LNG industry experts interviewed was the overwhelming density and complexity of Canada's policy and regulatory landscape. The experts are quick to point out that not all policies are viewed as impediments. For example, many technical policies and regulations that outline specifications for maintaining operational safety and integrity standards are viewed as helpful. From their perspectives, the challenges arise when policies are overly aggressive, ambiguous, repetitive, or conflicting with other policies. One prominent concern raised by them was the tension between climate policies and regulations and the more recent national and provincial goals of growing the economy and increasing oil and natural gas production.

> ***"Canada has a world-class natural gas resource, but it's getting harder to make projects work. We're trying, but without change, is it worth investing more?"***

In late August, Natural Resources Minister Tim Hodgson told business leaders in Berlin that "any [LNG] proponent who comes forward with a project that features good economics and buy-in from the province and Indigenous people, we will take a good look at and we will help get built."[1] While this kind of political support is constructive, the industry experts broadly acknowledge that policy and regulatory reforms are urgently necessary for Canada to send the signal that we are open for business and to attract the tens of billions of dollars of private capital needed to grow our LNG sector and the economy.

[1] Carney Has Opened the Door to Canadian LNG Exports; Calgary Herald; August 27, 2025

Policy Complexity From the Eyes of Project Proponents

The industry experts highlighted the sheer density and complexity of climate, environmental, and social policies and regulations that project developers and proponents must navigate — spanning natural gas production, pipeline construction, and liquefaction facilities.

One expert likened the policy and regulatory environment to a closet that keeps getting filled with new clothes but never gets cleaned out. Eventually, the closet becomes crammed with so many items that it becomes unworkable. This "unworkable" policy and regulatory environment discourages investment by creating uncertainty, delays, and additional costs.

The Unworkable Closet: An Analogy for Policy Density and Complexity

Source: Studio.Energy

The word cloud shows the key policies raised during Studio.Energy's expert interviews, highlighting both the clutter and density of the current environment. For details on the key policies and regulations discussed in this miniseries, see the appendix at the end of this chapter. While Alberta plays a significant role in natural gas production for export, this miniseries focuses solely on federal and BC provincial policies.

Putting Policies Into Perspective With a System Map

While the Unworkable Closet captures how burdensome the policy environment feels to project proponents, it does not show how these policies interact or cascade with one another. To bring that perspective, Studio.Energy applies its Energy RoadAtlas. This system map illustrates the density and complexity of environmental, social, and climate policies and regulations governing BC's oil and gas sector on each node within the current LNG value chain.

Chapter I of this miniseries introduced Studio.Energy's RoadAtlas map of the LNG energy system. The figure on the next page builds on that by adding a matrix of the major policies that apply to and impact different nodes in the natural-gas-to-LNG system development in BC. While governments design policies to achieve certain objectives, those policies can have upstream or downstream consequences as to how the energy flows along the value chain and, subsequently, the investment that must follow.

The policies impacting the natural gas and LNG value chain in the Energy RoadAtlas are coded as traffic light colours. Green indicates supportive policies or incentives, while red identifies imposition policies, which place requirements or restrictions to yield a certain outcome but can also impact the flow of investment capital and, in turn, the flow of natural gas. Yellow denotes policies that are proposed and assumed to be finalized, which creates additional uncertainty for investment.

System-wide policy chaining can be viewed horizontally in the matrix. For example, the Government of British Columbia established greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets for the province — 40% below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% by 2040, and 80% by 2050.[2] The CleanBC *Roadmap to 2030*, released in 2021,[3] serves as a guide to how the province intends to meet its 2030 climate goal. As part of this roadmap, BC established a specific target for the oil and gas sector: to reduce oil and gas GHG emissions by 33% to 38% by 2030, from 2007 levels. This sectoral target spans upstream, midstream, and downstream activities and includes emissions from gas and liquids production, processing and refining, LNG export terminals, and pipelines.

The visual also illustrates the concept of policy layering, displayed vertically in the matrix, where different levels of government issue overlap or redundant requirements stack up on a common node along the chain. For example, the BC oil and gas sectoral target is then layered on top of a federal climate policy, the Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap Regulations, which is currently in draft. The federal government has recently acknowledged it is reviewing feedback on the emissions cap policy, and there is speculation it may be withdrawn if industry advances its Pathways Plus carbon sequestration project in Alberta.[4]

For BC, however, emissions uncertainty remains even if the federal policy is withdrawn since this rule is layered on top of another provincial policy — the BC Oil and Gas Emissions Cap backstop — which is intended to kick in if a gap exists between federal coverage and BC's sectoral target. The BC government also introduced an additional requirement for LNG facilities to be net-zero ready by 2030 through its new energy action framework.

These examples of policy layering demonstrate how overlapping measures can accumulate into a dense web of repetitive and incremental requirements. The sheer volume of red- and yellow-coded policies on upstream production growth and across the value chain is a significant risk for LNG project proponents or natural gas producers. The recommendations made by the industry experts are now clear: if an objective for Canada is to raise our energy ambition — as stated by the current federal government[5] — the Energy RoadAtlas map should feature fewer imposing policies, especially reds and yellows, indicating streamlined support and alignment with Canada's Bill C-5 goals,

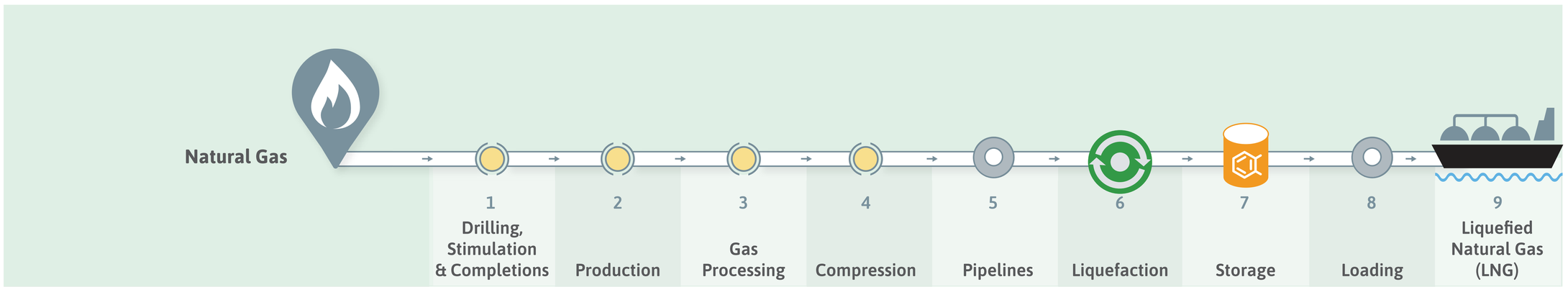
[2] Climate Change Accountability Act - BC Greenhouse Gas Emission Targets; Government of British Columbia

[3] CleanBC: Roadmap to 2030; Government of British Columbia

[4] Exclusive: Canada May Drop Oil Emissions Cap as Part of New Climate Plan, Sources Say, Reuters; September 12, 2025

[5] See Now You're Thinking Issue 005 — Chapter I. Introduction to the Issues; Studio.Energy; October 7, 2025

The Natural Gas to LNG RoadAtlas With Federal and BC Policies



	1 Drilling, Stimulation & Completions	2 Production	3 Gas Processing	4 Compression	5 Pipelines	6 Liquefaction	7 Storage	8 Loading	9 Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)
Blueberry River First Nations Disturbance Cap	●	●	●	●	●				
Species at Risk	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Environmental Management Act Standards	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BC Environmental Assessment Act with UNDRIP OR Impact Assessment Act					●	●			
New Energy Action Framework			●			●			
CleanBC 2030 Sectoral GHG Target	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Federal Oil and Gas Emissions Cap	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BC Oil and Gas Emissions Cap	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clean Electricity Regulations		●	●						
BC Output-Based Pricing System	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
BC Methane Regulations	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
BC Royalty Framework	●	●							
Bill C-5					●	●			
LNG Transport Regulations									●

Source: Studio.Energy

as opposed to the current state, where investment-deterring policies dominate the map.

While balancing economic growth with emissions reductions is a challenge across Canada, the industry experts suggest that it's especially complex in BC, where provincial GHG targets on the oil and gas sector add an extra layer of policy stringency.

BC's Sectoral Target by 2030: An Investment Red Flag

Taking a closer look at BC's sectoral emissions target, a noteworthy trend is revealed: between 2007 and 2023, oil and natural gas production in the province increased by 2.5x while total emissions fell by 20%.[6] This reduction was driven by BC's oil and gas industry investing in electrification and methane reduction and implementing other emission-reducing technologies and by individual companies optimizing their development strategies.

While this is a significant achievement for the sector and BC, meeting the 2030 reduction target would still require an additional 12.5% reduction from 2023 levels to approximately 10 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) per year.

The industry experts broadly recognize the importance of maintaining a focus on improving the sector's GHG performance. However, even with continued progress in methane reductions and upstream electrification, meeting the 33% to 38% sectoral target by 2030 (relative to 2007), while at the same time growing natural gas production and LNG exports, is not a compatible strategy. According to these experts, most of the "low-hanging fruit" to reduce GHG emissions in the sector has already been exhausted. The remaining reductions are technically more difficult and costly to achieve — especially within the targeted emissions levels and timeframes.

Electrifying oil and gas operations is an important pathway to reduce sectoral emissions over time. However, industry experts pointed to an impractical challenge for electrifying operations: some of BC's gas fields are in remote regions with no access to the provincial grid. Even facilities that are closer to existing grid infrastructure face limitations as BC's clean electricity and transmission capacity is already under pressure from competing demands such as population growth, industrial expansion, and transport electrification. BC Hydro is working to fast-track the procurement for additional clean power, and the province is aiming to streamline permitting for new electricity transmission as an enabler to electrify upstream and LNG facilities,[7] but it will take time. As it stands, the experts acknowledge that many oil and gas facilities in the province will be unable to achieve full electrification by 2030 and will need to continue to rely on natural gas to power operations until new zero-emission power generation and transmission capacity is built out.

While BC's GHG target is designed to curb emissions from the oil and gas sector, the figure on the next page illustrates how it would also constrain natural gas resource growth and LNG export potential in the province. For illustrative purposes, LNG Canada Phases 1 and 2 are projected to emit around 4 $MtCO_2e$ annually[8] — that volume alone would account for over one-third of the sector's entire emissions allowance. Additional oil and gas infrastructure will put further pressure on the provincial target. For example, Coastal GasLink estimates that the pipeline expansions required to support a high-growth scenario of 5 billion cubic feet per day of throughput, which the province is on track to meet before 2030, would contribute another 3.5 $MtCO_2e$.[9] In addition, when Ksi Lisims LNG comes online, it will need to rely on on-site natural gas turbines for power until the facility can access the BC Hydro electrical grid, which will add another 1.9 $MtCO_2e$.[10] Combined, and as illustrated in the chart, these volumes leave limited room for other LNG projects and expansions or upstream production growth without exceeding the target and timeline.

[6] Natural Gas & Oil Statistics – Production Statistics 2008–Current; Government of British Columbia, and Environment and Climate Change Canada Data Catalogue: Annex 12 GHG Emission Tables by Canadian Economic Sector; Government of Canada

[7] BC Transmission Line Project Ticks Boxes for Federal Fast-Track List; Vancouver Sun; September 9, 2025

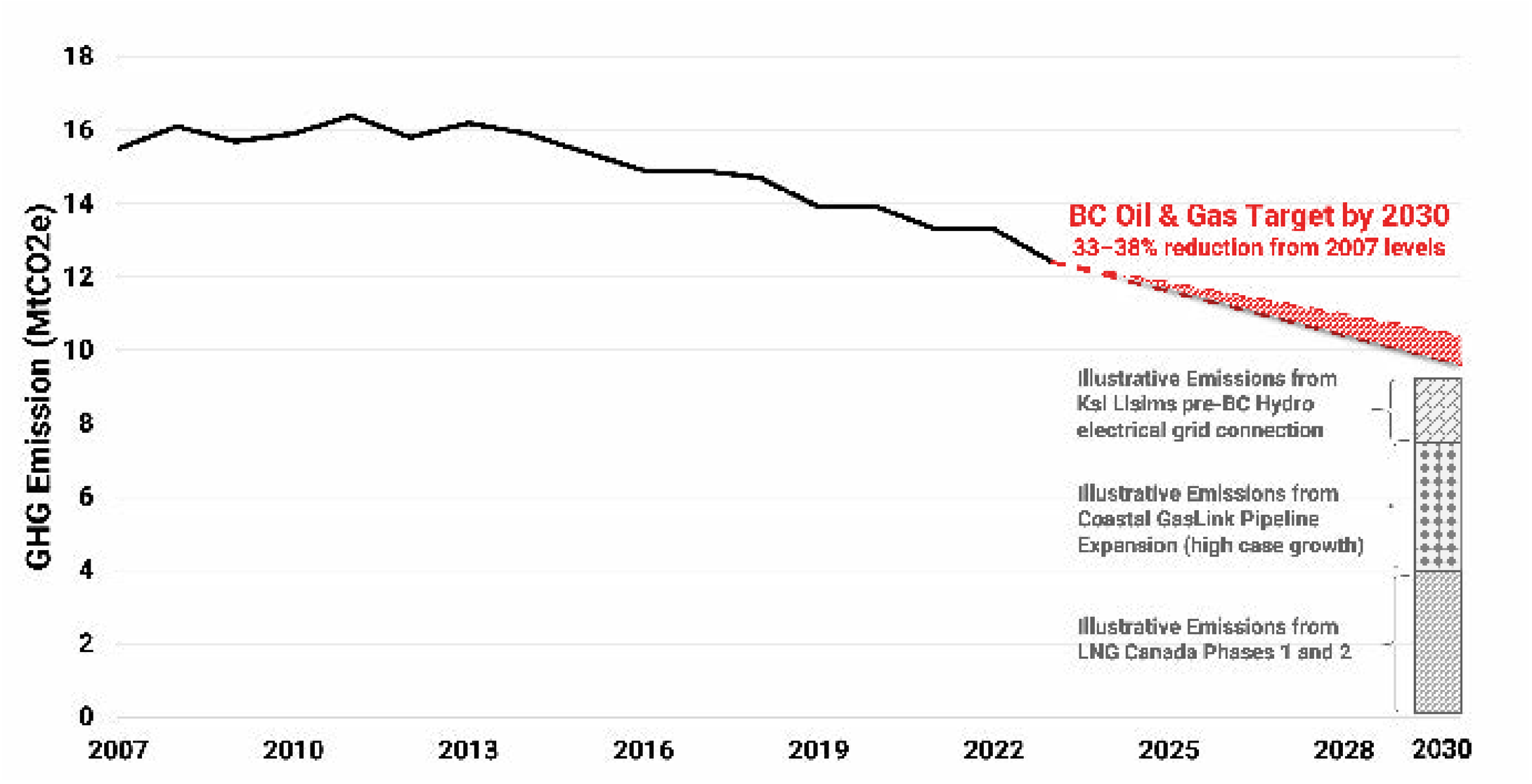
[8] LNG Canada Export Terminal Environmental Assessment Certificate Application; LNG Canada, October 2014

[9] Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Data Report, Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project; March 2014

[10] Technical Data Report—Greenhouse Gases; Ksi Lisims LNG and Stantech Consulting, August 2024

CleanBC Roadmap to 2030

Historical GHG Emissions With Oil and Gas Sectoral Target by 2030



Sources: Canada's National Inventory Report, CleanBC Oil and Gas Sectoral 2030 Target, LNG Canada Environmental Assessment Certificate Application, Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project GHG Emissions Technical Data Report, Ksi Lisims LNG Technical Data Report —Greenhouse Gases, Studio.Energy

BC's oil and gas sectoral target therefore creates uncertainty for project developers, since any form of growth in LNG exports and upstream production would make the provincial emissions target unattainable, at least within the 2030 timeframe.

Reviewing Policies With a Pragmatic Lens

Another policy concern raised by the industry experts is a requirement that was initially announced under BC's new energy action framework. The mandate directs that LNG facilities be net-zero carbon emissions by 2030. Industry experts told Studio.Energy that this type of aspirational, difficult-to-achieve government target sends the message that BC is effectively closed to expanding its LNG business.

The industry experts went on to say that achieving net-zero emissions on larger LNG export facilities by 2030 is virtually impossible because it would require a massive upstream build-out of transmission and zero-emission electrical power generation, well beyond the control of LNG developers. Smaller projects like Cedar LNG and Woodfibre LNG are exceptions, with both projects planning to be electrified by 2030. Cedar LNG, for example, will require roughly 170 megawatts (MW) of electricity to power its operations.[11] Using this as a proxy, fully electrifying LNG Canada Phases 1 and 2 would demand over 1,500 MW — exceeding the capacity of the new Site C hydroelectric dam, which itself took nearly a decade to build and went through years of prior environmental review.

In March 2025, BC's Environmental Assessment Office quietly signalled a shift in its position on this net-zero requirement.[12] A posted letter stated that LNG projects unable to access clean electricity by 2030 may continue emitting CO_2 until such power becomes available and that projects must provide a credible plan to be net-zero by 2030. This condition was applied to the recent Environmental Assessment Certificate issued for Ksi Lisims.[13]

While the government constructively softened the

[11] Strategic Assessment of Climate Change Technical Report; Cedar LNG and Stantech Consulting, November 2021

[12] Ministers' Reasons for Decision; BC Environmental Assessment Office; September 15, 2025

[13] Letter to Ksi Lisims LNG; Government of British Columbia, Environmental Assessment Office; March 28, 2025

original policy stance, the LNG experts highlight that the lack of clarity around what net-zero ready means in practice may create further confusion for project sponsors and their investors, particularly for those who have the option to invest in other jurisdictions without such requirements. The Studio notes that, currently, no other LNG-producing country imposes a net-zero or net-zero-ready mandate by 2030.

Maintaining a Competitive Carbon Pricing Policy

BC introduced its carbon pricing policy in 2008, which then transitioned to the new Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) industrial policy in 2024. The BC OBPS has carbon prices set to rise from C$95/tonne in 2025 to C$170/tonne by 2030, aligned with equivalence to the federal Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act (GGPPA).

The BC OBPS exposed around 35% of facility emissions to carbon compliance obligations in 2024, a rate that is set to increase by 1% annually. Industry experts point out that this carbon reduction stringency is significantly tighter than in Alberta, which is around 18%.[14] Furthermore, aggressive stringency targets create a cost disadvantage for most BC LNG proponents, who have access to only limited sources of clean electricity. Proponent experts indicated that, given the lack of alternatives, they will necessarily have to rely on natural gas for cooling in the liquefaction process for an indeterminate period of time. Under some circumstances, aggressive stringency can be an advantage for smaller projects that are able to achieve net zero in the near term (e.g., Cedar LNG and Woodfibre LNG), since facilities that fall below their compliance obligations can generate revenue by selling credits to other industrial emitters that exceed their carbon limits. However, uncertainty remains around how OBPS will be applied to much larger LNG facilities and the specific compliance obligations they will face.

Meanwhile, upstream industry experts highlight that the carbon tax competitiveness gap between BC and Alberta has widened even further following a recent announcement from the Government of Alberta introducing amendments to its GGPPA equivalent, the Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction (TIER) Regulation.[15] With the revised policy, industrial emitters in Alberta can meet up to 90% of compliance obligations through direct investments in emission reduction technologies at their own sites.[16] The policy amendments expand compliance options by preserving the ability for companies to pay into the TIER fund and maintaining flexibility to purchase offset credits to meet compliance obligations. In May 2025, the Alberta government also announced it will freeze the carbon price at $C95/tonne for an indefinite period,[17] while BC's price will escalate to $C170/tonne. Harmonizing interprovincial carbon prices by eliminating inequalities is seen as an imperative by the industry experts.

Studio.Energy observes that, overall, when factoring in emissions from upstream and liquefaction processes, the carbon compliance costs for an LNG facility fuelled by natural gas are expected to roughly double by 2030, reaching around 5% of the international LNG price.[18] Since LNG exporters are price-takers in global markets, they cannot pass these costs on to buyers and must absorb them — a competitive red flag for investment. For context, excess costs due to restrictive carbon policies could erode roughly a quarter of the net margins of a typical LNG-focused business.[19] Higher compliance costs heighten the risk of "carbon leakage," when GHG emissions shift to other jurisdictions because of climate policies. In Canada's case, this raises the danger of investment flowing to countries with minimal regulation and little or no cost on carbon emissions.

[14] TIER Regulation Fact Sheet; Government of Alberta; August 17, 2023

[15] Modernizing TIER to Secure Tomorrow; Government of Alberta; September 16, 2025

[16] Alberta's TIER Regulation Modernization; Alberta Counsel News; September 23, 2025

[17] Alberta Changing Industrial Carbon Tax Program to Recognize Company Investments in Emissions Reduction; CBC; September 16, 2025

[18] Assumptions: compliance cost of $C95/tonne in 2025 growing to $C170/tonne in 2030, a 1.8 Bcf/d export facility has total emissions of 2.2 million tonnes of CO2e/year, and average upstream emissions are 35 kg CO2e/BOE, and that the average price of international LNG is $US10/MMBtu.

[19] Cheniere Energy Partners Net Profit Margin Historical Data (from Q1 2018 to Q2 2025), Macrotrends

The Case for Canadian LNG

Studio.Energy observes that Canada is currently one of the only LNG exporters that imposes a carbon price.[20] However, the experts acknowledge that industry also has the responsibility to clearly demonstrate and communicate how Canadian LNG has lower lifecycle emissions than global alternatives.

In addition to the downward GHG emissions trajectory mentioned earlier, a recent report shows that BC's natural gas production has become decoupled from methane emissions,[21] indicating that the industry is actively reducing emissions. On the downstream side, the province mandates that LNG export facilities must meet the world's lowest GHG intensity standards, making them the cleanest LNG facilities in the world.[22]

The sector is working to strengthen the case for Canadian LNG from a climate perspective. For example, the industry is working with academia and third-party research groups to develop a suite of credible, evidence-based, and peer-reviewed literature, which will help demonstrate that BC natural gas has significantly lower lifecycle emissions than, say, competing US on an equivalent system-wide basis. This research, expected in the coming months, should be crucial to make the case domestically, as well as to global customers, that Canadian LNG can help reduce global emissions by displacing more carbon-intensive alternatives, whether they be coal or higher carbon LNG supply. With quantifiable research, the industry experts interviewed by Studio.Energy are hoping that federal and provincial governments can then draw upon it to inform policy frameworks and better market Canada's resources.

The Need for Policy and Regulatory Reforms to Attract Capital

Becoming a meaningful LNG supplier, to increase Canada's economic heft and ambition, will demand tens of billions of dollars in private investment and the ability to compete with countries like the US and Qatar, which face no carbon policy constraints.

The Studio and the 11 experts believe that Canada needs a pragmatic and workable domestic solution to reconcile our GHG emission reduction goals along with natural gas and LNG growth. One novel solution discussed with the experts is to maintain two GHG inventories: one for emissions that are tied to domestic consumption and another for export-related emissions. This model is similar to the Carney government's proposed fiscal reform, which plans to split the federal budget into operating and capital spending. Similarly, dual carbon accounting would allow Canada to focus on reducing domestic emissions while still encouraging investment in export industries to strengthen and grow the economy. These and other types of reforms are necessary for Canada to attract international project sponsors and investors.

Canada's ability to raise our energy ambition will depend not only on the reduction of policy density and complexity in the pursuit of clarity and function, but also on how investment and development intersect with Indigenous rights. Chapter IV in this miniseries explores the evolving landscape for Indigenous participation in LNG projects.

[20] Top 10 LNG exporters include the US, Australia, Qatar, Russia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Algeria, Oman, and Papa New Guinea. These nations do not have a carbon price, and most do not have emission reduction requirements. The exceptions are Australia, which no longer has a carbon price but does mandate emission reductions for large industries, and Malaysia, which plans to introduce a carbon tax on its iron, steel, and energy industries in 2026.

[21] BC Meets Its Methane Emissions Target Early; Pembina Institute; May 22, 2025

[22] Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act sets an emissions intensity standard of no more than 0.16 tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of LNG produced, making it among the most stringent standards for LNG in the world.

About this Miniseries

Studio.Energy is examining what practical conditions — beyond Bill C-5 — are needed for Canada's western natural gas–producing provinces to expand their LNG ambition and accelerate projects in the development queue. To inform this analysis, 11 experts spanning upstream producers, LNG proponents, policy specialists, legal advisors, and regulators were interviewed on a confidential basis to capture candid insights on barriers to investment. The findings are presented across five chapters in this miniseries:

- Chapter I — Introduction to the Issues
- Chapter II — The State of Environmental Assessments and Permitting Process
- Chapter III — The State of Climate Policies and Regulations: Signals for Future LNG Export Development
- Chapter IV — Navigating Indigenous Rights in BC Resource Development
- Chapter V — A Review of Fiscal Terms in the Context of Global Competitiveness

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Appendix

Key policies and regulations highlighted in this chapter

Policy	Description
Blueberry River First Nations Implementation Agreement	Framework introduced in 2023 to address Treaty 8 rights breaches in Blueberry River First Nations territory from cumulative industrial developments. Establishes disturbance caps that limit the annual area of new industrial disturbance. These caps cover any unauthorized ground disturbance, such as clearing land for roads, pipelines, camps, storage sites, or other resource development activities.
Species at Risk Framework	Provides legal protection to prevent extinction and support recovery, with responsibilities shared between federal and provincial governments. Depending on jurisdiction, species may be managed under Canada's Species at Risk Act or BC's Wildlife Act, with this policy enabling powers for protection and coordinated recovery actions.
Environmental Management Act Standards	BC's primary law governing waste discharge, contaminated sites, hazardous materials, and pollution control. It directly shapes facility design, site management, and operating practices.
BC Environmental Assessment Act	Provincial process to review major projects for environmental, social, and Indigenous impacts. Updated in 2023 to incorporate Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, or United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) implementation, which emphasizes consultation with First Nations and consideration for their input in the process. If consensus is not reached, participating Indigenous nations can access dispute resolution at key decision points in the process.
Impact Assessment Act of Canada	Federal review framework for evaluating environmental, social, and economic impacts of proposed major projects in Canada affecting areas of federal jurisdiction.
Climate Change Accountability Act (not shown in policy matrix)	An enabler for CleanBC 2030 Sectoral GHG Target. This Act legally binds BC to reduce GHG emissions and enshrines provincial targets: 40% by 2030, 60% by 2040, 80% by 2050 (from 2007 levels).
New Energy Action Framework	Requires LNG facilities entering an environmental assessment process to have net-zero-ready plans by 2030; introduces oil and gas emissions cap and a Clean Energy and Major Projects Office.
CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 (Sectoral GHG Targets)	Released in 2021, the *Roadmap to 2030* maps out BC's plans to meet its provincial targets. Establishes sector-specific climate goals, including the oil and gas sector target: 33%–38% emissions reduction by 2030 (from 2007 levels).
Federal Oil and Gas Emissions Cap	Proposed cap on Canada's oil and gas sector starting in 2030, aiming to cut sector emissions 35% below 2019 levels via cap-and-trade system.
BC Oil and Gas Emissions Cap Backstop	Provincial backstop if federal cap is not implemented or leaves gaps; the proposed policy spans upstream production, pipelines, LNG, and possibly other subsectors.

Clean Electricity Regulations	Federal rules to achieve net-zero electricity grid by 2050, with pollution limits for generation units starting in 2035.
Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act Output-Based Pricing System (not shown in policy matrix)	Federal policy with provincial equivalency that applies carbon price on industrial emissions above facility limits, rising C$15 tonnes CO2e ($tCO_2e$) annually from C$20/tCO_2e in 2019 to C$170/$tCO_2e$ by 2030. Carbon price in 2025 is C$95/$tCO_2e$.
BC Output-Based Pricing System	Provincial carbon pricing for large industrial operations; facilities must stay within emission limits or pay, with some compliance flexibility options to use carbon offsets and earned credits.
BC Methane Regulations	Strengthens methane reduction targets in oil and gas: 75% by 2030 (from 2014 levels), exceeding the previous 45% by 2025 target. BC's regulations are stricter than the proposed federal standards (75% reduction by 2030 from 2021 levels).
BC Royalty Framework	BC's framework for collecting royalties on oil and gas production.
Bill C-5 Building Canada Act	Streamlines federal approvals for major projects by designating them "projects of national interest." While projects will still go through environmental assessment, the law aims to reduce the federal approval timeline from five years to two.
LNG Transport Regulations	A suite of Transport Canada regulations and requirements that govern the transportation of LNG in Canada, covering marine safety, emergency response, financial responsibility, environmental protection, and container/vessel standards.