# Latin America and Canada's Impact on Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions



**Latin America and Canada’s Contributions to Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Latin America, particularly countries such as Brazil and Paraguay, remains one of the world's leading regions in greenhouse gas emissions from livestock production. The region emits 1,889 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents annually. Efforts to achieve net zero emissions from livestock by 2050, as agreed during the 2015 UN climate talks in Paris, face substantial challenges due to ongoing deforestation for agricultural expansion. Factors such as governance, availability of productive lands, and limited alternative farming methods contribute significantly to these emissions. Key recommendations include implementing improved cattle management and integrating sustainable agricultural practices.

In a parallel concern, Canada, while claiming to be a climate leader, produces significant emissions through its oil and gas exports. In 2022, Canada reported 708 megatonnes of domestic greenhouse gas emissions. However, the combustion of its exported fossil fuels amounts to an estimated 939 megatonnes of CO2 emissions. These exported emissions overshadow Canada's domestic footprint, raising questions about the nation’s actual contribution to global carbon emissions. Despite domestic efforts like carbon taxes and cap-and-trade systems, the ongoing export of fossil fuels contradicts global decarbonization goals. Experts suggest that Canada and other oil-exporting nations must reconsider their roles in the global fossil fuel market to support a sustainable future.