The circular economy concept is gaining ground in Canada. In contrast to the traditional linear "take-make-use-dispose" model, a circular economy promotes continuous resource use through strategies such as recycling, reusing, and remanufacturing. The goal is to extend the lifespan of products and materials, keeping them within the economy for as long as possible. This approach aims to conserve resources, reduce pollution, and create a more sustainable and resilient economic system. With a focus on sustainable practices, collaborative efforts between various sectors are driving innovative solutions for product longevity and minimized environmental impact. This shift towards a circular economy aligns with Canada's commitment to waste reduction, resource conservation, and long-term economic resilience.

Geothermal energy in Canada shows promising potential as a renewable resource. By tapping into the Earth's heat, this form of energy can both generate power and provide heating. Particularly in British Columbia, active geology offers opportunities for geothermal development, aiding electricity generation and direct heating projects. While still in its early stages, geothermal is a potential avenue for reducing carbon emissions and ensuring a greener future for Canada and the world.

Variable renewable energy (VRE) sources are non-dispatchable sources that fluctuate, such as wind and solar power. Both wind and solar are generating an increasing share of power over time, as both become increasingly cost-competitive energy sources. However, integrating large amounts of non-dispatchable generation into the power grid requires a different approach to ensuring reliability. Improvements in energy storage, load balancing through increased use of dispatchable power sources such as geothermal energy, demand response, and interconnection across larger regions through new grid infrastructure are at the forefront of advancing utilization of VRE sources.