

# CANADIAN **ENERGY** STRATEGY

July 2015



CANADA'S  
PREMIERS

## **MESSAGE FROM THE CO-CHAIR PREMIERS OF THE CANADIAN ENERGY STRATEGY WORKING GROUP**

At the 2012 Council of the Federation meeting, in recognition of the diverse pan-Canadian energy landscape, Premiers agreed to develop a renewed Canadian Energy Strategy. As the Co-Chairs of this initiative, it is our privilege to present the completed strategy, which we expect will make a meaningful impact in shaping Canada's energy future and improving the quality of life of Canadians from coast to coast to coast.

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* is the culmination of many months of research and collaboration among provincial and territorial governments and stakeholders. This product would not have been possible without an immense amount of commitment and dedication among members of the Council of the Federation.

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* is intended to be a flexible, living document that will further enable provinces and territories to move forward and collaborate on common energy-related interests according to their unique strengths, challenges and priorities. Through working with other governments, Aboriginal communities, industry, researchers, and other organizations, energy will be further developed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner, our resources will get to the people that rely on them, and the changing conditions of the energy sector will be addressed well into the future.

We wish to give special thanks to the many individuals and stakeholders who contributed their knowledge and wisdom to the issues and concepts discussed in this strategy. Their continued involvement will support the strategy in being a useful and relevant tool for provinces and territories as they work together to ensure that our country's diverse energy resources can responsibly provide lasting benefits for generations of Canadians.

Sincerely,

Honourable Greg Selinger  
Premier of Manitoba  
Co-Chair

Honourable Rachel Notley  
Premier of Alberta  
Co-Chair

Honourable Paul Davis  
Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador  
Co-Chair

Honourable Brian Gallant  
Premier of New Brunswick  
Co-Chair

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# INTRODUCTION



## SHAPING CANADA'S ENERGY FUTURE

The energy sector has been a primary driver of Canada's economy for many decades. In addition to meeting our energy needs, the development of our energy resources attracts investment, generates significant economic growth, and improves the quality of life for people and communities across the country.

Domestic and international demands for Canada's energy resources continue to increase, creating further jobs and opportunities. Across Canada and around the world, people expect all industries and sectors of the economy, including energy resources, to be developed responsibly and with a focus on environmental protection and performance, and addressing climate change. This means the implementation of measures for protecting the environment, public health and safety, and providing more information and more transparency about energy resources and how they are developed.

As constitutional owners and managers of Canada's natural resources,<sup>1</sup> provinces and territories share a responsibility to ensure our country's energy security. As such, they work together to strengthen and improve how energy is produced, conserved, regulated, transported, transmitted and efficiently used in Canada.

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* charts a path for shaping the sustainable development of Canada's energy future. Recognizing that provinces and territories have unique energy profiles and priorities, the strategy builds on existing strength and calls for action in areas of common interest. The strategy is based on collaboration among provinces and territories to shape an energy future that provides energy security, contributes to economic growth and prosperity, and embodies a high standard of environmental and social responsibility.

Through focused work and collaboration, provinces and territories can enhance the ways that energy is produced, moved and used in Canada. This will help maximize the social, environmental, and economic benefits that flow from the energy sector, and improve the quality of life of Canadians.

Provinces and territories can also explore opportunities to collaborate with the federal government as they pursue efforts to shape Canada's energy future.

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* provides a framework for this important work.

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1 Under Canada's Constitution, provinces are the owners of natural resources that have exclusive jurisdiction in relation to development, conservation and management of natural resources. Yukon has exclusive administration and control over natural resources, and on April 1, 2014, NWT achieved the same. Nunavut is in the process of negotiating a similar agreement with the federal government.

## ENERGY POWERS CANADA

Canada has an abundance of diverse energy sources, including: hydro, biomass, coal, conventional and unconventional oil and natural gas, wind, solar, uranium, and the oceans (i.e., tidal and wave energy). These resources have contributed to our country becoming an international leader in energy production. For example:

- ▶ Canada is one of the world's five largest energy producers.<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Canada ranks third in global hydroelectricity generation,<sup>3</sup> which is used to generate 63 per cent of electricity across the country.<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ Canada is ranked seventh world-wide in installed wind generating capacity.<sup>5</sup>
- ▶ Projected capacity for wind power generation in Canada is estimated to be as high as 55,000 Megawatts, which could supply about 20 per cent of the country's electricity requirements.<sup>6</sup>
- ▶ Canada is the fifth-largest producer of fuel ethanol.<sup>7</sup>
- ▶ Canada is the fifth-largest natural gas producer in the world.<sup>8</sup>
- ▶ With 173 billion barrels, Canada has the world's third-largest proven crude oil reserves, after Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.<sup>9</sup>
- ▶ Canada is the second-leading producer of uranium.<sup>10</sup>
- ▶ Seventy-nine per cent of Canadian electricity generation comes from low or zero carbon-emitting sources, helping to support our country's economic and climate change objectives.<sup>11</sup>

2 "International energy data and analysis," *U.S. Energy Information Agency*, 2014, accessed May 21, 2015, <http://www.eia.gov/beta/international/?fips=ca>.

3 "Canada – Canada Statistics," *International Hydropower Association*, 2014, accessed May 19, 2015, <http://www.hydropower.org/country-profiles/canada>.

4 "Vision 2050: The Future of Canada's Electricity System," *Canadian Electricity Association*, accessed May 22, 2015, <http://www.electricity.ca/resources/publications/vision-2050-the-future-of-canadas-electricity-system.php>.

5 "Global Wind Report: Annual Market Update 2014," *Global Wind Energy Council*, 2014, accessed May 20, 2015, [www.gwec.net/GWEC\\_Global\\_Wind\\_2014\\_Report\\_LR](http://www.gwec.net/GWEC_Global_Wind_2014_Report_LR).

6 "WindVision 2025: Powering Canada's Future," *Canadian Wind Energy Association*, 2015, accessed May 21, 2015, [www.canwea.ca/pdf/windvision/Windvision\\_summary\\_e.pdf](http://www.canwea.ca/pdf/windvision/Windvision_summary_e.pdf).

7 "World Fuel Ethanol Production," *Renewable Fuels Association*, 2014, accessed May 21, 2015, <http://ethanolrfa.org/pages/World-Fuel-Ethanol-Production>.

8 "International energy data and analysis," *U.S. Energy Information Agency*.

9 "World Energy Outlook 2012," *International Energy Agency*, 2012, accessed May 22, 2015, <http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/publications/weo-2012>.

10 "Uranium in Canada," *World Nuclear Association*, 2015, accessed May 21, 2015, <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/Country-Profiles/Countries-A-F/Canada--Uranium>.

11 Including hydro, nuclear, tidal, wind, and solar generation. "Key Canadian Electricity Statistics," *Canadian Electricity Association*, 2014, accessed May 25, 2015, [www.electricity.ca/media/Electricity101/KeyCanadianElectricityStatistics10June2014.pdf](http://www.electricity.ca/media/Electricity101/KeyCanadianElectricityStatistics10June2014.pdf).

The development of Canada's energy resources forms a vital part of the economy, generating significant jobs and income that benefit the lives of Canadians:

- The energy industry directly employs more than 280,000 Canadians.<sup>12</sup>
- Hundreds of thousands more Canadians are indirectly employed in industries that support the energy sector, such as financial services, engineering services, construction and equipment manufacturing.<sup>13</sup>
- Almost ten per cent of Canada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is from the energy sector.<sup>14</sup>
- Energy development contributes billions of dollars in revenues to federal, provincial and territorial governments. These revenues help fund priority services and programs to Canadians.

These diverse energy resources also play a critical part in the day-to-day lives of Canadians. Their development provides stable supplies of energy that enable us to heat and power our homes, cook our meals, and fuel our vehicles. Overall, responsibly developed energy contributes to Canada's high standard of living from economic, recreational, and social perspectives.

Collaboration among provinces and territories on energy issues can generate further benefits for Canadians, especially as domestic and international demands for energy continue to grow. It is estimated that global energy demand will increase by over 35 per cent between 2010 and 2035,<sup>15</sup> with much of this demand coming from Asia. It is also estimated that overall energy demand in Canada is expected to increase, led by demands from the industrial sector.<sup>16</sup>

With stable governments, a strong economy and significant energy resources, our country is well positioned to meet local and international energy needs. This can translate into substantial opportunities for Canadians. By collaborating, provinces and territories can seize these opportunities and increase the performance of the overall economy and protect the environment.

Addressing energy demand, security and diversity of supply, new markets and the climate change imperative requires innovation throughout the energy system. Innovation is also required to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change and help shift into a lower carbon future.

While energy innovation is critical to the competitiveness of Canada's energy sector and its global outreach, it is also essential to strengthening the competitive position of related Canadian industries and sectors whose reliance on energy input and sensitivity to energy costs have been accentuated in recent years.

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12 "Energy Markets Fact Book 2014-2015," *Natural Resources Canada*, 2014, accessed May 21, 2015, [www.nrcan.gc.ca/energymarketsfacts](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energymarketsfacts).

13 *Ibid.*

14 *Ibid.*

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15 "Canada's Energy Future 2013: Energy Supply and Demand Projections to 2035," *National Energy Board*, 2013, accessed May 21, 2015, <https://www.neb-one.gc.ca/nrg/ntgrtd/fttr/2013/index-eng.html>.

16 *Ibid.*



**Canada** is one of the world's  
**five largest energy** producers.

However, in managing these vast energy reserves, provinces and territories also have an important responsibility to protect and advance social and environmental values. This includes ensuring that energy development protects public health and safety, reduces environmental and ecosystem impacts, and is consistent with a lower carbon future while seeking the most efficient use of energy resources. The social and economic benefits of energy and innovation are closely linked.

## CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

Achieving our environmental goals, addressing climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions will require an integrated, economy-wide approach that includes all sectors and all emitters. We know that reducing Canada's greenhouse gas emissions will require actions that include regulatory and industrial policies, support advancements in technology and innovation, as well as actions and commitment by individual Canadians to transform how we consume energy.

As part of governments' broader approaches to addressing climate change, we also know that a key piece is the need to transform how we produce energy with cleaner and more sustainable approaches to energy development.

Canada's greenhouse gas emissions have declined slightly since 2007, after having increased significantly since 1990. Scientific consensus projects global warming, which calls for more sustained efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors of the economy including manufacturing, transportation, buildings, agriculture, electricity generation, and energy production, distribution, and use.

There are no simple answers. Canada's energy future requires a portfolio of policies that send a strong, long-term signal across the economy to enhance energy efficiency, lower our carbon footprint and support the research and innovation required to drive these priorities.

Changes in Canadian climate also present challenges to energy infrastructure that may be vulnerable as result of extreme weather, such as reduced water in hydroelectric reservoirs and transmission line failure. To address this, communities and industries may require stable base loads of power from multiple sources.

## A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* is built on the collaboration of provinces and territories through the Council of the Federation.

In 2007, the Premiers of Canada's provinces and territories agreed to pursue *A Shared Vision for Energy in Canada*.<sup>17</sup> The commitments in the Shared Vision continue to be key priorities for provinces and territories and remain relevant and important for our country's energy future. However, since that report was completed, the energy landscape has evolved.

Premiers agreed at the 2012 Council of the Federation summer meeting to develop a renewed Canadian Energy Strategy based on common principles for energy conservation, development and use. At the Council of the Federation meetings of July 27, 2012, and July 25, 2013, British Columbia indicated that it would not participate in the process at that time. In November 2013, the Premiers of Alberta and British Columbia

met, with Alberta agreeing that British Columbia's five conditions are intended to ensure the responsible production of energy as well as its safe transport to markets, and British Columbia agreeing to endorse the *Canadian Energy Strategy*. Québec joined discussions in August 2014.

All Canadian provinces and territories committed to build on the achievements of the Shared Vision by assessing current and emerging energy priorities, and revising their focus to account for new and ongoing challenges and opportunities. As governments that are responsible for managing and regulating energy sources, provinces and territories are well positioned to build the energy infrastructure they require, improve the sustainability and environmental performance of the energy sector, and further develop resources to help meet domestic and global energy demands.

In conjunction with provincial and territorial Energy Ministers, Premiers identified three themes to inform the future of energy in Canada: sustainability and conservation, technology and innovation, and delivering energy to people. These areas have importance for how we produce, move and use energy in Canada. The Premiers established working groups in accordance with these themes, which addressed ten areas of focus for the strategy.

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<sup>17</sup> "A Shared Vision for Energy in Canada," *Council of the Federation*, 2007, accessed November 2014, [www.canadaspremiers.ca/phocadownload/.../energystrategy\\_en.pdf](http://www.canadaspremiers.ca/phocadownload/.../energystrategy_en.pdf).

## **SUSTAINABILITY AND CONSERVATION**

Build on the ongoing efforts of individuals, businesses, governments and others to improve energy efficiency, lower the carbon footprint, and improve understanding of energy in Canada.

### **AREAS OF FOCUS:**

1. Promote energy efficiency and conservation.
2. Transition to a lower carbon economy.
3. Enhance energy information and awareness.

## **TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

Pursue research and education initiatives to develop new technologies, build human capital, and become a more innovative and competitive provider of energy.

### **AREAS OF FOCUS:**

4. Accelerate the development and deployment of energy research and technologies that advance more efficient production, transmission, and use of clean and conventional energy sources.
5. Develop and implement strategies to meet energy sector human resource needs now and well into the 21st century.
6. Facilitate the development of renewable, green and/or cleaner energy sources to meet future demand and contribute to environmental goals and priorities.

## **DELIVERING ENERGY TO PEOPLE**

Work to develop infrastructure, enhance energy regulatory processes, open markets and responsibly move energy products to the people who need them.

### **AREAS OF FOCUS:**

7. Develop and enhance a modern, reliable, environmentally safe and efficient series of transmission and transportation networks for domestic and export/import sources of energy.
8. Improve the timeliness and certainty of regulatory approval decision-making processes while maintaining rigorous protection of the environment and public interest.
9. Promote market diversification.
10. Pursue formalized participation of provinces and territories in international discussions and negotiations on energy.



## **55,000 MW = 20%** **of Canada's electricity requirements**

Projected capacity for wind power generation in Canada is estimated to be as high as 55,000 Megawatts, which could supply about 20 per cent of the country's electricity requirements.

Members of the teams, consisting of representatives from provinces and territories across the country, worked collaboratively to assess the current state of the energy sector and identify challenges as well as opportunities for intergovernmental collaboration. Working across governments, teams were able to coordinate their findings to develop an integrated approach for energy in Canada.

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* was further informed by the views and perspectives of stakeholders from across the country. In June 2013, a stakeholder engagement workshop was held in Edmonton, Alberta. Over 100 individuals participated in this workshop including industry associations, environmental non-government organizations, members of the academic community, policy institutes and think tanks, research organizations, and provinces and territories across Canada.

Through the *Progress Report* to the Council of the Federation in July 2013, the provinces and territories provided an update to the strategy and identified challenges and opportunities in achieving the Premiers' vision for energy in Canada. The report provided the basis to continue to move forward and build on progress by using input gathered from stakeholders to help formulate goals, actions, and initiatives that comprise the strategy.

At the 2014 Council of the Federation meeting in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Premiers discussed the *Canadian Energy Strategy* and directed their provincial and territorial Energy Ministers to focus their collaborative efforts on completing the Strategy.

Premiers' officially approved the *Canadian Energy Strategy* at the July 2015 Council of the Federation meeting in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

# VISION AND PRINCIPLES

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* expresses a renewed vision that describes the kind of energy future that provinces and territories aspire to achieve. The strategy is based on a set of principles that will guide collaborative work under the strategy.

The vision and principles provide the foundation for provinces and territories to work together on energy issues and grow the economy, protect the environment, create new opportunities for individuals, organizations and businesses, and enhance the quality of life for all Canadians.

## VISION

Canada is a global leader in providing a secure, sustainable and reliable supply of energy that is delivered with a high standard of environmental and social responsibility, consistent with efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and contributes to continued economic growth and prosperity for all Canadians.

## OBJECTIVES

A *Canadian Energy Strategy* should:

- Reflect the shared values of Canadians.
- Strengthen our economy and create jobs.
- Identify opportunities to develop, transport, and transmit energy, in accordance with provincial-territorial jurisdiction.
- Maintain the highest degree of environmental safeguards and protection, including by addressing climate change, climate resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions globally.
- Promote a competitive economy and robust research and technology sector that can contribute to the breadth of Canada's energy and environmental opportunities and responsibilities.
- Promote export of energy, expertise, and innovation.
- Support a diverse range of energy assets.
- Foster the development of pan-Canadian, regional, and bilateral agreements on energy development, transportation, and transmission.

## PRINCIPLES

### COLLABORATION AND TRANSPARENCY

- Seek intergovernmental collaboration on areas of mutual interest involving energy resources, energy conservation, and technologies to optimize the opportunities and strengths of each province and territory.
- Collaborate and encourage co-operation, participation, and partnership with other governments and key stakeholders.
- Respect the Aboriginal and treaty rights that are recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.<sup>18</sup>
- Report back to Canada's Premiers on progress.

### CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Addressing climate change and moving towards a lower carbon economy.
- Recognize the importance of environmentally and socially responsible energy development, transportation systems, and enabling technologies to support conservation, efficiency, and effectiveness in the use of energy resources.
- Transition to a lower-carbon economy through appropriate initiatives, such as carbon pricing, carbon capture and storage and other technological innovations, while meeting current and future energy needs.

### ENERGY SECURITY AND STABILITY

- Ensure a secure supply of energy for all Canadians through open, non-discriminatory and safe transportation and transmission of energy resources.
- Ensure open and non-discriminatory access to electricity transmission systems, consistent with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Open Access Rules.
- Maintain effective, efficient and transparent regulations that support responsible energy development and maintains the highest standards of environmental assessment and management.
- Increase and diversify the supply and distribution of clean as well as low carbon energy.

<sup>18</sup> Acknowledging that Québec has not agreed to the 1982 *Constitution Act*.

# BUILDING OUR ENERGY FUTURE



The *Canadian Energy Strategy* sets out key activities in each of the ten areas of focus by establishing goals and actions. Together, the goals and actions provide an opportunity for meaningful progress in each area of focus. In this way, the strategy will help provinces and territories achieve the vision for Canada's energy future.

The strategy identifies a number of energy-related initiatives for potential provincial and territorial collaboration, which provinces and territories consider important in the near term for shaping Canada's energy future. Several priority initiatives are profiled throughout the strategy. Provinces and territories can participate in those initiatives that make sense for their jurisdictions, given their unique energy strengths, opportunities and priorities.



**Energy development**  
contributes **billions of**

**dollars in revenues** to federal, provincial and territorial governments. These revenues **help fund priority services and programs to Canadians.**

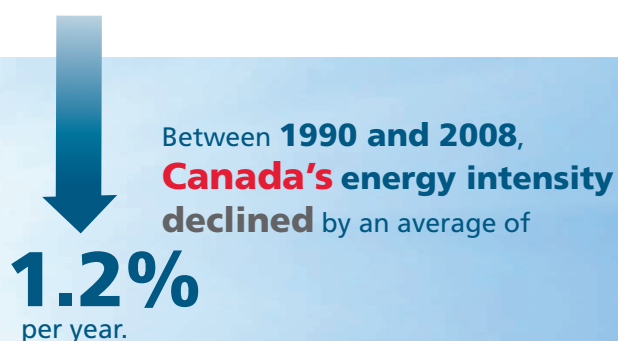
## SUSTAINABILITY AND CONSERVATION

### 1. Promote energy efficiency and conservation.

Energy efficiency and conservation can play a major role in decreasing energy costs, as well as reducing the environmental impacts of energy development and energy use. These are fundamental elements to generate significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The trend in Canada has been towards increasing energy efficiency. For example, between 1990 and 2008, Canada's energy intensity (energy use per dollar of GDP) declined by an average of 1.2 per cent per year.<sup>19</sup>

However, Canada's total energy consumption continues to grow. Between 1990 and 2009, energy consumption in Canada grew by 23 per cent.<sup>20</sup> The amount of energy used by consumers also increased over this period, led by increases in the industrial (37%), transportation (30%), residential (16%), and commercial and institutional (13%) sectors.

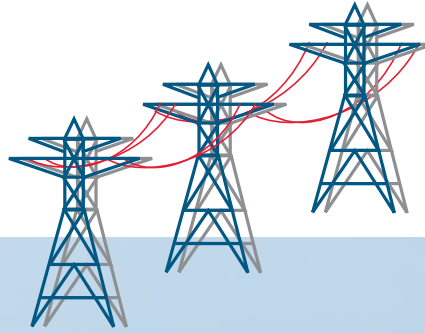
Through public policy and by providing information, provinces and territories can empower the above-mentioned sectors to optimize or reduce energy use. Even minor changes in these sectors can result in significant energy efficiency and conservation benefits further down the supply chain. Ideally, efforts should focus on encouraging consumers to make energy efficient choices, and sectors to accelerate the adoption of products and technologies that support energy efficiency and conservation.



<sup>19</sup> "Canada's Energy Future 2013," *National Energy Board*.

<sup>20</sup> "Additional Statistics on Energy," *Natural Resources Canada*, 2013, accessed May 21, 2015, <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/publications/statistics-facts/1239>.

**79%** of **Canadian** electricity generation comes from **low or zero carbon-emitting sources**, helping to support our country's economic and climate change objectives.



## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 1.1

Strengthen Canadians' understanding of the benefits of energy efficiency and conservation.

#### ◆ Action 1.1.1

Expand consumer access to reliable and meaningful energy use information that supports informed decision-making, influences behavioral change, and builds awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency and conservation.

### GOAL 1.2

Maximize access to energy savings by all energy consumers.

#### ◆ Action 1.2.1

Build on existing loan, subsidy, rebate programs, as well as taxation designed to overcome financial barriers and ensure consumers have fair and reasonable access to energy efficiency benefits.

### GOAL 1.3

Encourage market transformation through targeted energy efficiency and conservation policies, including regulations.

#### ◆ Action 1.3.1

Evaluate opportunities to implement or expand minimum energy efficiency performance policies, such as increased standards, as a means to drive uptake of energy efficiency improvements, especially in sectors such as transportation, buildings, and appliances.

## BENCHMARKING FOR BETTER RESULTS

Demonstrating progress on energy efficiency initiatives requires a performance baseline on energy use. By knowing the energy requirements for specific technologies and the built environment, we can better design and target the highest possible benefits resulting from efforts to increase energy efficiency across Canada.

### INITIATIVE:

Improve energy efficiency by adopting the principles of energy performance benchmarking and pursuing application of energy benchmarking practices with a priority focus on public sector buildings and vehicle fleets.

## 2. Transition to a lower carbon economy.

Canada's total greenhouse gas emissions increased by 18 per cent between 1990 and 2013.<sup>21</sup> This growth was driven primarily by fossil fuel production and the use of fuel in transportation. However, there has been an average annual decline in Canadian emissions intensity (emissions per unit of GDP) since 1990, a trend that is projected to continue through 2020.<sup>22</sup> Further action to develop Canada's energy resources in more sustainable ways will continue to address global concerns involving greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, and assist Canada's transition to a lower carbon economy.

Encouraging a transition to a lower carbon economy requires changes in behavior and in finding new ways of doing things, but also for new technologies to be developed and integrated into the market, both of which will take time. To encourage innovation, provinces and territories can work together to further enhance carbon management across the country, including efforts on measuring and reducing emissions. Carbon management mechanisms will vary in nature, depending on the unique needs of a jurisdiction.

They can range from the use of new technologies that mitigate, or capture and store carbon, to policies that encourage the marketplace to reduce or eliminate emissions, including setting a price on carbon.

The transition to a lower carbon economy will be further supported by provinces and territories examining the potential use of market-based policies that create economic incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, provinces and territories can explore various approaches to emissions reporting requirements, and apply consistent and co-ordinated approaches across Canada, creating a foundation for future progress on carbon management.

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21 "National Inventory Report 1990-2013: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada – Executive Summary," *Environment Canada*, 2014, accessed May 21, 2015, <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=5B59470C-1>.

22 "Canada's Emissions Trends," *Environment Canada*, 2013, accessed May 21, 2015, <https://www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En&xml=1723EA20-77AB-4954-9333-69D1C4EBD0B2>.

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 2.1

Develop complementary carbon management mechanisms across Canada.

#### ► Action 2.1.1

Review different approaches regarding greenhouse gas emissions reporting requirements to continually improve, and align where possible, inventory information across Canada.

### GOAL 2.2

Foster an understanding by governments on the use of market-oriented policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across Canada.

#### ► Action 2.2.1

Review and explore the potential to expand the use of market-based mechanisms across Canada and identify elements and opportunities to promote collaboration to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of programs.

### GOAL 2.3

Actively pursue greenhouse gas emissions reductions with targets based on sound science.

#### ► Action 2.3.1

Collaborate on the development of options for an integrated pan-Canadian and North American approach to greenhouse gas reductions. Any such approach should be built on initiatives introduced by governments and aimed to enhance jurisdictions' ability to flexibly implement ambitious measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The approach should also take into account possible impacts on competitiveness.

### TAKING STOCK OF EMISSIONS REPORTING

Identifying and examining jurisdictions' current approaches to emissions reporting will assist in the development of complementary approaches to reporting carbon emissions.

#### INITIATIVE:

Build on lessons learned and facilitate the transition to a lower carbon economy, by undertaking a review of existing approaches and best practices related to emissions reporting by industrial facilities and emissions pricing across all Canadian jurisdictions.

**Canada** ranks **third** in **global hydroelectricity generation**, which is used to generate **63% of electricity across the country.**

### 3. Enhance energy information and awareness.

Considerable information exists about energy, but it is not always easy to access nor is its relevance to our daily lives readily understood. Enhancing the quality and accessibility of energy information can have widespread benefits. Improved access to reliable and objective information contributes to a better understanding of energy. As a result, Canadians and industry will be able to make more informed decisions about energy-related choices, including investments in energy-saving technologies.

Governments will also have access to more information that can assist in the development of robust energy policies.

When people understand foundational concepts about energy, are aware of energy issues, and can easily access relevant information, they are more likely to make choices that improve their use. A more informed population further strengthens meaningful conversations on energy and supports more information decision-making. Provinces and territories can work together to identify, collect, and provide access to the best possible energy and emissions data available. Recognizing that energy data comes from a variety of sources, engaging other governments, industry, academia, non-profit organizations, and other appropriate stakeholders will assist in strengthening the quality and availability of energy and emissions data.



**Canada** is the  
**second-leading**  
producer of **uranium**.

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 3.1

Improve quality of energy data across Canada.

#### ► Action 3.1.1

Collaborate with stakeholders in the energy sector to identify possible improvements to the identification, collection, and management of energy data, including greenhouse gas emissions in Canada.

### GOAL 3.2

Increase awareness and understanding of energy in Canada.

#### ► Action 3.2.1

Encourage interested sectors and stakeholders to take a leadership role to improve access, encourage understanding, and use innovative methods to present and disseminate energy data, including greenhouse gas emissions and information to all users.

## 10% **Canada's** Gross Domestic Product



Almost **ten per cent** of Canada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is **from the energy sector**.



**Hundreds of thousands of Canadians**

are indirectly **employed in industries that support the energy sector**, such as financial services, engineering services, construction and equipment manufacturing.

### WORKING IN PARTNERSHIPS TO IMPROVE ENERGY INFORMATION IN CANADA

Reliable and credible information sources currently exist. Improving access, awareness, and understanding of energy must extend beyond information provided by government.

#### INITIATIVE:

Improve the availability of reliable and credible energy information, including utilities data, and explore consistent approaches to energy data collection and management across Canada by working in partnership with energy stakeholders, industry, and other sectors.

## TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

### **4. Accelerate the development and deployment of energy research and technologies that advance more efficient production, transmission and use of clean and conventional energy sources.**

Canada has the opportunity to leverage various energy solutions and become an internationally recognized leader in energy innovation. Fostering greater innovation and technology development is important for enhancing the energy sector's environmental performance and Canada's global economic competitiveness.

Canada's energy industry has benefited from advances in research and technology over the past several decades. There are opportunities to build on these advances and develop and deploy new technologies that improve energy efficiency and security, and expand the use of cleaner energy sources. This includes research that addresses a range of technologies that can help significantly expand use of cleaner sources of energy. New and emerging energy technologies are drivers of economic prosperity, bringing highly skilled jobs, a secure and sustainable energy future, and a strong economy that exports Canadian innovation and energy products.

Provinces and territories can work together to identify research strengths and gaps, target funding and other supports, coordinate research efforts, and collaborate on demonstration projects. Sharing expertise and best practices in research and technology demonstration can provide opportunities to deploy and market Canadian energy discoveries.

Provinces and territories can also further explore ways to internationally commercialize the results of energy research and innovation, including technological products. This would create opportunities for innovative and fast growing energy sectors such as micro-grids, clean technologies and renewable energy, while helping to diversify and improve productivity in traditional energy activities, creating jobs locally and allowing Canada to lead in global markets.

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 4.1

Enhance research into transformational technologies that support safe and sustainable energy production, conversion, storage, transmission, distribution and consumption, and are resilient to climate change and its impacts.

#### ◆ Action 4.1.1

Identify gaps in existing research, barriers to further technology development, and opportunities to expand research.

#### ◆ Action 4.1.2

Support the development and use of new practices, technologies and infrastructure that improve the resilience of energy systems and enhance the expansion of renewable energy resources into existing energy systems.

### GOAL 4.2

Work collaboratively across jurisdictions and with key stakeholders, to support enhanced knowledge sharing with respect to energy research, innovation, demonstration, production, and use.

#### ◆ Action 4.2.1

Share best practices related to the demonstration and implementation of technologies, including bilateral/multilateral agreements.

#### ◆ Action 4.2.2

Facilitate collaborative research projects among governments, industry and academic institutions, including identifying opportunities for Canadian companies to leverage the expertise of provincial and territorial governments in export promotion and in regard to energy partnerships.

### GOAL 4.3

Identify new approaches to support greater adoption of innovation processes, products and services for the energy sector.

#### ◆ Action 4.3.1

Seek new models for financing energy innovations to expand markets and attract investors.

#### ◆ Action 4.3.2

Explore options to improve collaboration on an energy innovation strategy for remote off-grid communities, which could be presented by Canada's Premiers to the federal government.

## COORDINATING RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

Addressing issues of infrastructure safety and integrity is important to protect our environment and maintain Canada's standing as a responsible energy producer.

### INITIATIVE:

Coordinate research and demonstration of innovative technologies that strengthen energy development including infrastructure safety and integrity.

## 5. Develop and implement strategies to meet energy sector human resource needs now and well into the 21st century.

A range of skilled professionals, tradespeople, and other workers are at the heart of the energy industry, supporting the development of energy resources, energy technologies, energy management, energy efficiency and conservation. To grow and remain competitive, Canada's energy industry requires access to a stable workforce of qualified employees. It also requires energy-sector training and expertise on greenhouse gas emissions accounting and mitigation technologies.

It is estimated that in the next decade alone, Canada's resource industries will require hundreds of thousands of workers, for example:

- 45,000 new workers will be needed in the electricity sector by 2016.<sup>23</sup>
- Between 62,500 and 84,000 new workers will be required in the oil and gas sector by 2022.<sup>24,25</sup>
- Between 85,723 and 126,590 new workers will be needed in mineral exploration, extraction and primary processing by 2025.<sup>26</sup>

Opportunities exist for provinces and territories to work with industry and employers to strengthen labour markets across the country and meet the broader energy sector's human resource needs. For example, recruitment and retention in the sector can be improved by increasing opportunities for skill development, job training and apprenticeship programs. This can make the energy sector more attractive to new entrants in the job market, and improve participation in the energy industry of under-represented groups, including Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.

Through collaboration, provinces and territories can improve labour market research and analysis. This will strengthen knowledge about labour markets and assist education and training systems to develop training that meets current future energy sector labour demands. By supporting the development of a mobile Canadian workforce, wherein workers can fulfill labour requirements where they are needed, provinces and territories can help address the human resource challenges faced by the energy sector.

23 "Labour Market Intelligence," *Electricity Human Resources Canada*, 2011, accessed May 4, 2015, <http://electricityhr.ca/our-solutions/labour-market-intelligence>.

24 PetroLMI, "The Decade Ahead: Labour Market Outlook to 2022 for Canada's Oil and Gas Industry," *Careers in Oil and Gas*, 2013, accessed May 4, 2015, [http://www.iecbc.ca/sites/default/files/Enform%20Petroleum%20Labour%20Market%20Information%20canada\\_labour\\_market\\_outlook\\_to\\_2022\\_report\\_may\\_2013.pdf](http://www.iecbc.ca/sites/default/files/Enform%20Petroleum%20Labour%20Market%20Information%20canada_labour_market_outlook_to_2022_report_may_2013.pdf).

25 While the long-term outlook on job creation in the oil and gas sector is uncertain, the sector may lose a number of jobs due to low oil prices, reduced capital expenditures, fewer new wells, and less construction. PetroLMI, "HR Trends and Insights: Falling Oil Prices and Decreased Industry Spending – Employment Impacts," *Careers in Oil and Gas*, 2015, accessed May 21, 2015, <http://www.careersinoilandgas.com/labour-market-information/reports>.

26 "Canadian Mining Industry Employment, Hiring Requirements and Available Talent 10-year Outlook," *Mining Industry Human Resources Council*, 2015, accessed June 17, 2015, [http://www.mihrc.ca/en/news/MiHR-enews\\_June2015.asp](http://www.mihrc.ca/en/news/MiHR-enews_June2015.asp).

The energy industry directly  
employs more than  
**280,000 Canadians.**



## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 5.1

Improve access to employment in the energy sector for all Canadians and increase participation of under-represented groups by developing partnerships among employers, communities, and post-secondary and training institutions.

#### ▶ Action 5.1.1

Identify mechanisms to increase energy industry investment in skill development and training programs including partnerships with governments and educational institutions.

#### ▶ Action 5.1.2

Assist under-represented Canadians, such as Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and older workers, to access and benefit from labour market opportunities in the energy sector.

### GOAL 5.2

Improve labour supply and demand information for the energy sector to inform project planning, training and employment initiatives, and to create awareness of career opportunities.

#### ▶ Action 5.2.1

Define key core occupations and skill requirements for the energy sector and collaborate with post-secondary and training institutions and industry to support the adequate supply of graduates.

#### ▶ Action 5.2.2

Enhance the collection of labour market information and make that information more publicly available, timely, accurate, accessible, and easy to understand.

### GOAL 5.3

Increase the number of qualified workers engaged and retained in the energy sector.

#### ▶ Action 5.3.1

Work collaboratively to continue to remove barriers to labour mobility within Canada and increase immigration of workers in occupations that are in demand for the energy sector.

#### ▶ Action 5.3.2

Identify strategies which assist existing workers to:

- Transition into more advanced jobs and with career progression.
- Qualify for skilled employment opportunities through job-specific training and/or apprenticeship streams.
- Maintain employment in the energy sector.

## HELPING TRANSITION UNDER-REPRESENTED GROUPS WORK IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Socio-economic approaches are needed to deliver skill development, hands-on job training, and social and life skills support along with employment and inclusion opportunities. This will assist in addressing multi-dimensional issues that under-represented and marginalized groups sometimes face.

### INITIATIVES:

Provide comprehensive support for skill development and job training along with social support for the successful transition to work for under-represented groups in the energy sector.

Use regional partnerships to address skill deficits, enhance training programs and recruit and retain workers, as well as explore options for reducing any outstanding barriers to labour mobility.

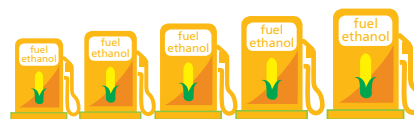
## 6. Facilitate the development of renewable, green and/or cleaner energy sources to meet future demand and contribute to environmental goals and priorities.

Access to affordable, clean, and reliable energy supplies is vital for economic prosperity, sustainable development, and the transition to a lower carbon economy. While Canadians largely have access to energy, there are opportunities to enhance the availability of renewable, green and cleaner energy sources, particularly in off-grid and remote communities. Cleaner and renewable energy sources provide opportunities to decrease greenhouse gas and air pollutants emissions associated with energy use, while enhancing the diversity of energy supply and supporting greater consumer choice.

Hydroelectricity is the primary source of electric power generated in Canada, accounting for 57 per cent of total electricity generating capacity in 2012.<sup>27</sup> However, renewable energy sources have the potential to represent an even larger share of Canada's energy mix. Renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass and geothermal currently provide 18 per cent of Canada's total primary energy supply.<sup>28</sup> Between 2008 and 2012, non-hydro renewables such as wind, solar, biomass, tidal, and wave power, represented the fastest-growing generation source.<sup>29</sup>

By working together, provinces and territories can enhance the development and efficient deployment of renewable, green and cleaner energy sources, and help to unlock the full potential of renewable electricity, heat, and transportation fuels. Although clean and renewable energy technologies are becoming less expensive, their deployment can be complex. For example, integrating clean and renewable energy technologies into existing electricity grids is challenging.

Efficient integration will be essential in order for clean and renewable energy sources to comprise a larger share of Canada's energy mix. Innovative approaches such as energy storage, smart grids and on-site micro-generation offer opportunities to address the technological challenges associated with deploying clean and renewable energy.



**Canada** is the **fifth largest producer** of **fuel ethanol**.

<sup>27</sup> "Canada's Energy Future 2013," *National Energy Board*.

<sup>28</sup> "Facts on Canadian Energy Production, Efficiency, and Initiatives," *Government of Canada*, 2015, accessed May 4, 2015, <http://climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=4622629B-1>.

<sup>29</sup> "Canada's Energy Future 2013," *National Energy Board*.

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 6.1

Support the efficient deployment of clean and renewable energy sources across Canada.

#### ◆ Action 6.1.1

Enhance the use of cleaner and renewable energy in electricity generation, industrial processes, heat, and transportation.

#### ◆ Action 6.1.2

Encourage further deployment of alternative and renewable energy through the use of innovative approaches such as energy storage, smart grids, and on-site micro-generation.

### GOAL 6.2

Support greater access to affordable, clean, and reliable supplies of energy for all Canadians.

#### ◆ Action 6.2.1

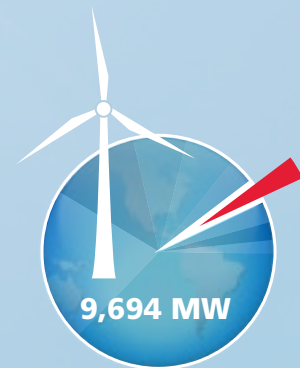
Work with Aboriginal and rural and remote communities and other partners to increase the use of cleaner renewable energy projects to reduce off-grid dependency on diesel.

#### ◆ Action 6.2.2

Examine opportunities to increase interconnectedness as a means to support the development of renewable and alternative energy projects.

#### ◆ Action 6.2.3

Identify opportunities to ensure the continuing security of energy supply and infrastructure, and integrate the implications and uncertainties of a changing climate.



**Canada** is ranked **seventh world-wide** in installed **wind generating capacity**.

### PLANNING TO MEET THE ENERGY NEEDS OF OFF-GRID COMMUNITIES

Through collaboration among governments, electrical power needs of off-grid and remote communities can be addressed, challenges overcome and potential solutions identified.

#### INITIATIVE:

Develop an action plan to increase access to affordable, clean, renewable and reliable supplies of energy for off-grid communities.

## DELIVERING ENERGY TO PEOPLE

### 7. Develop and enhance a modern, reliable, environmentally safe, and efficient series of transmission and transportation networks for domestic and export/import sources of energy.

Canada currently has a great deal of energy infrastructure. Today there are 105,000 kilometres of hydrocarbon transportation pipelines in the country,<sup>30</sup> and the electricity transmission network consists of more than 160,000 kilometres of high voltage lines.<sup>31</sup> Going forward, there is a need to identify the energy infrastructure required to support and sustain the reliable and efficient transportation and transmission of energy products in Canada. As energy production expands to meet growing domestic and international energy demands, our country must have the necessary pipelines, electricity systems and other energy infrastructure in place to move energy products, so as to increase Canadian value-added opportunities and to facilitate national energy self-sufficiency and independence.

For example, investments in new and enhanced electricity transmission lines and hydrocarbon pipelines have the potential to:

- Contribute to energy security.
- Enable the development and distribution of new sources of renewable and cleaner energy.
- Ensure the safe and responsible transport and transmission of energy products.
- Improve the reliability and resilience of the transmission system.

- Facilitate improved integration of renewable and cleaner energy sources in electric systems.
- Maximize the benefits Canadians realize from our energy resources.

The next generation of energy resource developments will be crucial to Canada's energy security and economic well-being. Furthermore, new renewable energy developments will contribute to Canada's GHG reduction goals. Energy transmission and transportation infrastructure that supports energy developments often cross jurisdictional boundaries, so it is vital for provinces and territories to collaborate in sharing information, pursuing best practices and facilitating the efficient and safe movement of energy products between jurisdictions. Open, non-discriminatory transportation and transmission of energy resources maximizes access, increases flow and enables better use of existing and upcoming energy sources.

Provinces and territories can also demonstrate to Canadians, and to the world, that the transmission and transportation of energy products is managed responsibly in Canada.

Canada currently has a safe and stable infrastructure system for energy distribution. In addition to building new infrastructure, it will be important for jurisdictions to continue investing in maintaining existing infrastructure for continued reliability, safety and security. Provinces and territories can also work to strengthen the physical security of energy systems to guard against natural threats (e.g., extreme weather) and human-related risks (e.g., cyber threats, human error, etc.).

30 "Moving Energy Safely: A Study of the Safe Transport of Hydrocarbons by Pipelines, Tankers and Railcars in Canada," *The Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources*, 2013, accessed August 30, 2013, <http://www.parl.gc.ca/Content/SEN/Committee/411/ENEV/DPK/22Aug13/home-e.htm>.

31 "Energy Policies of IEA Countries – Canada 2009 Review," *International Energy Agency*, 2010, accessed May 22, 2015, <https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/canada2009.pdf>.

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 7.1

Ensure that regional, Canadian, and international infrastructure exists for the transportation and transmission of energy products to domestic and international markets.

#### ◆ Action 7.1.1

Compile and evaluate capacity of existing transportation and transmission infrastructure to facilitate cross-jurisdictional transportation and transmission of energy products.

#### ◆ Action 7.1.2

Identify shared priorities for energy infrastructure projects to address transportation and transmission constraints and meet demand.

#### ◆ Action 7.1.3

Identify the type, nature, and quantity of energy products by province and territory (region), which require improved transportation and transmission infrastructure to facilitate the safe and economic transportation and transmission of energy resources.

#### ◆ Action 7.1.4

Identify the investments needed to sustain and improve transmission and transportation infrastructure.

### GOAL 7.2

Maintain world-leading practices for the safe, secure, efficient, reliable, resilient, and environmentally responsible construction and operation of Canada's energy infrastructure.

#### ◆ Action 7.2.1

Identify research gaps and explore opportunities to pursue joint research.

#### ◆ Action 7.2.2

Identify and adopt policy and regulatory best practices within provinces, territories, and internationally, and explore the establishment of common technology standards.

### GOAL 7.3

Facilitate greater exchanges and transfers of energy between or across the provinces and territories.

#### ◆ Action 7.3.1

Provinces and territories will collaborate to identify opportunities to increase development of electricity transmission between jurisdictions.

#### ◆ Action 7.3.2

Expand access to transmission and transportation infrastructure by enhancing provincial/territorial/regional collaboration to facilitate the free trade of electricity.

#### ◆ Action 7.3.3

Remaining compliant and continually assessing and meeting transmission reliability standards and ensuring that any purchase or sale of electricity between or across provinces and territories respects North American market rules and occurs on a commercial basis.

#### ◆ Action 7.3.4

Share information on provincial and territorial regulatory mechanisms to enhance transparency.

### IDENTIFYING OUR ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

By having an understanding of each region's energy supply and demand, provinces and territories can identify strategic infrastructure opportunities that benefit jurisdictions over the medium and long term, and under different market scenarios.

#### INITIATIVE:

Collectively identify the opportunities and requirements for new interconnected transportation and transmission infrastructure to facilitate the export and import of energy products, services and technologies to domestic and international markets, including those that can help to reduce GHG emissions.

## **8. Improve the timeliness and certainty of regulatory approval decision-making processes while maintaining rigorous protection of the environment and public interest.**

While they are unique in each jurisdiction, regulatory systems across the country seek to ensure that energy developments are undertaken responsibly. These systems must remain adaptable, with the capability of responding to an evolving landscape that reflects advances in technology, increasingly complex project proposals, and significant investments in resource development. They must continue to regulate energy development while meeting heightened expectations for protection of the environment and the need to address climate change, as well as for stakeholder engagement, Aboriginal consultation and respecting landowner and community interests.

Over the next ten years, regulatory systems across Canada can expect applications for hundreds of major resource projects, representing over \$650 billion in new investment.<sup>32</sup> These systems will need to evolve to overcome the challenges involved in supporting the development of energy resources, while rigorously protecting the environment and public health and safety.

Provinces and territories have opportunities to improve the timeliness and certainty of each jurisdiction's regulatory approval decision-making processes for energy developments. Provinces and territories can share best practices in areas such as stakeholder engagement, Aboriginal consultation, and environmental management, as well as explore ways of accommodating the deployment of new energy technologies (such as renewable and alternative energy technologies). Reducing overlaps and duplication and developing common protocols in areas such as incident prevention and response will contribute to regulatory systems that are more proactive and efficient.

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<sup>32</sup> "Economic Impact of Canada's *Natural Resources Sector*," Natural Resources Canada, 2013, accessed May 22, 2015, <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/backgrounders/2012/3329>.

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 8.1

Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of energy regulatory systems in Canada to facilitate timely regulatory decisions while maintaining the highest standards.

#### ▶ Action 8.1.1

Improve information and enhance engagement practices to help proponents and stakeholders navigate energy regulatory processes in Canada.

#### ▶ Action 8.1.2

Collaborate to identify, reduce, or remove duplication and inconsistencies between regulatory processes in Canada.

#### ▶ Action 8.1.3

Continue to share knowledge between jurisdictions and identify best practices to enhance regulatory systems.

### GOAL 8.2

Continue to ensure that provincial and territorial energy regulatory systems maintain the rigorous protection of the environment and protect the health and safety of people.

#### ▶ Action 8.2.1

Continue to support the development, improvement and integration of health and safety related standards within provincial and territorial regulatory systems.

#### ▶ Action 8.2.2

Develop measures to ensure that energy regulatory systems are supportive of new technologies, innovation, and alternative and renewable energy sources.

#### ▶ Action 8.2.3

Develop and enhance mutual and coordinated regulatory practices for preventing and responding to energy-related incidents.

## SHARING KNOWLEDGE TO BETTER ADDRESS ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

A review of Aboriginal engagement methods used by provinces and territories will help increase understanding of best practices, and strengthen consultation processes across jurisdictions.

### INITIATIVE:

Share knowledge between provinces and territories on the regulatory system to ensure the Crown respects the duty to consult.

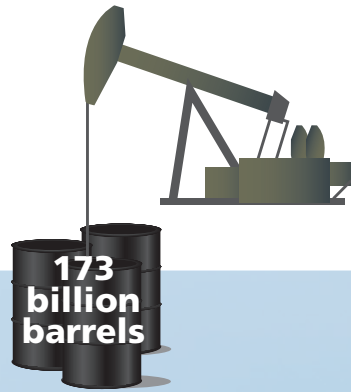
## 9. Promote market diversification.

Our country is fortunate to have significant and diverse natural resources, enabling us to meet growing international demands for energy. It is projected that over the next 20 years, levels of energy production across Canada will increasingly outpace domestic energy needs, resulting in growing amounts of energy available for export. The United States will continue to be an important export market for Canadian energy products and services. However, to fully realize the benefits that can flow from the energy sector, our country needs to compete in new and emerging international markets.

Through continued collaboration, provinces and territories can attract investment and open new markets for Canadian energy products and services. Energy exports of all kinds will help grow the economy, create jobs and generate revenue for investment. The full suite of energy-related exports needs to be marketed, including value-added products such as liquefied natural gas, clean energy and emissions-mitigation technologies, environmental performance technologies and energy services.

The international energy market is very competitive, and in the race for new markets Canada's global competitors are not standing still. It is important that we take timely action to explore and seize international export opportunities.

To strengthen the economy, provinces and territories can also further diversify the portfolio of energy products available for export. This includes continuing to explore opportunities to process commodities into value-added energy products (such as chemicals and refined fuels) and finished goods that are made from these derivatives. The result will be a broader range of products for trade and the potential to generate greater economic activity. Diversifying provincial and territorial energy products will require continued innovation, support for value-added processing, and the enhancement of public trust and confidence in energy development.



With **173 billion barrels**, **Canada** has the **third-largest proven crude oil reserves**, after Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 9.1

Attract capital investment to Canada and open new international and domestic markets.

#### ▶ Action 9.1.1

Create a provincial and territorial compendium of investment attraction practices to find commonalities to leverage best practices.

### GOAL 9.2

Build social license to support the efficient movement of energy products, technologies, and services across Canada.

#### ▶ Action 9.2.1

Build awareness of the diversity of Canada's energy portfolio.

#### ▶ Action 9.2.2

Promote the benefits of interconnected energy transmission and transportation infrastructure.

### GOAL 9.3

Identify and analyze opportunities for domestic energy processing that optimize the value of Canada's diverse portfolio of energy resources.

#### ▶ Action 9.3.1

Explore opportunities for provinces and territories to collaborate on strategic value added development.

## MARKETING OUR ENERGY RESOURCE POTENTIAL TO THE WORLD

Canada has a powerful energy story to tell on the world stage and each region has a strong message to deliver. Emphasizing the comprehensive nature of what Canada has to offer in terms of natural resource export potential, the shared commitment to sustainable development, and the regulatory and technological expertise available will further support positioning of our country internationally.

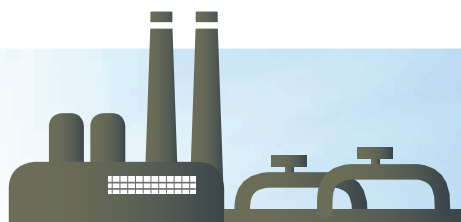
### INITIATIVE:

Explore opportunities to develop an integrated energy marketing strategy targeting focused areas to profile the immense potential of our country's natural resources. These include energy products, technologies and practices and those that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. For example, developing marketing tools that target both domestic and international investors to increase investment in Canada's energy industries.

## 10. Pursue formalized participation of provinces and territories in international discussions and negotiations.

Given that provinces and territories have constitutional responsibility for energy and natural resources, it is important that they engage meaningfully in international discussions and negotiations on energy and climate change issues. Developing new mechanisms with the federal government would enable provinces and territories to fully participate in international activities involving energy, as would provincial-territorial leadership in pursuing new venues for their own engagement.

Provinces and territories can work together, bilaterally and multilaterally, to advance common interests at international forums concerning energy development and the energy sector. Provinces and territories can also make use of their current involvement in other organizational bodies to further coordinate their efforts on international energy matters.



**Canada** is the  
**fifth-largest**  
**natural gas producer**  
**in the world.**

## GOAL AND ACTIONS

### GOAL 10.1

Establish a stronger, more predictable provincial/territorial role in formal international negotiations involving energy and climate change.

#### ► Action 10.1.1

Call on the federal government to be an active partner in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, in order to make Canada a world leader.

#### ► Action 10.1.2

Engage the federal government on developing a formal mechanism that provides provinces and territories the opportunity to participate in international negotiations, agreements, and forums.

#### ► Action 10.1.3

Pursue alternative mechanisms and processes to formalize the role of provinces and territories in international negotiations.

### GOAL 10.2

Establish a more coordinated and active provincial/territorial presence in international forums dealing with energy and climate change.

#### ► Action 10.2.1

Expand bilateral and multilateral provincial and territorial collaboration in international fora on areas of common interest in the energy sector.

#### ► Action 10.2.2

Leverage existing provincial and territorial bodies and networks, as appropriate, to improve provincial/territorial coordination on international energy issues.



### ADVANCING PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE INTERESTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Working towards a consistent approach with the federal government at the international level allows provinces and territories to have a clear role in discussions and negotiations that affects their jurisdictions.

#### INITIATIVE:

Discuss with the federal government formal mechanisms to provide provinces and territories the opportunity to participate in international negotiations, agreements, and forums on energy pending approval by participating provinces and territories.

# MOVING FORWARD WITH RENEWED ENERGY



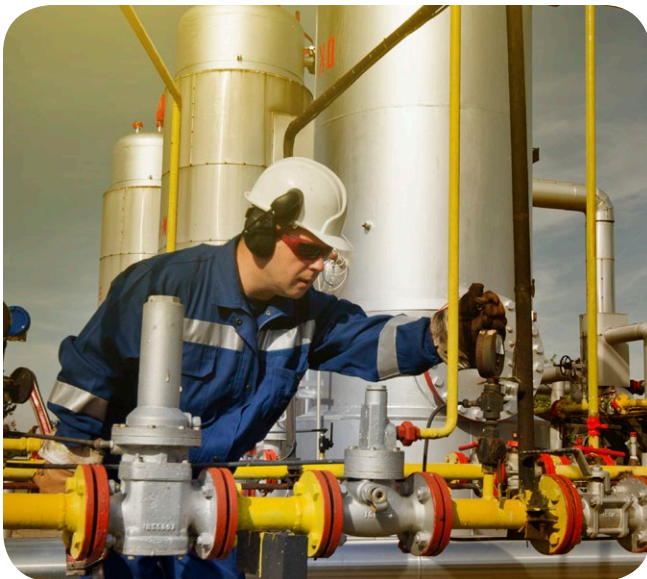
The *Canadian Energy Strategy* describes how provinces and territories can work together to build an energy future for Canada that is environmentally responsible, economically productive and contributes to prosperity for all Canadians.

With diverse and abundant energy resources, stable democracy and an open market, our country is in an enviable position. This great potential can be leveraged to generate significant opportunities for Canadians, while simultaneously protecting our environment.

Provincial-territorial collaboration has been instrumental in developing the *Canadian Energy Strategy*. Continued collaboration will be essential to capitalize on energy opportunities, and expand and improve the performance of the energy sector. Provinces and territories are committed to working as partners to build a bright, prosperous and sustainable energy future for Canada.

Provinces and territories are committed to moving forward on the strategy in tangible ways that will enhance how our country produces, transports and uses energy, and that will make a meaningful difference in the lives of Canadians. In doing so, provincial and territorial governments will collaborate in different ways, working as appropriate with the energy sector, other governments, Aboriginal communities and stakeholders. The *Canadian Energy Strategy* is intended to be flexible, enabling provinces and territories to pursue work and address energy issues in line with each jurisdiction's unique strengths, challenges and priorities in both the short and long term.

Working together, provinces and territories can ensure that energy resources in Canada are responsibly developed, marketed, and used for the benefit of present and future generations of Canadians. The *Canadian Energy Strategy* provides an opportunity for governments to move forward collaboratively and make significant progress on these important issues.



## IMPLEMENTATION

The *Canadian Energy Strategy* is a flexible framework enabling provinces and territories to move forward on a common vision to shape Canada's energy future. The strategy outlines collaborative actions and Premiers agreed to focus the next steps on the following priorities:

- **Energy Efficiency** - Review opportunities to implement or expand minimum energy efficiency performance policies such as increased standards, as a means to drive uptake of energy efficiency improvements.
- **Delivering Energy to People** - Identify and advance the type, nature and quantity of energy products by province and territory which require new and enhanced transportation and transmission infrastructure.
- **Climate Change and Transition to a Lower Carbon Economy** - To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, explore the potential to expand the use of market-based carbon management mechanisms across Canada and identify elements and opportunities to promote collaboration and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs in various sectors responsible for greenhouse gas emissions such as energy, transportation and manufacturing.
- **Technology and Innovation** - Support the development of new energy technologies and improve access to affordable, clean, renewable and reliable supplies of energy in off-grid communities.



To this end, four committees will be created under the leadership of provincial and territorial Ministers of Energy on each of these priorities to which interested jurisdictions will participate. Ministers of Energy will identify initiatives that could be implemented, that are of mutual interest and that will enable further cooperation between jurisdictions in meeting the shared goals identified within the *Canadian Energy Strategy*.

Ministers of Energy will report to Premiers in 2016.





## CANADA'S PREMIERS

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