

A Towards Sustainable Energy Strategy for Canada

Mark Winfield

Faculty of Environmental Studies/
Sustainable Energy Initiative

York University

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Energy Sustainability Beyond Brundtland

- Intergenerational and intragenerational justice
- System resilience, adaptive capacity, precaution and avoidance of path dependency
- Economic and resource efficiency
- Sensitivity to political considerations
 - Democratic governance
 - Geopolitical risks

Post-NEP Energy Policy

- Market and export orientation re: fossil fuels
- 1988 CUSTA and 1994 NAFTA
- Tax expenditures for non-renewables
- Trade and diplomatic support for export market development
- Support for nuclear in Eastern Canada
- Weak approach to CC mitigation
- Weak/inconsistent support for 'soft' energy path technologies and strategies
- NRCan assaults on CEAA, Fisheries Act, NWPA

Harper's Departure from the Traditional Path

- Withdrawal of environmental constraints
- Search for new markets for petroleum exports
- Withdrawal of federal engagement on energy in Eastern Canada (AECL sale) except for Muskrat Falls Hydro and Offshore Oil and Gas



Market Diversification Drivers

- Low-Carbon Fuel Standards
- Trade-related measures in Congressional GHG proposals and international initiatives
- Weakening US market
- XL delays
 - pipelines as choke points for oil sands prices and expansion
- US “unconventional” oil boom.

Domestic Challenges

- Alberta desire for support from other provinces
- Traditional producer/consumer conflicts
- Distribution of Benefits

“There’s two realities in Canada; there are the economies of oil, gas and potash and others. That’s the reality of Canada and once we know that we need, I think, to be able to make decisions accordingly and that’s the financial situation of the country and we need to take that into account as we move ahead.”

Jean Charest January 2012

Regional Distribution of Oil Sands Economic activity

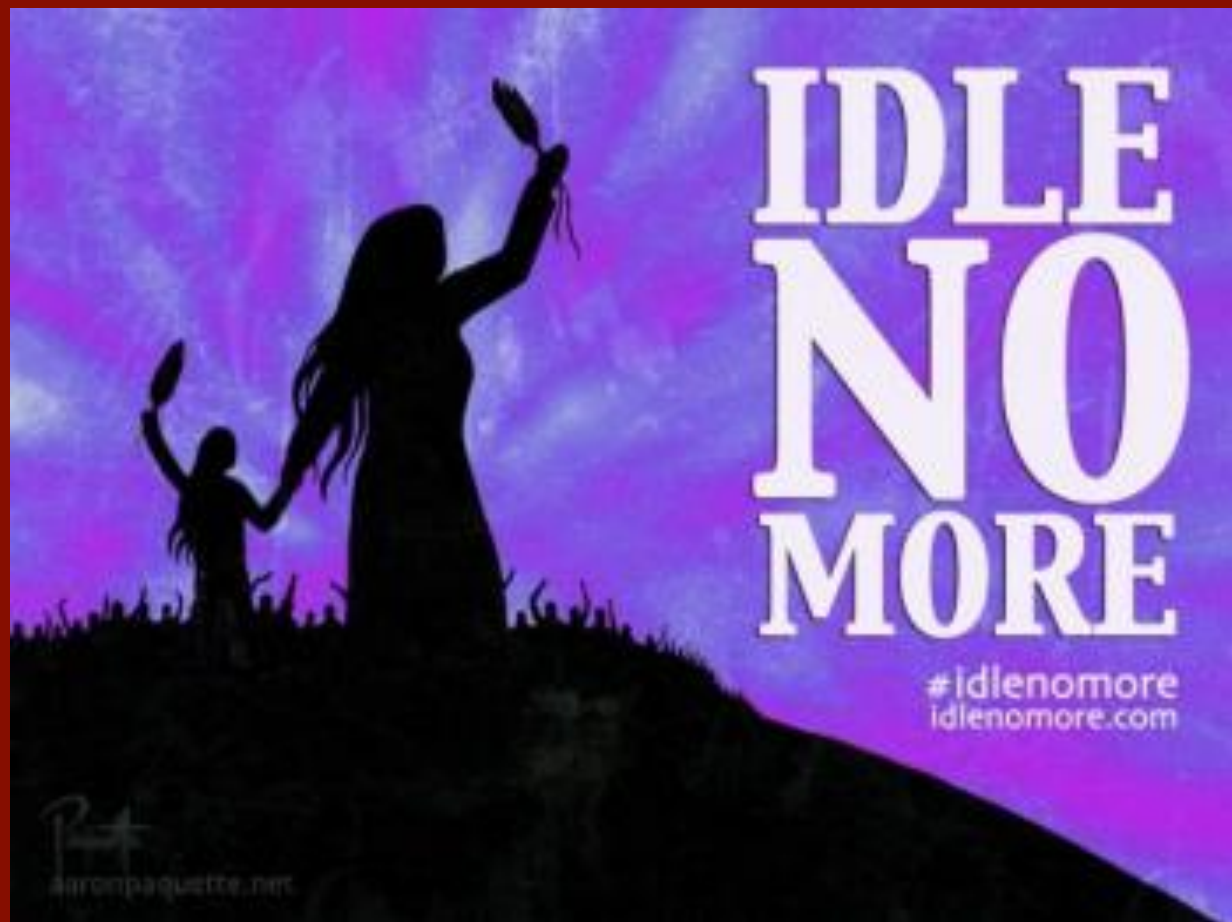
Province	% Economic Activity	% Employment
Alberta	94%	84%
Ontario	3%	7.4%
BC	1.3%	2.4%
Quebec	0.7%	2.1%

Domestic Challenges

- Failure of Alberta/federal strategy to address environmental, energy and economic interests of BC, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, other non-carbon provinces



Domestic Challenges



Towards a More Sustainable Path

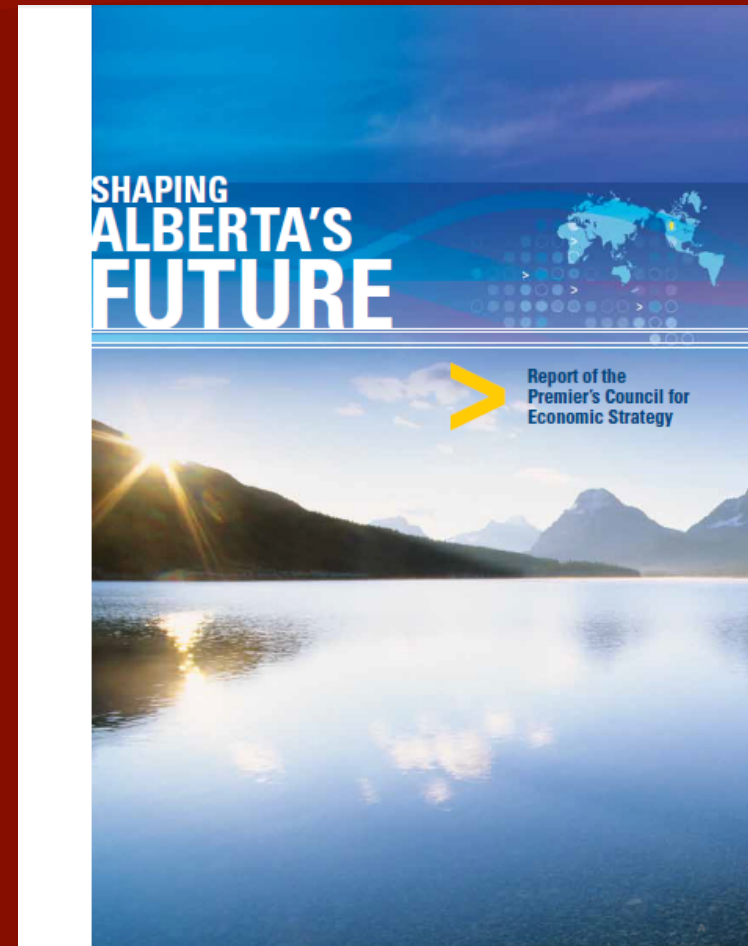
- Carbon Pricing
 - \$30 tonne +
- Removal of Fossil Fuel Subsidies
- Removal of Nuclear Subsidies



•[Source: wikipedia/ Agrant141](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Agrant141.jpg)

Moderating Oil Sands impacts and dependence

- Pace of development
- Role of Heritage/Stabilization fund
- Royalty regime
- Federal tax treatment of non-renewable resource development
- Regulatory capacity



A Path Forward?

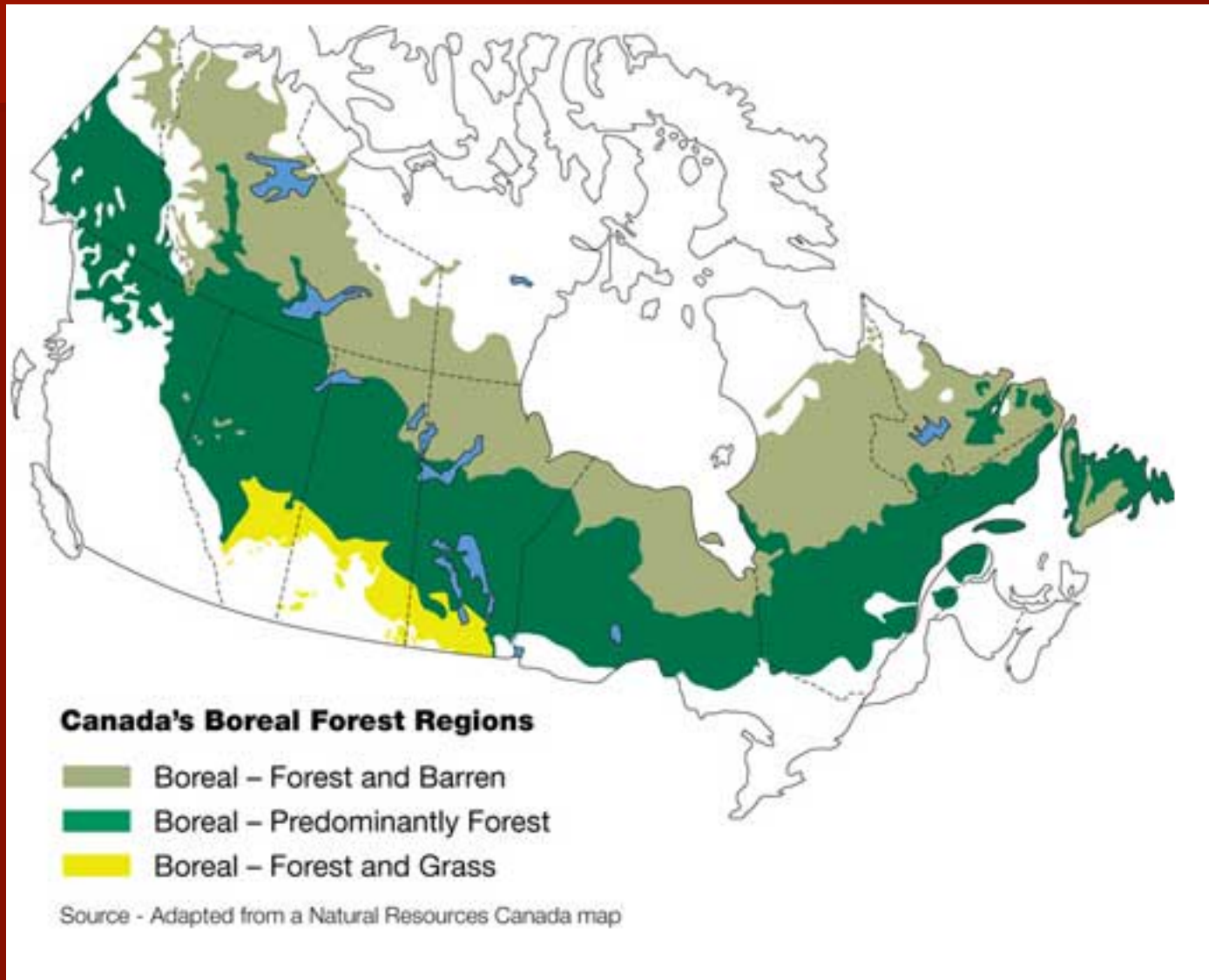
- Post-Carbon Energy Security
 - Energy Efficiency Standards
 - National Grid
 - Smart grids, storage, large scale integration of renewables



Land-use/transportation integration



Boreal Protection



Strengthen Environmental Law and Regulation

- Recognize role in fulfilling 'duty to consult.'



Adaptation Strategies



Toronto Star

What now?

