



Turning the Corner: Canada's Regulatory Framework for Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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Canada's greenhouse gas emissions have grown steadily since 1990

- At Kyoto, Canada committed to a target of 6% below 1990 levels
 - However, Canadian emissions have grown steadily since 1990
- Canada's annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are currently more than 25% higher than they were in 1990 and 32% higher than Canada's Kyoto Protocol target
 - This growth is due in part to the continued expansion of Canada's production and export of oil & gas
- Without immediate action, our emissions from all sectors could increase by another 26% to reach 940 megatonnes in 2020





Canada is now taking aggressive action to achieve an absolute 20% reduction in GHGs by 2020

- The Government of Canada has now committed to reducing Canada's total emissions, relative to 2006 levels, by 20% by 2020 and by 60-70% by 2050
- The level of effort required to achieve these goals will be significant, as Canada has a growing population, a growing economy and increasing energy exports
- To achieve these goals, the Government has launched a series of ambitious regulatory and technology initiatives
- Most recently, the Government has announced further details of one of the world's toughest regulatory regimes for industrial GHG emissions
 - It is estimated that these reductions will cost Canadians up to 0.5% of GDP





Canada's plan to cut GHG emissions consists of several elements including industrial regulations

1. Industrial GHG Regulation

Comprehensive regulations to force industry to cut GHG emissions

- Focusing on key sources of emissions, including oil sands and coal-fired electricity plants
- Setting up a carbon emissions trading market
- Establishing a market price for carbon
- Deploying new clean technologies

2. Clean Electricity

Canada is building one of the world's cleanest electricity systems

3. Transportation

Regulation and investment to cut emissions from transportation

4. Buildings and Appliances

Action to cut emissions from buildings and appliances

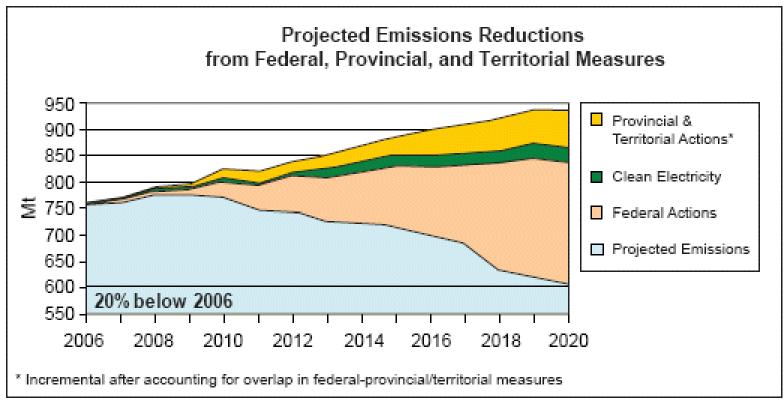
5. Other Actions

A range of other actions





Action by all levels of Government will enable Canada to reach its national goal









Canada will require industry to reduce emissions by 21% from current levels by 2020

- Canada's industrial greenhouse gas regulations will yield about half of the emission reductions required to meet our 2020 target
- These regulations will apply to all major industries, including oil sands, electricity, petroleum refining, chemicals, pulp & paper, aluminum, cement and iron & steel
- Regulated industries will be required to improve the emissions intensity of their existing facilities by 18% by 2010, and achieve 2% continuous improvement each year thereafter
 - Intensity reductions of this magnitude will yield absolute emission reductions even as the economy grows
 - Firms will, for a limited time, receive incentives to encourage them to invest in green technology development and deployment
- New facilities built by firms in regulated industries will have to meet stricter emissions standards based on the use of cleaner fuels





A carbon emissions trading market is a key element of the plan

- Canada is setting up a domestic carbon trading market and will consider linking with international markets in the future
- There are flexible compliance mechanisms that regulated entities can use to meet their obligations:
 - Achieve in-house reductions
 - Contribute to the Technology Fund
 - Retire tradable units
 - Surplus credits
 - Offset credits
 - Early action credits
 - Credits from the Clean Development Mechanism





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Offset System

- The Offset System will:
 - Provide an incentive for cost-effective domestic GHG reductions outside of regulated activities by issuing tradable offset credits for GHG reductions/removals that meet system requirements
 - Provide a compliance mechanism for industry as regulatees will be allowed to use offset credits to meet their compliance obligation
- Credits will be issued for incremental real, verified domestic reductions or removals of greenhouse gas emissions in activities outside the regulations
- Only emission reductions or removals that are achieved after January 1, 2008 could generate credits
 - And only projects that began to achieve reductions after January 1, 2000 will be eligible
- Reductions must be quantified as specified in an Offset System Quantification Protocol





Credit for Early Action and the Clean Development Mechanism

- Credit for Early Action Program
 - Firms that took verified early action to reduce emissions will be eligible for a one-time allocation of 15 Mt in credits
 - 5 Mt credits issued in each of the years 2010, 2011, and 2012
 - Reductions must have been achieved between 1992 and 2006 and be the result of an incremental process change or facility improvement
 - Reductions must have occurred within the facility boundary
 - Allocation decisions will be made by summer 2009
- Clean Development Mechanism
 - Firms may use credits from the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development
 Mechanism with the exception of credits from forest sink projects to satisfy up to 10% of their regulatory obligation





Trading and Use of Compliance Units

- The government will establish a system for tracking credits from issuance to retirement or cancellation
- Entities that receive, retire, cancel, bank or trade credits will need to establish an account in the unit tracking system
- The financial value of credits will be determined by supply and demand in the marketplace
- The government will not buy credits or otherwise participate in the carbon market
- Private sector will conduct trading including
 - Providing brokerage services
 - Operating exchanges





Implementation Timing

- The domestic credit tracking system will be open in January 2009 for offset credits
 - Other compliance units will be not issued until 2010 or later
- Canada's National Registry will provide access to credits from the Clean Development Mechanism





Turning the Corner: Taking Action to Fight Climate Change

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