

Climate Change Plan for Canada

“Addressing climate change presents Canada with both an important challenge and an exciting opportunity. Meeting this challenge and seizing this opportunity will require nothing less than a national effort – one that engages every Canadian and includes every region.”

“That process is well begun. From Iqaluit to St. John’s to Tofino, Canadian households are already involved in protecting the environment: recycling, reducing and reusing. We now need to take the next step by improving the energy efficiency of our homes and making more informed choices when deciding what products and vehicles to buy.”

Secure energy concepts

energy conservation

Soft Energy Paths

Demand Side Management

Low Emission Futures

energy efficiency

energy or electricity?

conservation capacity

GP = 140/240 Mt KB = 290 Mt

“In spite of 30 years of dramatic improvements in energy/output ratios, most energy analysts still don’t see the demand side as real or believable or dependable enough to obviate the need to build more power plants.”

“When we look at where the emission reductions come from, we find that energy efficiency improvements yield *twice* as much as cogeneration and that cogeneration yields *twice* as much as new and renewable sources.”

Ralph Torrie, December 2002

Older challenges

Energy, Mines and Resources

National Energy Plan

Canadian Home Insulation Program

Ontario Hydro (and other utilities)

oil and gas industry

low energy prices

more advertising than data



happier days at Point Lepreau, where a 630 megawatt nuclear power plant is now under construction.

ENERGY & NEW BRUNSWICK

FOREWORD

This report provides a basis for decisions about energy use in New Brunswick. A major limitation to its development has been the scarcity of readily accessible information on energy production and consumption in the province. Lacking an office and even a minister responsible for energy matters, the New Brunswick government barely manages to keep up with the federal/provincial energy scene, let alone develop any policies or programs of its own. As a result, decisions involving energy matters are sometimes made in a veritable vacuum of information without regard to the long term consequences. And because of the pervasive role that energy plays in our society, such decisions are made virtually every day, often without even recognizing the energy implications. This report, one of the first studies of energy use in New Brunswick, outlines several options and offers a series of recommendations to ensure the wise use of this most important resource.

Most of the following recommendations, which are repeated in more detail in the body of the report, can be carried out by the Province and the municipalities. They should be implemented as soon as possible.

INDUSTRY

Reduce industrial energy waste.
Promote energy efficient industrial development.
Facilitate recycling of materials and products.

TRANSPORTATION

Improve public transit within and between cities.
Encourage the use of car pools.
Discourage the use of automobiles.
Promote energy efficient automobiles.
Discourage short haul air transportation.

RESIDENTIAL

Promote domestic energy conservation.
Encourage energy efficient house construction.
Support energy efficient housing developments.

RÉSUMÉ

Ce document présente un sommaire des problèmes de l'utilisation d'énergie au Nouveau-Brunswick. Il est suggéré que la politique présentement adoptée par le gouvernement ne reconnaîtra pas les besoins de la province aujourd'hui. Le développement des industries intensifie d'énergie et non des industries intensifie de la main-d'oeuvre n'est pas compatible avec le manque d'énergie qui existe. Le gouvernement doit développer une politique qui encouragera l'utilisation plus efficace de l'énergie pour tous les activités de la société. La province ne peut pas fournir des augmentations de demandes d'énergie qui sont prédites sans beaucoup de problèmes. Trois stratégies existent pour l'avenir: libre croissance qui demande beaucoup plus d'énergie; un coup de 30% dans le taux de croissance des demandes d'énergie; ou une politique de couper totalement la croissance des demandes d'énergie pendant une période d'à-peu-près quinze ans. On ne peut pas attendre; le gouvernement doit agir immédiatement.

COMMERCIAL

Reduce space heating, cooling and lighting demand.
Encourage energy efficient building design.
Promote energy efficient products.
Facilitate recycling of consumer commodities.

ENERGY INDUSTRY

Increase all energy prices to reflect full costs.
Reduce the demand for electricity.
Support decentralized sources of renewable energy.
Restructure prices to penalize large consumers.

IMPLEMENTATION

Establish an office of energy resources.
Develop a provincial energy policy.
Implement an energy education program.

Newer challenges

Natural Resources Canada

Office of Energy Efficiency

CMHC, Transport Canada

Industry Canada

Voluntary Challenge Registry

Climate Change Office

household spending on energy?

Lost opportunities

Science Council of Canada

Conservation Society Notes

Environment Canada

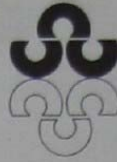
Advanced Concepts Centre

Friends of the Earth

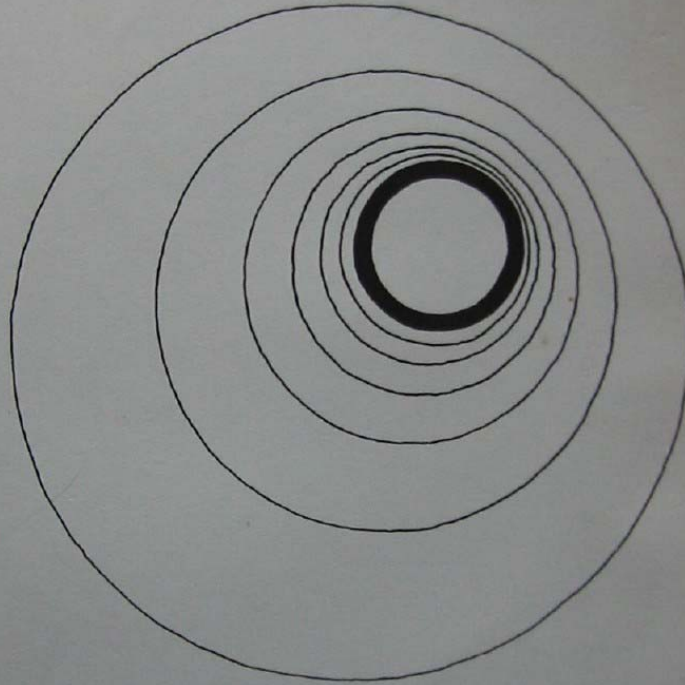
Soft Energy Paths

Petro Canada, Ontario Hydro

CONSERVER SOCIETY
NOTES



CARNETS
D'ÉPARGNE



EXPLORING ENERGY - EFFICIENT FUTURES FOR CANADA

SCIENCE COUNCIL OF CANADA/CONSEIL DES SCIENCES DU CANADA
Vol. 1, No. 4, May - June / Mai - Juin 1976

\$2.75

alternatives

Soft
Energy
Paths



Older opportunities

UNERG

1982 Fuel Consumption Standards Act

Green Plan

Brundtland Commission

UNCED

Projet de société

SOFT ENERGY NOTES

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER

VOLUME 4

NUMBER 5



Current obstacles

political not scientific standards

Alberta vs Quebec = Ontario?

GHG or CO₂?

low profits thus no lobby

poor training and certification

little data or research on actual reductions

low energy prices

even more advertising

Some current opportunities

EnerGuide for Houses investment advice

Kerry on Kyoto

our place in the world

more sustainable, healthier cities

asthma rates, smog, 15,000 *vieillards*

power shortages and blackouts

building supplies industry

Concrete opportunities

labour intensive, capital extensive

good, stable employment

every community wins

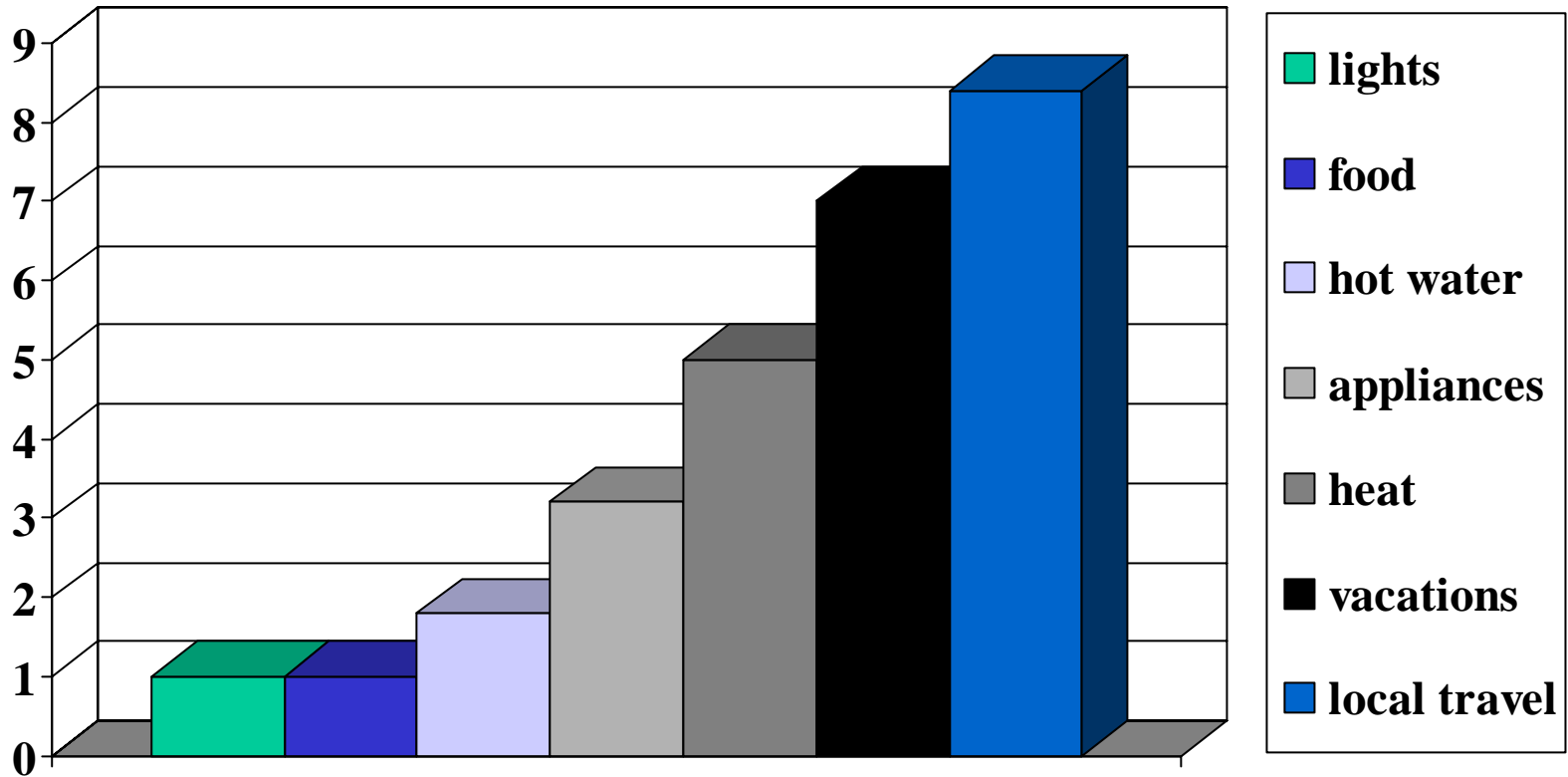
most equitable, healthiest

safer jobs and safer future

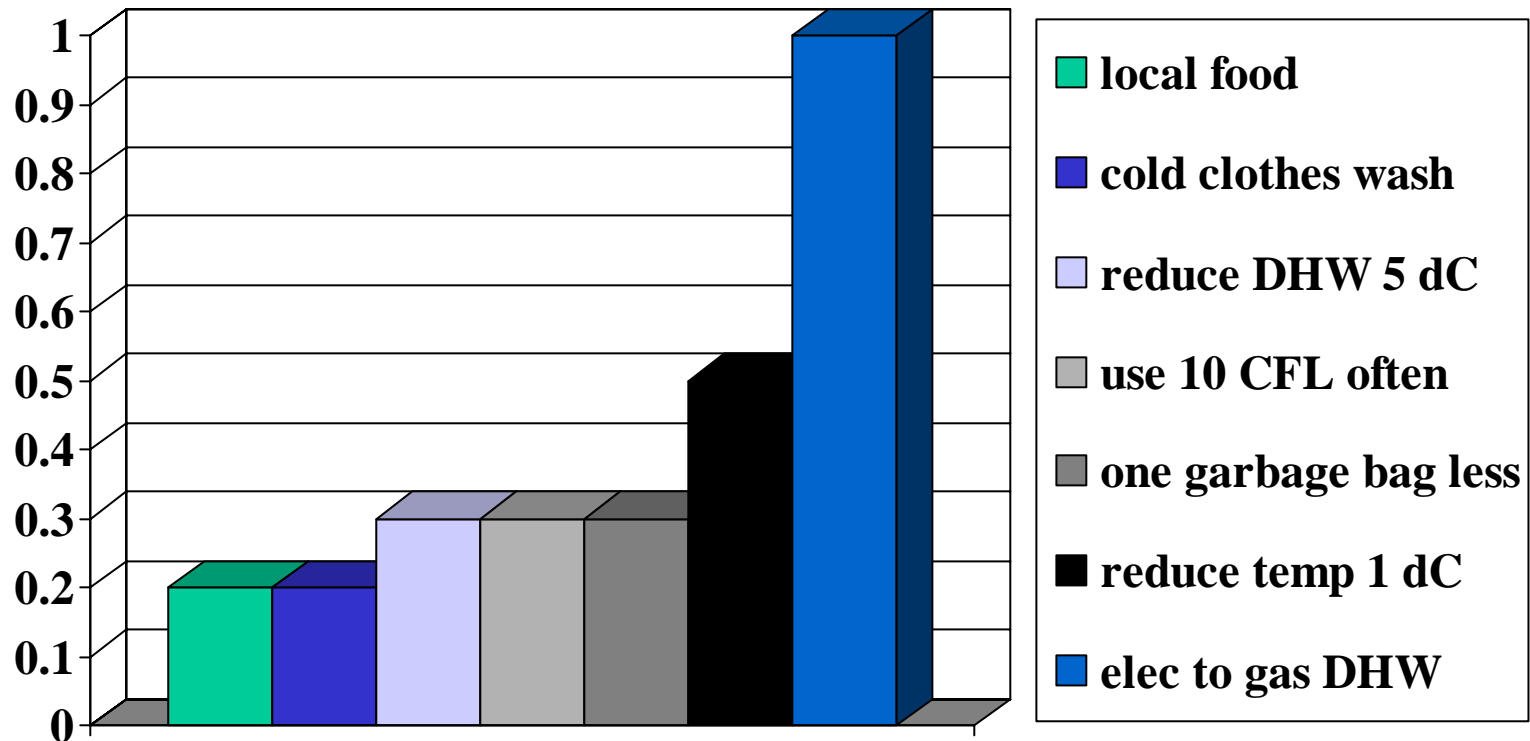
quickest, most secure supplies

national security interests

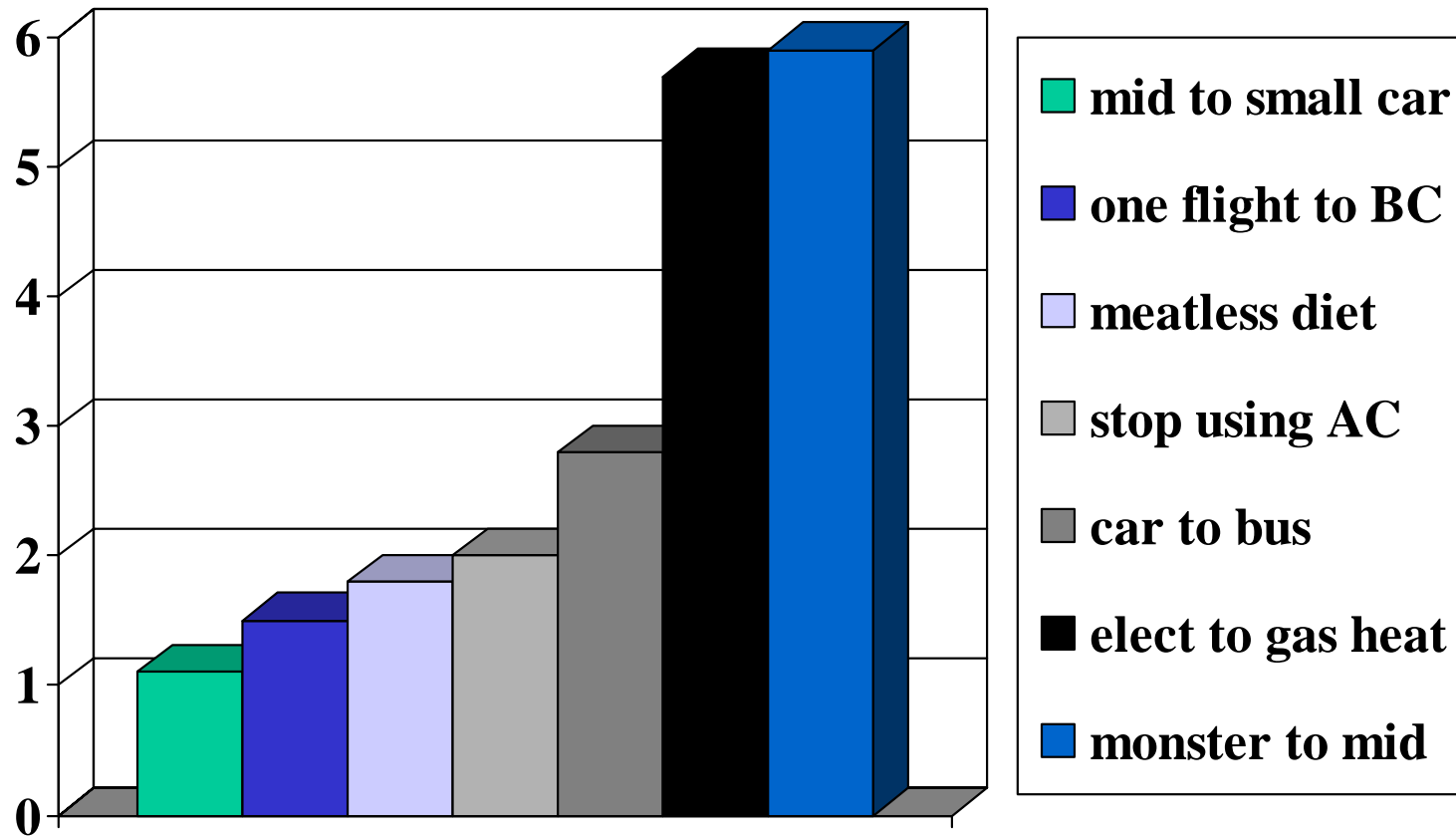
27 t of GHG emissions / family



Reducing 2.8 t / family



Shedding 20.8 t / family



Some transition tools

phase out energy subsidies, lower taxes

mandate R2000 building codes

performance based standards

Polluter Pays Principle

automobile feebates and rebates

pay at the pump car insurance

programs for lower income families

tobacco versus cheap energy

good thing ~ 100 yrs
cool, profitable, pervasive
doubts ~ 1960s
20 yrs of research, denial
advertising controls
product warnings, taxation
sales restrictions, lawsuits
public prohibition

good thing ~ 100 yrs
cool, profitable, systematic
doubts ~ 1970s
30 yrs of research, denial
advertising subsidies
none, relatively little
none, hardly any
none

Ontario Power Authority

Ontario Power Authority

Conservation Secretariat

Chief Conservation Officer

District Conservation Officers? DMHOs

smart meters: conserve or shift?

devolving capacity through cogeneration

investing beyond the grid

Safer futures for all

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

monitoring and enforcement

National Energy Security Act

Canadian Energy Security System

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Canada

safe, secure and reliable energy systems

envirocentre.ca

Home Comfort Service (based on EGH)

healthier homes and cleaner air

rent electricity meters, Project 750

EnviroShop showroom at City Hall

Commuter Challenge

Active and Safe Routes to School

Better Buildings Service