

G8 Climate Scorecard

Canada - Rank 8

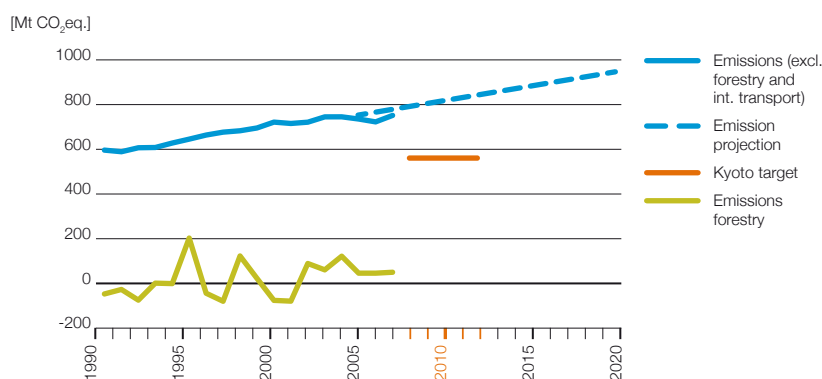
SUMMARY EVALUATION

- » Very high emission rates per capita compared to the industrialized countries' average despite high share of hydropower
- » Among the few G8 countries with emissions still increasing
- » Expanding energy-intensive non-conventional oil development (tar sands); neither provincial nor planned federal regulation will reduce overall emissions
- » No significant policy improvements since last year; earlier climate plan does not aim for compliance with Kyoto target and has not been implemented



EMISSIONS AND ENERGY

EMISSION TRENDS



Past emission trend
from 1990 to 2007

+26.2% ●

Current (2007)
distance to the
Kyoto target

+32.2%-points ●

Increase of the
share of renewable
energy sources

-0.1 %-points ●

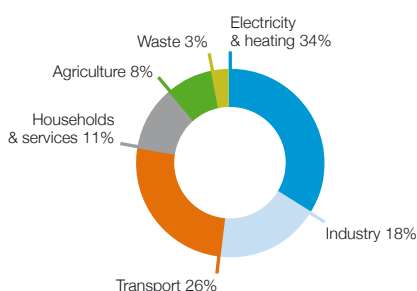
Emissions
per capita

24 tCO₂eq./cap ●

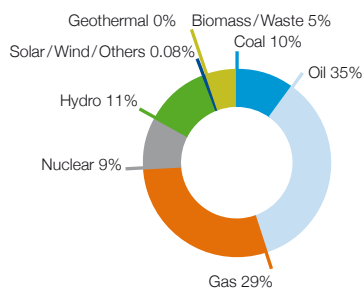
Emissions
per GDP

668 tCO₂eq./M\$ ●

EMISSIONS BY SECTOR



ENERGY SOURCES



CO₂ per kWh
electricity

240 gCO₂/kWh ●

Energy efficiency in industry

1.7 ●

Emissions
in transport
per capita

6.1 tCO₂eq./cap ●

Emissions in households
and services
per capita

2.5 tCO₂eq./cap ●

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CLIMATE POLICIES

GENERAL

- » Ratified UNFCCC on 04.12.1992, ratified Kyoto Protocol on 17.12.2002
- » The 2007 'Turning the corner plan' has not been implemented
- » Federal government will not purchase international emission credits to reach Kyoto target although proposal would allow industry to purchase credits for up to 10% of their reduction
- » Various provinces have GHG regulations, including British Columbia (economywide carbon tax, cap and trade system for large emitters to come), Alberta (12% reduction of industrial emission intensity by the end of 2008), Manitoba (at level of the Kyoto target) and Ontario (to phase out coal plants)

●	Leadership in climate negotiations	Abandonment of its Kyoto Protocol commitment; generally slowing rather than advancing the international negotiation process by introducing a focus on national circumstances (e.g. emissions and removals from forests)
●	Electricity/nuclear	Tax incentives for efficient or renewable energy production; planned: mandatory reduction requirements as of 2010, standards for new facilities, new coal fired power plants as of 2012 only with CO ₂ capture and storage
●	Industry	Planned: mandatory GHG intensity reduction requirements as of 2010, standards for new facilities, regulatory targets based on CO ₂ capture and storage as of 2012 for oil production from tar sands which come into effect in 2018; federal budget includes 1 billion CAD \$ for CO ₂ capture and storage projects
●	Households and services	Labeling and energy performance standards for many energy-using appliances; financial incentives available for energy efficiency retrofits to modest number of households
●	Transport	Planned: law to limit GHG emissions from the automotive sector to be based on the USA federal government standard (not the more aggressive California Standard) (01.04.2009 note of intent)
●	Renewables	No additional funds by the government for the successful ecoENERGY for Renewable Power Program (running out of funds in 2009); Ethanol target of 5% by 2010 and 2% biodiesel by 2012, with modest financial incentives available for biofuel producers; biofuels program (2008-2017) will invest up to CAD \$1.5 billion to support biofuel production by providing operating incentive; several other renewable energy programs, e.g. Province of Ontario: guaranteed price for electricity from renewable energy

KEITH STEWART, MANAGER, CLIMATE CHANGE CAMPAIGN, WWF CANADA »NOWHERE ELSE ON EARTH DO FEWER PEOPLE STEWARD MORE RESOURCES, YET CANADA NOW STANDS LAST AMONGST THE G8 NATIONS IN PROTECTING OUR SHARED HOME FROM THE THREAT OF DANGEROUS CLIMATE CHANGE. IT IS CRUCIAL THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA RECOGNIZE THAT OUR FUTURE LIES IN BUILDING THE GREEN ECONOMY THAT WILL PROVIDE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ON A LIVING PLANET, NOT IN TRANSFORMING THE TAR SANDS INTO MOONSCAPES.«