April 1, 2016

Dear [Name]

Re: Your request for access to information under Part II of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 2015 [Our File #: PRE/12/2016]

On March 2, 2016, the Premier’s Office received your request for access to the following records/information:

“All briefing materials (in all formats, including but not limited to electronic and written) prepared for the Premier regarding climate change, between Nov. 30, 2015 and March 2, 2016, as well as all communication between all government departments and the Premier’s Office regarding climate change (during that same time period). This should include, but not be limited to, any documents and materials related to the Conference of Parties climate summit in Paris in December, as well as the federal-provincial climate change meetings in Vancouver on March 2-3, 2016.”

I am pleased to inform you that a decision has been made by the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Premier’s Office to provide access to some of the requested information. In particular, access is granted to the following records:

- Tab 1 – Communications between Government departments and the Premier’s Office;
- Tab 2 – Briefing materials provided to the Premier for the federal-provincial climate change meetings in Vancouver on March 2-3, 2016;
- Tab 3 - Briefing materials provided to the Premier on climate change between November 30, 2015 and March 2, 2016.

Access to the remaining records, and/or information contained within the records, has been refused in accordance with the following exceptions to disclosure, as specified in the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (the Act):
27. (1) In this section, "cabinet record" means

(i) that portion of a record which contains information about the contents of a record within a class of information referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h).

(2) The head of a public body shall refuse to disclose to an applicant

(a) a cabinet record; or

(b) information in a record other than a cabinet record that would reveal the substance of deliberations of Cabinet.

29(1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose to an applicant information that would reveal

(a) advice, proposals, recommendations, analyses or policy options developed by or for a public body or minister;

34(1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose information to an applicant if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to

(a) harm the conduct by the government of the province of relations between that government and the following or their agencies:

(i) the government of Canada or a province,

(b) reveal information received in confidence from a government, council or organization listed in paragraph (a) or their agencies.

35(1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose to an applicant information which could reasonably be expected to disclose

(d) information, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in the premature disclosure of a proposal or project or in significant loss or gain to a third party;

39(1) The head of a public body shall refuse to disclose to an applicant information

(a) that would reveal

(ii) commercial, financial, labour relations, scientific or technical information of a third party;

(b) that is supplied, implicitly or explicitly, in confidence; and

(c) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to

(i) harm significantly the competitive position or interfere significantly with the negotiating position of the third party, or
40 (1) The head of a public body shall refuse to disclose personal information to an applicant where the disclosure would be an unreasonable invasion of a third party's personal privacy.

As required by 8(2) of the Act, we have severed information that is unable to be disclosed and have provided you with as much information as possible. Please note the following information has been fully redacted from the package:

- Tab 1 – Communications between Government departments and the Premier’s Office
  - Pages 12-15 have been removed in accordance with Section 40(1) of the Act.
  - Pages 66-69 and 77-80 in accordance with paragraphs 35(1)(d), 39(1)(a)(ii), 39(1)(b), 39(1)(c)(i)
  - Pages 126-130 and 132-150 are non-responsive to your request.

- Tab 2 – Briefing Materials prepared for federal-provincial climate change meetings in Vancouver
  - Pages 8, 9, and 12 are non-responsive to your request.
  - Page 10 in accordance with paragraphs 34(1)(a)(i) and 34(1)(b)
  - Pages 32-74 and 80-119 in accordance with paragraph 34(1)(b) of the Act

- Tab 3 – Briefing Materials prepared for the Premier regarding climate change, between Nov. 30, 2015 and March 2, 2016
  - Pages 44, 45 and 50 are non-responsive to your request.

Please be advised that you may appeal this decision and ask the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review the decision to provide partial access to the requested information, as set out in section 42 of the Act (a copy of this section of the Act has been enclosed for your reference). A request to the Commissioner must be made in writing within 15 business days of the date of this letter or within a longer period that may be allowed by the Commissioner. Your appeal should identify your concerns with the request and why you are submitting the appeal.

The appeal may be addressed to the Information and Privacy Commissioner is as follows:

Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner
2 Canada Drive
P. O. Box 13004, Stn. A
St. John’s, NL. A1B 3V8

Telephone: (709) 729-6309
Toll-Free: 1-877-729-6309
Facsimile: (709) 729-6500

You may also appeal directly to the Supreme Court Trial Division within 15 business days after you receive the decision of the public body, pursuant to section 52 of the Act (a copy of this section of the Act has been enclosed for your reference).
Please be advised that responsive records will be published following a 72 hour period after the response is sent electronically to you or five business days in the case where records are mailed to you. It is the goal to have the responsive records posted to the Office of Public Engagement's website within one business day following the applicable period of time. Please note that requests for personal information will not be posted online.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me by telephone at (709)729-3570 or by e-mail at danaenglish@gov.nl.ca.

Sincerely,

Dana English
ATIPP Coordinator
Enclosure
Access or correction complaint

42. (1) A person who makes a request under this Act for access to a record or for correction of personal information may file a complaint with the commissioner respecting a decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request.

(2) A complaint under subsection (1) shall be filed in writing not later than 15 business days

(a) after the applicant is notified of the decision of the head of the public body, or the date of the act or failure to act; or

(b) after the date the head of the public body is considered to have refused the request under subsection 16(2).

(3) A third party informed under section 19 of a decision of the head of a public body to grant access to a record or part of a record in response to a request may file a complaint with the commissioner respecting that decision.

(4) A complaint under subsection (3) shall be filed in writing not later than 15 business days after the third party is informed of the decision of the head of the public body.

(5) The commissioner may allow a longer time period for the filing of a complaint under this section.

(6) A person or third party who has appealed directly to the Trial Division under subsection 52(1) or 53(1) shall not file a complaint with the commissioner.

(7) The commissioner shall refuse to investigate a complaint where an appeal has been commenced in the Trial Division.

(8) A complaint shall not be filed under this section with respect to

(a) a request that is disregarded under section 21;

(b) a decision respecting an extension of time under section 23;

(c) a variation of a procedure under section 24; or

(d) an estimate of costs or a decision not to waive a cost under section 26.

(9) The commissioner shall provide a copy of the complaint to the head of the public body concerned.

Direct appeal to Trial Division by an applicant

52. (1) Where an applicant has made a request to a public body for access to a record or correction of personal information and has not filed a complaint with the commissioner under section 42, the
applicant may appeal the decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request directly to the Trial Division.

(2) An appeal shall be commenced under subsection (1) not later than 15 business days

(a) after the applicant is notified of the decision of the head of the public body, or the date of the act or failure to act; or

(b) after the date the head of the public body is considered to have refused the request under subsection 16(2).

(3) Where an applicant has filed a complaint with the commissioner under section 42 and the commissioner has refused to investigate the complaint, the applicant may commence an appeal in the Trial Division of the decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request for access to a record or for correction of personal information.

(4) An appeal shall be commenced under subsection (3) not later than 15 business days after the applicant is notified of the commissioner’s refusal under subsection 45(2).
| Tab 1 |
Hi Elaine,

Attached, for Jackie's attention, is a letter from Tom Delay, Chief Executive with Carbon Trust requesting an introductory meeting with the Premier.

We are requesting that your office prepare a reply from Minister Trimper to Mr. Delay.

Please send a copy to our office at premier@gov.nl.ca account. Thanks.

Virginia

---------- HP TRIM Record Information ----------

Record Number: ICOR2016/0035
Title: Email to Premier from Peter Hambly, Director of Marketing & Communication with The Carbon Trust requesting an introductory meeting regarding energy efficiencies, carbon reduction and low carbon technology development and deployment
Premier Paul Davis  
The Office of the Premier  
Confederation Building, East Block  
P.O. Box 8700  
St. John’s, NL  
Canada A1B 4X6

17 December 2015

Dear Premier Davis,

RE: Request for an Introductory meeting with the Carbon Trust

The climate change agreement in Paris marks a new era in the move to a sustainable, low carbon future. Canada played an important and bold role in making this historic agreement happen and I am sure will play a full part in the years ahead in its implementation. I am also confident that Newfoundland and Labrador will bring its distinct and innovative qualities to this process as well.

At the Carbon Trust we have been playing a significant role in catalysing a sustainable, low carbon economy for nearly 15 years; in fact it is our driving purpose. To date our work has saved 60 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent and contributed £5.5 billion of cost savings; we have also leveraged £480 million of private capital behind our investments.

We have worked with companies, organisations and governments around the world in finding solutions and helping to deliver innovative programmes that drive further action and leverage further private sector investment. Examples include delivering major energy efficiency schemes for business and government in the UK and South Africa; and developing and delivering the Offshore Wind Accelerator programme across Europe – driving down the cost of offshore wind using innovative technological solutions through a collaborative process with the major developers.

We are already in discussions at the Federal and Provincial level in Canada and would like to meet with you in the near future to see how we could support your own efforts in developing and delivering cost effective innovative solutions to drive energy efficiency, carbon reduction and low carbon technology development and deployment. All the time maximising the leverage of private sector investment into the mix. Our unparalleled experience is here to help you in the exciting time ahead.

Our team will be regularly in Canada in the months ahead so I am sure we could fix a convenient time to discuss. In the meantime please do not hesitate to contact me direct on tom.delay@carbontrust.com or on +44 20 7170 7001.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Delay  
Chief Executive
Hi all,

Please see the requested info on timing for CAP. Let me know if you have any questions.

Paul

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Bell network.

From: Clarke, Greg <GregClarke@gov.nl.ca>
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 2016 3:15 PM
To: Scott, Paul G.
Subject: Emailing: CAP meeting with federal ministers

Paul, as you know the CAP agenda (attached) is a work in progress but the dinner on Feb 9 is scheduled for 7pm, with the concluding news conference on Feb 10 taking place at 1pm. The agenda does not yet indicate an end time for the news conference but I would not expect it to last longer than 30-40min, leaving Premier Ball free about 1:45pm.

Greg

Greg Clarke, Director of Resource and Fiscal Policy
Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
P.O. Box 8700, St. John’s, NL A1B 4J6

t: (709) 729-1341; f: (709) 729-5038
GregClarke@gov.nl.ca
Council of Atlantic Premiers

February 9-10, 2016

Fredericton, NB

MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, February 9:

7 pm
Private dinner for Premiers and Federal Ministers
Crowne Plaza Hotel, Queen St. (TBC)

7 pm
Dinner for Atlantic Deputy Ministers & Officials
540 Restaurant, Queen St. (TBC)

Wednesday, February 10:

8:30 am – 9:45 am
Atlantic Premiers
Crowne Plaza Hotel

(working breakfast)

1. Atlantic priorities with the federal government

10:00 am
Premiers depart for Legislative Assembly

10:15 -10:30 am
Premiers, Ministers welcomed at Legislative Assembly

10:30 – 10:45 am
Official photograph
Legislative Assembly
Draft – without prejudice
Draft #3 – January 8, 2016

11am – 1 pm  Premiers and Federal Ministers  Cabinet room, Chancery Place

(working lunch)

1. Welcome and introductions

5. Climate Change

6. Next Steps

1 PM  News Conference  Fredericton Convention Centre

(Marysville Room)
Mr. Tom Oetay  
Chief Executive Officer  
The Carbon Trust  
4th Floor, Dorset House  
27-45 Stamford Street  
London, England  SE1 9NT

Dear Mr. Oetay,

Thank you for your letter of December 17, 2015 to the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Premier has asked me to respond on his behalf.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador recognizes the seriousness of climate change and we acknowledge that it is arguably the greatest challenge of our time, requiring a global response. This Province has been working to do our part, including, for example, the development of the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric development. Upon completion of this project in 2018, approximately 98 per cent of the electricity used in Newfoundland and Labrador will be generated from clean sources.

Although we are making progress, we recognize that much more work remains. I have been tasked by the Premier to work with large-scale industry to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions as part of a new greenhouse gas reduction strategy for Newfoundland and Labrador, and I have been tasked with developing pay-as-you-save energy efficiency programs for implementation in the province. We are seeking to ensure that our climate change strategy, including an enhanced focus on energy efficiency, effectively balances environmental and economic considerations and takes full advantage of the significant opportunities that will come with a global shift to a low-carbon economy.

Following the historic international agreement reached in Paris in December 2015, I also look forward to working collaboratively with Minister McKenna and my provincial and territorial counterparts towards a new pan-Canadian framework for addressing climate change. A collaborative approach among Canadian jurisdictions will help ensure that efforts to tackle this issue are coordinated and complementary.

I would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to discuss your organization and the role it can playing in supporting us to meet our greenhouse gas and energy efficiency objectives. Please contact Elaine Clarke at climatechange@gov.nl.ca or (709) 729-1210 to coordinate a meeting.

Thank you and all the best for a prosperous New Year.

Yours sincerely,

PERRY TAMPER  
District of Lake Melville  
Minister

Cc: Office of the Premier, NL
Yes, my position stays close to IGA issues and I participate in all IGA briefings and then make a judgment call whether to attend actual calls (based on schedule, nature of items being discussed and # attending).

On the Climate Change issue, Jackie is preparing a note for her Minister that she can advance.

Julia

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Julia – FYI, the Premier will be chairing a COF conference call of his P/T colleagues tomorrow afternoon (Jan 20). Sean is taking the lead on preparing the Premier (briefing note being done, and a prep call with the Premier is being schedule for today). The main purpose of the COF conference call is to discuss plans for the March 3rd FMM in Vancouver and a possible pre-FMM COF meeting. Question: Would you normally participate in the COF conference call, and Sean’s prep meeting with the Premier? If so, I will forward the meeting notices to you.

One key agenda item for the FMM is climate change. I noticed as well from yesterday’s IGA Information Note that Minister Trimper plans to attend the Environment Ministers’ meeting on January 29th which, among other things, “will discuss potential deliverables for the FMM that could form the basis of a national climate change framework”.

Tim
Curran, Erin

From: Releases, News
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2016 2:40 PM
To: O'Connor, Nancy
Cc: Curran, Erin; Foote, Carla; Barfoot, Scott; Donnan, Hugh; Timmins, Emily; MacArthur, Gina
Subject: FOR APPROVAL AND SAME DAY RELEASE - Media Advisory: Minister Attending FPT Meetings on Climate Change in Ottawa
Attachments: ENVC - Advisory - Climate Change - Jan 27.doc

NLIS
Executive Council
January 27, 2016

Media Advisory: Minister Attending FPT Meetings on Climate Change in Ottawa

The Honourable Perry Trimper, Minister of Environment and Conservation and Minister Responsible for the Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, will attend a meeting of the federal, provincial and territorial Ministers of Environment and Climate Change this week. The meeting is taking place in Ottawa, January 28-29.

Items expected to be discussed include progress toward meeting Canada’s emission reduction targets and how to strengthen collaboration going forward.

- 30 -

Media contacts:
Emily Timmins
Director of Communications
Department of Environment and Conservation
709-729-2575, 693-1292
emilytimmins@gov.nl.ca

2016 01 27
Media Advisory: Minister Attending FPT Meetings on Climate Change in Ottawa

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- 30 -

Media contacts:
Emily Timmins
Director of Communications
Department of Environment and Conservation
709-729-2575, 693-1292
dnemilytimmins@gov.nl.ca

2016 01 27
Hi Elaine,

Attached, for the attention of your Minister, is a letter dated January 20, 2016, from [redacted] with a resume submission to work in the area of climate change.

We are requesting a draft response for the Premier's signature. Please send the draft to premier@gov.nl.ca account.

Thanks,
Kala

---< HP TRIM Record Information >---

Record Number: ICOR2016/0290
Title: Letter to Premier Ball from [redacted] with a resume submission to work in the area of climate change.
20 January 2016

Premier Dwight Ball
Confederation Building, 8th Floor, East Block
P.O. Box 8700
St. John’s, NL
A1B 4J6

Dear Premier Ball,

I am writing you today to introduce myself, my expertise and my experience relating to climate change. I am also requesting your guidance in helping to connect me with (1) current or future opportunities relating to climate change within your government, and (2) those within your team who may be interested in hearing more about how I can meaningfully contribute to the development and implementation of a provincial climate change plan, in line with the overall national commitments and targets.

The last time we met, we spoke, amongst other things, about climate change and I briefly outlined my experience at that time.

I have closely followed international climate change negotiations and I am immensely proud of Canada’s engagement at COP 21 in December. Addressing climate change is a national priority, and our government’s commitment to implement policies and measures, together with the provinces, reflects (appropriately) the sense of urgency with which we must take action here at home. I believe my education, skills and experience would be of great value in this timely process of developing a pan-Canadian framework for combating climate change and would be delighted to have the opportunity to further discuss how my skills and experience could complement your existing team’s expertise. I look forward to hearing from you, or your office, at your nearest possible opportunity.

Warmest regards,

[Redacted]
Hi Marina,

Attached, for the attention of your Minister and Deputy Minister, is an email to Premier Ball from Lindey Touzel with Divest MUN organization requesting a meeting with Premier to discuss matters of concern in relation to social and economic impacts of climate change.

We are requesting that the department respond to Lindey Touzel and meet with the organization, if required. Please copy the Premier on the response and return copy to premier@gov.nl.ca.

Thanks.
Virginia

--------< HP TRIM Record Information >--------

Record Number : ICOR2016/0358
Title : Email to Premier Ball from Lindey Touzel on behalf of Divest MUN regarding social and economic impacts of climate change, and requesting a meeting with the Premier to discuss their concerns
Dear Premier Dwight Ball,

I am writing to you on behalf of Divest MUN, an organization based at Memorial University. We are a student led group, deeply concerned with the potential social and environmental impacts of climate change. In October 2015, we submitted a formal request to Memorial University to a) divest its direct investment in the top 200 fossil fuel companies over five years, b) freeze any further investments, and c) commit to seeking re-investment in renewable energy projects. A full copy of our request to Memorial University can be found here: http://issuu.com/divestmun/docs/divestmun_submission_to_board_of_re.

We are very concerned about the reliance of the province’s economy on the oil industry, for both environmental and economic reasons. Investments in the oil industry have become riskier, particularly as we saw the price of Brent crude drop to below $35 per barrel. As students, we have seen the ramifications of the fall in oil prices reflected in the funding cuts to Memorial University and the threat of tuition increases.

We see this as an important opportunity for innovation within our province’s economy. We recently watched the political leaders of the world discuss a plan to limit global warming to below 2 °C. At the heart of the plan is a reduction in the use of fossil fuels. We are looking for a strong commitment from the leadership of the province to align our provincial policies with the mitigation and adaption measures we must take against climate change. As part of our research into climate change and divestment, we have accumulated information on climate change impacts specific to NL and potential policy focuses towards mitigation/adaptation.

We are very interested in discussing the environmental platform of Liberal government with your party and we would be happy to do so in person. We invite you to meet with us to discuss these matters in greater depth.
Please contact me at HYPERLINK "mailto:..." to arrange a meeting and to pose any further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Lindsey Touzel
Strengthening the Province’s Response to Climate Change

Ministers Work Toward National Climate Change Framework

The Honourable Perry Trimper, Minister Responsible for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, met with federal, provincial and territorial counterparts last week to begin work on a national framework to address climate change and encourage economic growth.

“This meeting presented an excellent opportunity to discuss with Minister McKenna and my provincial and territorial colleagues the concrete actions we must consider when tackling climate change. This was an opportunity to learn from other jurisdictions, and we can take these lessons into consideration as we look at options for our province.”

- The Honourable Perry Trimper, Minister Responsible for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Chaired by the Honourable Catherine McKenna, the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Meeting of the Ministers of the Environment took place on January 28 and 29 in Ottawa. In preparation for the meeting of first ministers on March 3 in Vancouver, environment ministers discussed how tackling climate change can generate economic opportunities, the importance of public engagement and the need to adapt to the effects of climate change.

“It is clear from the experience elsewhere that taking action on greenhouse gas emissions can support economic growth. A variety of options can be implemented in such a way as to stimulate and diversify the economy. Moving collaboratively now as we are, gives Canadian jurisdictions the leadership to face the challenges and embrace the opportunities.

- Minister Trimper

As outlined in Minister Trimper’s mandate letter, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to developing greenhouse gas targets for large industry and implementing a new provincial climate change strategy.

QUICK FACTS
- The Honourable Perry Trimper, Minister Responsible for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency met with federal, provincial and territorial counterparts last week.
- Chaired by the Honourable Catherine McKenna, the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Meeting of the Ministers of the Environment took place on January 28 and 29 in Ottawa.
At the meeting, ministers began work on a national framework to address climate change and economic growth in advance of the first ministers' meeting on March 3 in Vancouver.

Media contact:
Emily Timmins
Director of Communications
Department of Environment and Conservation
709-729-2575, 693-1292
emilytimmins@gov.nl.ca

2016 02 01
Hi Sean,

Please see attached email send to Premier Ball from Hannah McKinnon, Senior Campaigner, Oil Change International, for informational purposes only.

Thank you,
Kala

--------< HP TRIM Record Information >--------

Record Number : ICOR2016/0408
Title : Email to Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Ball from Hannah McKinnon, Senior Campaigner, Private Finance, Oil Change International regarding Canada’s climate goal.
English version follows:

M. le Premier Ministre du Canada, MM. les Premiers Ministres et Mmes les Premières Ministres, 

Veuillez trouver ci-jointe une lettre ouverte de 75 organisations à travers le pays vous demandant de prendre des mesures ambitieuses afin que le Canada remplisse son devoir de limiter le réchauffement climatique à 1,5 degré Celsius en laissant les réserves pétrolières dans le sol et en refusant toute nouvelle infrastructure liée aux combustibles fossiles.

Cette lettre est disponible en français et en anglais à l'adresse suivante:  

Salutations distinguées

Hannah McKinnon représentant les organisations signataires

---

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau and Canadian Premiers,

Please find attached an open letter from 75 organizations across the continent encouraging you to strive for ambitious action to meet Canada’s new climate goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees by keeping oil in the ground and saying no to major new fossil fuel infrastructure.

The letter can also be found in French and English here: HYPERLINK "http://www.one-point-five.ca/www.one-point-five.ca"

Best regards,

Hannah McKinnon on behalf of the signatory organizations
Senior Campaigner, Private Finance
Oil Change International

HYPERLINK "http://www.priceofoil.org"www.priceofoil.org
HYPERLINK "http://www.dirtyenergymoney.com"www.dirtyenergymoney.com
HYPERLINK "http://www.shiftthesubsidies.org"www.shiftthesubsidies.org

Oil Change International
714 G St. SE #202
Washington DC, 20003

Dear Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Canada’s Premiers:

On behalf of our organizations and our millions of supporters, we would like to thank you for acknowledging the critical urgency of the growing climate crisis and for committing Canada to the goal of working to stabilize temperatures below 1.5 degrees of warming. As you know, meeting this goal is vitally important to the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of millions on the front lines of the climate crisis.

The climate plans already put forward by provinces are a good first step. However, despite their ambitions, they all fall short of ensuring Canada does its fair share as the world works together to limit dangerous climate change. We need your continued leadership and actions to close the gap.

Canadians from coast to coast to coast have given your governments a clear mandate not only to act, but to lead, and that continued leadership will be needed in the days, months, and years ahead.

Climate science demands that the vast majority of the world’s fossil fuel reserves be left in the ground in order to limit dangerous global warming. Collectively, we must turn away from carbon enabling infrastructure, like the proposed TransCanada’s Energy East pipeline, Kinder Morgan’s TransMountain pipeline, and new refineries. We must completely decarbonize our existing economy, and build a just energy future that is 100% clean and renewable no later than 2050.

Climate leadership across Canada will be demonstrated by a willingness to shift economic paths and leave carbon in the ground, as well as by charting a course for a thriving clean economy that harnesses the ingenuity of people across Canada.

For these reasons, our organizations remain committed to opposing new fossil fuel energy infrastructure such as pipelines and tar sands projects in order to keep carbon in the ground and align with climate science and Canada’s global climate obligations. In doing so, we throw our full support behind the projects and policies that will put us on the pathway to a 100% clean and renewable energy future.

We look forward to working with federal, provincial, municipal, and First Nations leaders, as well as the growing climate movement to support Canada to meet these challenges. We need to seize the tremendous renewable energy potential Canada has to offer, and help build a just transition for workers, communities and economies to move beyond oil.

Sincerely,
• 350.org
• Action Climat Montréal
• Action Environnement Basses Laurentides
• Alerte Pétrole Rive Sud
• AMSÉE (Association madelinienne pour la sécurité énergétique et environnementale)
• AQLPA (Association québécoise de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique)
• Association pour la protection des espaces verts de l’Île-Bizard
• Bold Nebraska
• Burnaby Residents Opposing Kinder Morgan Expansion – BROKE
• Canadian Voice of Women For Peace
• Canadian Youth Climate Coalition
• Citizens Climate Lobby Canada
• Citizens Environment Alliance of southwestern Ontario
• Citoyens au courant
• Climate Fast
• Climate Justice Montreal
• Climate Reality Project Canada
• Coalition Vigilance oléoducs
• Conseil central Montréal métropolitain-csn
• Conservation Council of New Brunswick
• Convoi-citoyen
• Council of Canadians
• Development and Peace
• Douglas Channel Watch
• Ecology Action Centre
• Ecology North
• Ecology Ottawa
• Enjeux énergies et environnement
• Equiterre
• Federation of British Columbia Naturalists
• For our Grandchildren
• Georgia Strait Alliance
• GRAME Groupe de recherche appliquée en macroécologie
• Greenpeace Canada
• Groupe d’action Équiterre de Montréal
• Honour the Earth
• Indigenous Environmental Network
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<td>Villeray en transition</td>
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Subject: Canceled: Council of Atlantic Premiers
Location: Fredericton
Start: Tue 2/9/2016 8:00 AM
End: Thu 2/11/2016 8:30 AM
Show Time As: Free
Recurrence: (none)
Meeting Status: Not yet responded
Organizer: Fleming, Jeanette
Required Attendees: Ball, Dwight
Importance: High

CAP meeting with federal minis...
**Fleming, Jeanette**

| Subject: | Council of Atlantic Premiers |
| Location: | Fredericton |
| Start: | Tue 2/9/2016 12:00 AM |
| End: | Thu 2/11/2016 12:00 AM |
| Show Time As: | Tentative |
| Recurrence: | (none) |
| Meeting Status: | Not yet responded |
| Organizer: | Fleming, Jeanette |
| Required Attendees: | Ball, Dwight |

CAP meeting with federal minis...
Council of Atlantic Premiers

February 9-10, 2016

Fredericton, NB

MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, February 9:

7 pm Private dinner for Premiers and Federal Ministers
Crowne Plaza Hotel, Queen St. (TBC)

7 pm Dinner for Atlantic Deputy Ministers & Officials
540 Restaurant, Queen St. (TBC)

Wednesday, February 10:

8:30 am – 9:45 am Atlantic Premiers (working breakfast)
Crowne Plaza Hotel

1. Atlantic priorities with the federal government

10:00 am Premiers depart for Legislative Assembly

10:15 -10:30 am Premiers, Ministers welcomed at Legislative Assembly

10:30 – 10:45 am Official photograph Legislative Assembly
11am – 1 pm Premiers and Federal Ministers Cabinet room, Chancery Place

(working lunch)

1. Welcome and introductions

5. Climate Change

6. Next Steps

1 PM News Conference Fredericton Convention Centre

(Marysville Room)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From:</th>
<th>Quinton, Diana</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sent:</td>
<td>Thursday, February 11, 2016 2:13 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>To:</td>
<td>O'Connor, Nancy; Curran, Erin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cc:</td>
<td>Foote, Carla; Donnan, Hugh; Barfoot, Scott; Marnell, Debbie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subject:</td>
<td>Media request from James McLeod</td>
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</table>

FYI, James McLeod wants to speak with Minister Coady about meetings in Ottawa ongoing right now – specifically in reference to climate change and the Muskrat Falls Project.
A time has not yet been confirmed.
Thanks,
Diana

Diana Quinton
Director of Communications
Natural Resources
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
709-729-5282
E-mail Message

From: Clarke, Elaine [EX/O=PSNL/OU=FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=CLARKE]
To: Premier, [SMTP:Premier@gov.nl.ca]
Cc: Byrne, Gerry [SMTP:GerryByrne@gov.nl.ca], MacGowan, Gordon [SMTP:GordanMacGowan@gov.nl.ca], Tompkins, John [SMTP:jtompkins@gov.nl.ca], Murphy, Ian [SMTP:IanMurphy@gov.nl.ca], Timmins, Emily [SMTP:EmilyTimmins@gov.nl.ca]
Sent: 2/11/2016 at 3:33 PM
Received: 2/11/2016 at 3:33 PM
Subject: FW: Divest MUN - ICOR2016/0358

Attachments: Letter to Lindey Touzel February 8 2016 Divest MUN SIGNED.pdf image001.jpg

Please find attached a copy of correspondence for your files as per ICOR2016/0358.

Elaine Clarke, Administrative Assistant
709-729-1210 (t) | 709-729-1119 (f) | Hyperlink "mailto:clarkee@gov.nl.ca"clarkee@gov.nl.ca

Office of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency
Executive Council, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador

5th Floor, Confederation Building, West Block
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6

Hyperlink "http://www.turnbackthetide.ca/"Description: Description: Description: Description: Signature

From: Clarke, Elaine
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2016 3:30 PM
To: [REDACTED] 40(1)
Subject: Divest MUN

Good afternoon Ms. Touzel,
Please find attached correspondence being sent to you on behalf of the Honorable Perry Trimper, Minister Responsible for the Office of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency.

Thank you and have a great day.

Elaine Clarke, Administrative Assistant

709-729-1210 (t) | 709-729-1119 (f) | HYPERLINK "mailto:clarkee@gov.nl.ca"clarkee@gov.nl.ca

Office of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency

Executive Council, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador

5th Floor, Confederation Building, West Block
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6

HYPERLINK "http://www.turnbackthetide.ca/"Description: Description: Description: Description: signature
FEB 1, 2016

Ms. Lindey A. Touzel
Memorial University of NL
Email: ........................................ 40(1)

Dear Ms. Touzel,

Thank you for your email of January 11, 2016 to Premier Ball in which you express concern about the social and environmental impacts of climate change. The Premier has asked me to respond on his behalf.

This government believes that climate change is one of the greatest long-term challenges facing the world today. It believes that jurisdictions, no matter how big or small, have a role to play in addressing it. As such, this government has committed to developing greenhouse gas targets for large industry and developing a climate change strategy. I and my colleague, Gerry Byrne, Minister of Advanced Education and Skills, would welcome an opportunity to meet with you and representatives of MUN Divest to discuss this important topic with you.

Please contact Fanny Hoddinott in my office at 729-2577 or fannyhoddinott@gov.nl.ca to identify a mutually convenient time for a meeting.

Yours sincerely,

PERRY TRIPPER
District of Lake Melville
Minister

Cc: Premier Dwight Ball
Honourable Gerry Byrne, Minister of Advanced Education and Skills
Gordon MacGowan, Department of Advanced Education and Skills
John Tompkins, Department of Advanced Education and Skills
Jackie Janes, Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency
Ian Murphy, Department of Environment and Conservation
Emily Timmins, Department of Environment and Conservation

P.O. Box 3700, St. John's, NL, Canada A1B 4J8  t: 709.729.2574  f: 709.729.0112
Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your correspondence of January 20, 2016, respecting your expertise and experience in matters related to climate change. I understand you have also written Perry Trimper, Minister of Environment and Conservation and Minister Responsible for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador recognizes climate change as a significant global challenge and we are committed to being a part of the global solution. Our Province has taken great steps to do our part in many areas. The development of Muskrat Falls will lead Newfoundland and Labrador to become one of the greenest energy jurisdictions in North America, with an electricity system that will be 98 per cent free of GHG emissions. To help communities adapt, we have undertaken efforts to upgrade flood risk maps to incorporate climate change projections. Despite our progress, we nonetheless recognize that much more work remains to ensure that Newfoundland and Labrador is well positioned for the global shift to a low-carbon economy and that our communities are prepared for the changes they will continue to experience.

As we move forward with positive action on climate change, I am delighted to see qualified Newfoundlanders and Labradorians, such as you, [redacted] Permanent and temporary positions within the provincial public service are filled through a competitive process and public opportunities can be found on the Human Resource Secretariat online job portal (https://www.hiring.gov.nl.ca/Default.aspx). Minister Trimper has forwarded your correspondence and curriculum vitae to Ms. Jackie Janes, Assistant Deputy Minister in the Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, for consideration of any opportunities that may exist or arise in the future. Should you wish to speak directly with Ms. Janes, she can be reached at (709)729-1210.

Thank you again for your correspondence. I wish you all the best in your future endeavours.
Yours sincerely,

Dwight Ball
Premier
MHA, Humber-Gros Morne

cc. Honourable Perry Trimper, Minister,
Department of Environment and Conservation

Ms. Jackie Janes, Assistant Deputy Minister
Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency
Ball, Dwight

From: Murphy, Tim
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2016 9:49 PM
To: Ball, Dwight; Parsons, Kelvin; O'Connor, Nancy
Subject: Draft FMM Agenda
Attachments: Draft FMM Agenda.DOC

FYI.

From: Dutton, Sean
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2016 8:15 PM
To: Murphy, Tim <TimMurphy@gov.nl.ca>
Subject: Fw: Documents for our Call Tomorrow / Documents pour notre appel demain

Draft FMM agenda attached.

Sean

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Bell network.

From: Lucas, Stephen <Stephen.Lucas@pco-bcp.qc.ca>
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2016 10:31 PM
To: Athana.mentzelopoulos@gov.bc.ca; garry.pocock@gov.ab.ca; kent.campbell@gov.sk.ca; jim.eldridge@leg.gov.mb.ca; lynn.betzner@ontario.ca; yves.castonguay@mce.gouv.qc.ca; judy.wagner@gnb.ca; ptedwell@gov.pe.ca; Catherine.Blewett@novascotia.ca; Dutton, Sean; kelvin.lear@gov.yk.ca; andrea.Buckley@gov.yk.ca; Martin.goldney@gov.nt.ca; Dakeegok@gov.nu.ca; Fox, Christiane; Olliv, Mathias; McDonald, Terry-Lynn; Tanguy, Patrick; Demers, Catherine; White, Belinda; Richardson, Don (IGA/MAI); Shawn McCann; Beaulieu, Eric (IGA/MAI); Wirth, Aaron EC; Stark, Arian
Cc: rochelle.Gallant@gov.pe.ca
Subject: Documents for our Call Tomorrow / Documents pour notre appel demain

Hi – this is the same message and attachment as the previous e-mail, which was incorrectly titled.

Collègues, pour faire suite à mon courriel vous invitant à un appel conférence demain à 14h00 (HNE), vous trouverez en annexe une ébauche d’ordre du jour pour la Rencontre des premiers ministres. D’autres documents suivront demain, incluant une note sur les aspects logistiques de la rencontre du 2 mars avec les dirigeants autochtones et la Rencontre des premiers ministres du 3 mars, ainsi qu’une ébauche initiale du document proposé pour que les premiers ministres rendent public le Cadre pancanadien sur la croissance propre et les changements climatiques.

J’ai bien hâte à pouvoir en discuter demain

Steve

Colleagues, further to my email earlier today inviting you to a teleconference tomorrow at 2:00 p.m. (EST), please find attached a draft FMM agenda. Further documents will be forthcoming tomorrow, including a note on timing and logistics relating to the March 2 meeting with Indigenous leaders and the March 3 FMM, and an initial draft of the proposed document for First Ministers to release on the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.
I look forward to our discussion tomorrow.

Steve

Stephen Lucas, Ph.D.
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet / Sous-secrétaire du Cabinet
Plans and Consultations and Intergovernmental Affairs/ Planification et Consultations et Affaires intergouvernementales
Privy Council Office / Bureau du Conseil privé
E-mail/Courriel: Stephen.Lucas@pco-bcp.gc.ca
80 Wellington Street - Room/Pièce: 302B Langevin
Phone/Téléphone: 613-957-5462
FIRST MINISTERS' MEETING
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DRAFT AGENDA

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 2016

8:00 – 9:00 a.m. [Working Breakfast – private discussion]

9:00 – 11:15 a.m. Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change

- Vision and principles

Action plan:

- Clean technology, innovation and jobs
- Carbon pricing
- Specific mitigation opportunities
- Adaptation and climate resilience

Engagement (including with Indigenous peoples)

Early actions

Next steps

11:15 – 11:30 a.m. Break

11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m. Working lunch (possible guest speaker)

12:45 a.m. – 1:45 p.m.

1:45 – 2:00 p.m. Next steps and concluding remarks

2:15 p.m. First Ministers’ press conference
ÉBAUCHE DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

JEUDI 3 MARS 2016

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<td>[Déjeuner de travail – discussion privée]</td>
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<td>9 h 00 à 11 h 15</td>
<td>Cadre pancanadien sur la croissance propre et les changements climatiques</td>
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<td>- Technologie, innovation et emplois propres</td>
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<td>- La tarification du carbone</td>
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<td>- Possibilités d'atténuation spécifiques</td>
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<td>- Adaptation et résilience au climat</td>
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<td>De 13 h 45 à 14 h 00</td>
<td>Prochaines étapes et mot de la fin</td>
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<td>14 h 15</td>
<td>Conférence de presse des premiers ministres</td>
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Hi Elaine,

Attached, for the information of your Minister and Deputy Minister, is an email to Premier Ball dated February 10, 2016, from [redacted] regarding letter sent from [redacted] to Prime Minister Trudeau offering recommendations to strengthen and broaden the approach to climate change.

We are requesting a draft response from your department for the Premier's consideration. Please forward draft to premier@gov.nl.ca account.

Thank you,
Kala

-----< HP TRIM Record Information >-----

Record Number: ICOR2016/0485
Title: Email to Premier Ball from [redacted] regarding letter sent from [redacted] to Prime Minister Trudeau offering recommendations to strengthen and broaden the approach to climate change.
Dear---

Thank you for your February 10th email to Premier Ball with attached copy of your letter to Prime Minister Trudeau in which you offer recommendations to strengthen and broaden the approach to climate change. I wish to advise you that your correspondence will be brought to the Premier’s attention at the earliest opportunity.

Kind Regards,

Virginia Connors

Director of Information Management

Office of the Premier

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Dear Premier Ball,

Climate change is among the most serious problems facing humanity. I would rank it #1 simply because it makes other problems - from natural disasters to economic and political instability - so much worse.

Attached you will find a letter I sent to the Prime Minister on the issue. Along with the other provinces and the territories, Newfoundland and Labrador will be a key player in bringing climate change under control. I hope my recommendations prove useful.

Thanks for considering my views.
Dear Prime Minister Trudeau,

Thanks for your government's efforts to limit climate change. Very much appreciated.

Attached are my thoughts on bringing an end to global warming caused by human activity. My recommendations range from dealing with stranded fossil fuel assets to realistic pricing for roads, sprawl, and non-energy resources. Each recommendation provides a tool, an opportunity to strengthen the response to climate change and improve the chances for success.

The time to act is now. I hope you find my contribution helpful. If you have questions on what I have provided or need more information, please let me know.
February 10, 2016

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau,

Thank you for recognizing the importance of climate change and reinvigorating the federal effort to limit global warming.

Minister McKenna and you have responded quickly and positively. Recognition that a pan-Canadian solution is needed was especially good to hear. Dealing with climate change is one of those national projects that can energize and unite Canadians, reaping financial social, and environmental benefits equal to, if not better than any infrastructure project.

I am providing my comments on this issue as recommendations are offered to strengthen and broaden the approach to climate change — particularly in terms of funding, resiliency, and responsible resource use.

I have included deadlines in my recommendations. Those deadlines are necessary. Getting Canada — and the world — on track to limit global warming requires decisive action, much of which must happen by the beginning of the next decade.

The Challenges

I am pleased your government has agreed to the goal of limiting global temperatures to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. To be successful, however, your government’s efforts on stabilizing climate change must aim at a lower increase in global temperatures, similar to the 1.5°C limit that received broad support at COP21 in Paris. I say this because the assumptions behind the 2°C limit plan are too easy to gloss over, the lure of waiting or simply doing nothing is too strong, and the risks of failure are too great.

Specifically:

- The scenario for getting the world on the right path only gives the world a 50/50 chance for success in achieving the 2°C limit. It is prudent to take actions that give the world a much higher probability of success.
- Climate scientists have given us an accurate picture of what will happen to the climate without intervention. The analysis, though, is not precise enough that we can ignore the upper bounds of their estimates. Governments must assume the worst since, if they are not prepared and the worst happens, they will be unable to adapt — at least for a long and unpleasant period of time.
- The analysis of climate impacts to date, especially the economic portion, has not been able to sufficiently assess key factors such as land use, land use change,
forestry operations, water stress, extreme weather events, and large-scale disruptions. Workable assumptions, though, can be made about the impacts from those factors and, except for extreme weather events, governments can take measures to pre-empt the consequences.

- As we have seen from past efforts to reach and comply with climate agreements, governments have too many incentives for inaction. Aside from pushing other nations to act, it is imperative that your government religiously track compliance with the international consensus—both scientific and political—and strengthen its inter-governmental efforts to counteract any backsliding.
- The greatest risk of failure is in the immediate future. Energy-related greenhouse gases will need to stop growing by 2020 to put the world on the path to stay within the 2°C limit. That leaves less than five years for the world to achieve an historic shift in how we manage ourselves and our economies. Governments must assume stabilization will not happen in 2020 and ensure the trajectory of their actions will bring stabilization soon enough and with enough downward momentum to return the world to the path for achieving the 2°C limit.

I am positive you and your government understand the need for more protective, more decisive action. I am also positive that Canada can and will take a leading role in achieving a carbon-neutral world:

- First, out of self-interest—if only because of the economic costs from higher temperatures and extreme weather
- Second, to be a role model to show the way in terms of right-sizing the oil, gas, and coal industries
- Third, to provide the scientific and diplomatic leadership to ensure other countries keep their commitments, assist them when they don’t, and convince them to surpass what they have promised to do.

Assuming a 1.5°C Limit

Recommendation 1: Implement all domestic and international climate initiatives by the federal government based on the assumption that the world will need to limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C or less above pre-industrial levels.

In addition to the major challenge of coping with the underlying assumptions, risks, and bias toward inaction, three central challenges face the world:

- Producing energy in ways that are carbon-neutral
- Paying for infrastructure—both energy and non-energy—so that a carbon-neutral future is achieved
- Ensuring a carbon-neutral production and regulatory system succeeds

---

1 CitiBank, *Energy Darwinism II*, Citi GPS, 2015, p. 41
2 For an overview of how Canada is expected to be affected by climate change, see Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction, *Telling the Weather Story*, Insurance Bureau of Canada, 2012. For two case studies (Halifax and Mississauga) of the potential economic impacts of climate change, see Green Analytics Corp. and Ontario Centre for Climate Impacts and Adaptation Resources, *The Economic Impacts of the Weather Effects of Climate Change on Communities*, Insurance Bureau of Canada, 2015
Producing Carbon-Neutral Energy

To achieve a carbon-neutral future, we must focus on two key problems:

- Replacing fossil fuels and fossil fuel infrastructure with climate-friendly technology

More than half of global energy investment in the next twenty years is needed merely to maintain current energy supply rather than cope with growth in demand (Figure 1). In a business-as-usual environment that means investing 80% of energy development money to compensate for declining oil and gas production. It also means that, in developed countries like Canada, the lion's share of investment in electricity generation will be spent to replace power plants and other assets.

This represents an incredible opportunity to change the path the world is on. We cannot afford to squander it. We must level the playing field for climate-friendly energy production and use.

A National Energy Strategy

Recommendation 2: Working with First Nations, provinces, and territories, by Q2 2017 agree on and implement a national energy strategy that, among other things, will

a) Maximize the replacement of fossil fuel power plants and other assets with more climate-compatible sources of energy

b) Identify the oil, gas, and coal assets that will be "stranded" in a carbon-neutral future and, using private sector financing and/or government funding, lock-in those assets either in perpetuity or as part of a national strategic oil and gas reserve to be used to protect Canada against anticipated emergencies

c) Phase out all oil, gas, and coal development and use in Canada that will not be required in a carbon-neutral world

d) Create measures that will help re-align the timing of future private and public sector oil, gas, and coal developments so they are compatible with energy use in a carbon-neutral world

e) Establish a national electricity market that, while accommodating important social differences among regions, will reduce differences in pricing across the country.

- Ensuring that climate-friendly initiatives can compete successfully with fossil fuels

Some critics insist that climate-friendly initiatives can never compete with development based on fossil fuels. Sadly, they will be right unless we change our outdated system of government

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policy, investment, and taxation. Below-market royalties for natural resources, promotion of urban and rural sprawl, flat-rate and declining-rate utility charges, and subsidies and lax regulation for oil, gas, and coal have, among other measures, tilted the playing field decidedly against climate-friendly initiatives.

Your government and the governments of Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia have shown important leadership to reduce the institutional bias that favours fossils fuels. More needs to be done, though. Fossil-fuel favouritism needs to be eliminated and, as places like Germany and Denmark have demonstrated, a new regime of pro-climate policies and programs are needed to give climate-friendly infrastructure a fighting chance.

A Level Playing Field

Recommendation 3: Working with First Nations, provinces, territories, and municipalities, by Q1 2017

a) Identify and develop a program for eliminating laws, regulations, and policies that favour fossil-fuels over more climate-compatible sources of energy

b) Identify the best options for supporting, in the public interest, the development, implementation, and responsible management of non-fossil fuel sources of energy.

Paying for Carbon-Neutral Initiatives

The question is: How do we pay for this new “favouritism” towards climate-friendly initiatives? The answer is: Far more easily than it seems.

Business-as-usual investment in the energy sector over the next twenty years will total US$48.2 trillion. Another US$4.7 trillion is needed to put the world on the path to have a 50/50 chance of limiting global temperatures to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. 4

So, a 10% increase in spending – a realistic and achievable goal – will dramatically improve our ability to manage the climate crisis. As evidenced by discussions at COP21 in Paris, going further – for example, limiting the increase to 1.5°C – is broadly accepted as desirable and within current financial feasibility.

We must, though, move beyond simply putting a price on carbon. Although a carbon tax is superior to a cap and trade system, 5 it is a blunt instrument and, at least initially, will require a very high price to level the playing field between fossil fuels and green energy. 6 Although a carbon tax is an important tool, making it the centerpiece of Canada’s energy strategy in the near-term will reduce flexibility, make it more difficult to hit specific targets, and guarantee that effective action will not be implemented quickly enough without dramatic and risky disruption of the economy.

A carbon tax must be accompanied by significant and meaningful changes to the system of government policy, investment, and taxation that props up the fossil fuel industry and the lifestyles dependent on it.

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4 Ibid.
5 Although better than nothing, a cap and trade system requires a high degree of regulatory complexity and introduces a high risk of “gaming” and potentially corrupting the process. The possible advantage of a cap and trade system in terms of achieving more precise levels of greenhouse gas emissions is questionable since the greatest challenge with either a carbon tax or cap and trade is accurately measuring and tracing greenhouse gas emissions.
6 Energy Darwinism II, Figure 71, p. 67
This means reducing and eventually eliminating sprawl subsidies, flat-rate and declining-rate utility charges, below market user fees and royalties, and subsidies for oil, gas, and coal.

The full cost of subsidies to fossil fuel industries is estimated to be US$4.9 trillion per year worldwide.\(^7\) Although identifying all the subsidies in the system and precisely defining the economic flow-through is a complex task,\(^8\) reducing subsidies by a tenth of that figure and channelling it into climate-friendly initiatives would more than double the amount of money needed to put the world on the path to achieving the 2°C limit.

**Elimination of Fossil Fuel Subsidies**

Recommendation 4: Working with First Nations, provinces, and territories, eliminate by Q4 2020 all net subsidies for oil, gas, and coal development, processing, transportation, and use in Canada.\(^9\)

Similarly, large amounts of money can be freed in other areas. The key is not to look just at the fossil fuel industry, but instead look at other natural resources and infrastructure for which “user fees” are well below what can and should be paid. Some of the low-hanging fruit are:

- **Roads:** In Canada, what could be considered road user fees (fuel taxes, vehicle and operator licences, etc.) provide less than a third of the cost of building, maintaining, and managing our road network.\(^10\) An increase in road user fees is more than reasonable given the free-ride drivers (including me) have enjoyed and the substantial contribution vehicle use makes to global warming.

  Bumping up user fees by 50%, for example, would free around CANS$8 billion per year (2015$) to provide much-needed cash to fund climate-friendly options such as public transit, vehicle efficiency improvements, and, where appropriate, road de-commissioning.\(^11\)

**Road-User Fees**

Recommendation 5: Working with First Nations, provinces, territories, and municipalities, implement by Q4 2017 road, vehicle, and operator fees that will annually reimburse each level of government for a major share of their costs of building, maintaining, and managing (including policing) roads and streets in their jurisdiction.

**De-Commissioning Roads**

Recommendation 6: Working with First Nations, provinces, territories, and municipalities,

a) Identify by Q4 2017 roads and streets that are no longer appropriate or necessary for the responsible government to own and

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\(^7\) David Coady, Ian Parry, Louis Sears, and Baoping Shang, *How Large Are Global Energy Subsidies?*, Working Paper, International Monetary Fund, 2015,

\(^8\) Kenneth McKenzie and Jack Mintz, “The Tricky Art of Measuring Fossil Fuel Subsidies: A Critique of Existing Studies,” Research Papers, School of Public Policy, University of Calgary, v.4, #14 (September, 2011)

\(^9\) When calculating market royalties, ensure that the competitive advantage businesses enjoy from Canada’s politically stable, law-based society takes centre stage.


\(^11\) Increases in user fees for rail, air, and marine transportation should also be pursued. Roads, though, are the major burden on governments’ infrastructure budget accounting for 82% of total spending.
b) Implement a program of de-commissioning those roads and streets, selling them to private interests, or arranging for private interests to assume full financial responsibility.

- Other Natural Resources: In Canada, like in other countries, the pricing of natural resources by governments rarely corresponds to and usually falls below the price a government should be charging based on the market for the resource. The result is subsidization of politically influential industries, negative externalities, and less money in government coffers.

Water pricing is the best example. Most water users take water from a stream, lake, or aquifer without paying a royalty. The few royalties paid are minimal. As well, fees for water pollution are administrative charges, not royalties, while non-municipal public infrastructure to deliver water to users and flood protection works are, in most cases, provided free of charge.

The introduction of realistic pricing of non-energy resources would, like better road user fees, free up money to finance a climate-friendly future.

Non-Energy Resource Pricing

Recommendation 7: Working with First Nations, provinces, and territories, develop and implement by Q1 2018 a system of royalties for the public's non-energy resources (including water, land, and air) that will include:

a) With the exemptions noted below, compensation to governments based on the market value of each resource, the social and environmental value foregone, and the willingness of Canadians to be compensated
b) An exemption from water royalties based on the minimum amount of water required for health, food preparation and consumption, washing, and personal hygiene
c) An exemption from royalties associated with recreation development that has direct health benefits to users
d) An exemption from public land royalties for activities that are certified as being carbon-neutral or better.

- Sprawl: a citizen committee, the Governance, Finance, and Infrastructure Group (of which I am co-chair), examined the levies developers of new subdivisions pay for municipal services. The subsidy from taxpayers averaged CAN$80 million (2011$) per year for physical infrastructure such as major roads, buses, fire halls, and recreation centres. There were even more substantial subsidies that it was not possible to estimate. These included the cost of building schools, the city's ring road, and light rail transit — primarily

13 Governance, Finance, and Infrastructure Group, The Opportunity to Manage Growth Sustainability, CivicCamp, 2011
paid by the Province out of general revenue and ignored by the City in calculating developer levies. Other, hidden subsidies included the 50% higher municipal cost of new subdivisions vs. more compact development, less efficient use of industrial and commercial land, and erosion of Calgary's regional competitiveness. 14

Similar subsidies are in place across Canada that promote urban and rural sprawl and the resulting increase in greenhouse gases. With campaign contributions from developers and home builders dominating municipal elections, 15 municipal councillors are less than enthusiastic about challenging sprawl subsidies. Provincial and territorial politicians may be in a similar bind. Positive moral and financial leadership on the issue is needed from your government.

Elimination of Sprawl Subsidies

Recommendation 8: Working with First Nations, provinces, territories, and municipalities:

a) Develop by Q4 2017 a method of calculating the full, life cycle cost of developing raw land for residential, industrial, and/or commercial use and

b) Eliminate by Q4 2018 all taxpayer funding to service raw-land development or mitigate its impacts unless reimbursement for the full, life-cycle cost is paid to the government responsible for approval prior to the first building permit being issued.

Making What We Have More Efficient

Recommendation 9: Working with First Nations, provinces, territories, and municipalities, develop and begin implementing by Q1 2017 a targeted, cross-Canada program that, taking into account regional needs, will

a) Sufficiently strengthen the ability to conduct "carbon accounting" for government, corporate, and personal energy use

b) Update building codes and land use bylaws and

c) Encourage and, where beneficial, fund changes to the energy efficiency of existing housing stock, household appliances, commercial and industrial facilities, and public infrastructure so that energy consumption is reduced to a level that can be sustained in a carbon-neutral world.

Utility charges: Standard practice for utilities is to charge either a flat-rate (the same rate for everyone) or a declining rate (discounts for larger consumers). Neither approach is appropriate in a world confronting climate change. Instead, as with federal income tax, a progressive rate structure is needed so those who consume more electricity, gas, water, and other commodities are charged a higher rate. Technology and knowledge of consumer behavior is available, in the utilities industry and elsewhere, to meet the challenge.

14 Ibid and IBI Group, The Implications of Alternative Growth Patterns on Infrastructure Costs, PlanIt, City of Calgary, 2009

Utility Rate Protocols

Recommendation 10: Working with First Nations, provinces, territories, municipalities, and providers of utility services,

a) Develop by Q4 2017 protocols for utility rate structures for electricity, gas, water, and other commodities that will result in customers in similar circumstances paying a higher rate as their consumption increases and

b) Require by Q4 2018 that providers of utility services apply those protocols.

Re-balancing the way we, on the one hand, subsidize fossil fuels and, on the other hand, pay for infrastructure and non-energy resources will not just free government funding to deal with the transition to a carbon-neutral future. At an individual level, it will meet two key social objectives by

- Encouraging more responsible consumption of both our natural resource wealth and government infrastructure and
- Spreading the cost of the carbon-neutral transition equitably among Canadians.

At a macro-economic level, investing in a carbon-neutral future will be better for the world economy – not to mention the environment.⁶ It is unclear, however, if the private sector will respond quickly and effectively enough. Re-balancing our natural resource and infrastructure finances gives governments funding to play its proper role of guiding private investment away from fossil fuels and toward the choices a carbon-neutral future needs.

Ensuring Success

Society’s response to global warming must be robust and long-term. Inaction and backsliding are no longer options. Four pre-conditions must be met to make sure a carbon-neutral system thrives: ¹⁷

- determining how the system got to be the way it is
- understanding the interactions, not just of the climate but of how people will react to changing incentives and penalties
- knowing the probabilities and uncertainty involved
- eliminating the randomness and arbitrariness of decision-making.

The federal public service and its affiliated organizations have many talented and dedicated members who can pin down and build upon those pre-conditions. Among those people you will find the leaders with the scientific training and managerial expertise you need for moving to a carbon-neutral future.

Your initial efforts and the efforts of provincial and territorial governments to improve management of climate issues are a very good beginning. I encourage you to continue those efforts, particularly in overhauling government policies and programs related to energy and environment.

You will receive complaints from those who object to paying the costs of fighting climate change. Those concerns will be overcome when, working together, the various levels of government, along with

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⁶ Energy Darwinism II, pp. 41-42. The benefit-cost analysis in the report – admirable given the complexity of the issue – is conservative because, as recognized by the authors, climate stressors such as land use and forestry and impacts such as water stress and extreme weather events could not be included.

corporate and non-profit leaders, find the right mix of measures so that all Canadians contribute their fair share.

Beyond that, the resistance you encounter domestically and internationally will raise the spectre of economic decline if measures are taken to combat climate change. The costs of environmental intervention are, in almost all cases, outweighed by social and environmental benefits. When environmental intervention does not succeed it is because facilities that can not adapt are protected (e.g., "grandfathered") rather than provided with transition assistance and because intervention fails to take a systems approach, that is, assessing an activity or behaviour in a complete and integrated manner.\(^\text{18}\)

In Canada and elsewhere, you will find many allies in the effort to halt global warming. On the international front, governments in the European Union, Japan, China, and India should be your strongest friends because their futures rely heavily on climate-compatible technology (Figure 2). Countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa could also be important allies because of their current dependence on fossil fuels, but high levels of climate impacts if global warming is not brought under control.\(^\text{19}\) The CAN$2.65 billion you committed to help developing countries deal with climate change is an important start.

**A Strong, Resilient System**

**Recommendation 11:** Within the federal public service (including delegated organizations) and in cooperation with other governments, create a system of expertise and exchange of information capable of:

- Delivering an effective and timely response to short-, medium-, and long-term challenges and
- Leveraging opportunities to adjust and enhance Canada’s response to climate change.

Among the key tasks are:

a) Building linkages among governments, other organizations, and individuals that will assess interactions, probabilities, and randomness within government, corporate, and individual decision-making

b) Identifying weak links in efforts to limit global warming – within Canada and internationally – and strengthening those links or mitigating their influence


c) Recruiting scientists, managers, and leaders who can aid governments in their efforts to limit global warming

d) Increasing awareness within governments and among the public of climate-change, its consequences, and the measures being taken to combat it - the goal being to broaden the consensus in support of limiting global warming

e) Creating alliances - strategic and tactical - that can create more decisive action to limit global warming and countervail the influence of climate-change deniers, lobbyists for the status quo, and international inaction

f) Designing, governing the implementation of, and monitoring a complete, fully integrated set of regulatory, market-based, and social mechanisms (including those recommended here) that will smooth the transition through the negative social consequences of action and ensure that Canada's contributions are sufficient for full compliance with meeting the 2°C limit on global warming.

g) Building a legal and financial toolbox that will
   i. Assist low income households and individuals adversely affected by the transition to a carbon-neutral future
ii. Provide transitional assistance, including funding as appropriate, to communities unable to adapt quickly enough

iii. Enable government and corporate commitments to be enforced, including tying federal transfers and grants to performance on climate issues.

Final Thoughts
My recommendations are ambitious. They have to be to overcome the history of inaction we have inherited. From fossil fuel subsidies to sprawl, change should have happened years ago. Climate change has now made action unavoidable.

With your government playing a key leadership role, we can ensure that other levels of government reach agreement on the initiatives that will allow Canada to not only deal effectively with climate change but profit financially, socially, and environmentally. You can count on my support and, I believe, the support of most Canadians.

Sincerely yours,
Hi Elaine & Brenda,

Attached, for the attention of your Minister and Deputy Minister, is a letter to Premier Ball from Wayne H. Cannon, dated February 9, 2016, regarding his design for an innovative technology for the storage of intermittent renewable energy.

We are requesting that the Department of Natural Resources collaborate with the Office of Climate Change on the preparation of a response to Mr. Cannon for Premier Ball's signature.

Please return the draft response to our office (premier@gov.nl.ca) by February 26th.

Thanks,
Virginia

| -----< HP TRIM Record Information >----- |
| Record Number : ICOR2016/0497 |
| Title : Letter to Premier Ball from Wayne H. Cannon, President, Rigel Scientific Research Inc. regarding climate change. |
The Honourable Dwight Ball,
Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador,
Office of the Premier,
Confederation Building, East Block,
PO Box 8700,
St John's, Newfoundland,
Canada, A1B-4J6

Dear Premier Ball:

I am a physicist and a Professor (Emeritus) in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at York University in Toronto. I have developed a design for an innovative technology for the storage of intermittent renewable energy.

I am writing to you in advance of the First Minister’s Meeting in March which will address the task of establishing a Canadian National Strategy to combat climate change. The Government of Canada plans to address the problems of climate change by investing:

- $100 million per year to support clean technology producers in Canada,
- $200 million per year to support innovation and clean technologies in the resource sector,
- $2.65 billion over five years to assist developing countries address climate change.

This letter concerns the second of the above three items and my conviction that my renewable energy storage system could play a major role in this program.

The leading intermittent renewable energy generation technologies of solar photo-voltaic panel arrays and wind turbines are widely distributed. The renewable energy storage system necessary to accompany them must have large storage capacity, be widely distributable and environmentally safe. The global distributable energy storage market will be very large.

Wayne H. Cannon,
President, Rigel Scientific Research Inc.,
195 Elmpine Trail,
King City, Ontario,
Canada, L7B-1K4,
Email: wayne@sgl.sci.yorku.ca.
Estimates place it at several trillion dollars over the next several decades.

At the present time, this market is served almost exclusively by large capacity chemical batteries which have a short lifetime (5-15 years, depending on the type of battery) and are environmentally hazardous. They have toxic, corrosive, and flammable contents weighing hundreds or thousands of tons which, at the end of battery life, must be replaced and chemically neutralized. These properties make them vulnerable to competition from my renewable energy storage system which is environmentally clean and long lived. Engineering design studies and computer simulations of the system performance indicate that the design is technically sound and commercially viable.

The Government of Canada has coupled the program to combat climate change with a program to grow the Canadian economy by developing innovative "green technology" which could give Canada access to global export markets.

There are barriers to entry into the global renewable energy market. Many countries and companies already dominate the field. On the side of renewable energy generation, there are large multinational companies in Europe, China, Korea, USA and elsewhere manufacturing solar PV panels and wind turbines as well as the ancillary "balance of system" hardware required to serve a global market. On the side of distributable renewable energy storage, dominated by chemical batteries, the situation is similar. Large multinational companies in Japan, USA, Europe, China, and Korea are manufacturing a host of chemical battery designs and selling them to a world wide market. Unfortunately, large chemical batteries have the potential to create many new environmental problems.

The successful development of my distributable renewable energy storage technology presents a business opportunity for a Canadian company to enter the large global renewable energy storage market as a sole supplier with a monopoly on a clean technology. The enormous size of the future market for clean, distributable, renewable energy storage justifies the effort necessary to develop this technology and to establish a large export manufacturing industry in Canada capable of serving a global market.

As I understand it, the principal item on the First Ministers Conference agenda in March will be to plan for a national strategy to combat climate change. The parallel agenda of growing the Canadian economy while combating climate change includes topics such as "green infrastructure, green jobs, and investing in green technology".

The successful elimination of the threat of climate change requires the severe curtailment of the combustion of fossil fuels combined with a large scale transition to clean, intermittent, distributable renewable energy, generated principally by solar PV and wind turbines. The foremost problem confronting this transition is not the problem of generating intermittent
renewable energy but rather the problem of storing it. The need for clean renewable energy storage has become the number one technical issue confronting the effort to transition off fossil fuels. All Canadian Provinces planning to establish a future program of renewable energy generation as part of a climate change mitigation policy will have a pressing need for clean renewable energy storage.

It is essential that, in rolling out the Canadian program to combat climate change by investing in "green infrastructure, green jobs, and green technology", the Government of Canada take steps to ensure that adequate resources be allocated to the critical problem of developing clean, advanced renewable energy storage.

I thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Wayne H. Cannon (PhD),
Professor (Emeritus),
Department of Physics and Astronomy,
York University, Toronto, Canada.
GHG emissions and large industry
Feb 1, 2016

Summary:
The Liberal electoral platform and mandate letter to Minister Trimper committed to the development a greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction strategy, including GHG targets, for large industry. This is in keeping with previous commitments in the 2007 Energy Plan, and the 2011 Climate Change Action Plan.

Key Messages:
• Newfoundland and Labrador has commitment to a provincial GHG emission target of 10 per cent below 1990 levels for 2020. However, without any new polices or measures, provincial GHG emissions are currently projected to be only 3 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020. Therefore the province cannot meet its GHG reduction targets without a contribution from all sectors, including large industry.

• I recently returned from productive Federal-Provincial-Territorial meetings where we discussed a national framework on climate change. This will be brought to the First Minister’s Meeting in Vancouver in March. This was an excellent opportunity to discuss with Minister McKenna and my provincial and territorial colleagues the concrete actions we must consider when tackling climate change.

• When our government moves forward, the approach must be tailored to the needs of Newfoundland and Labrador so that it accommodates our unique circumstances. It is important to move forward in a manner that is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.

• Wherever we go in this province in terms of emissions reductions, we will go there working with industry. In fact our office of climate change and energy efficiency has consulted with industry on this four times.

• The large industrial companies in our province account for 43 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions, over 30 per cent of GDP, and about 25 per cent of fiscal revenue.

• Government wants to provide a clear framework for companies as greater certainty will assist them to plan for the future.
Can you send KM being used pls?

FYI – Minister is looking at doing this today.

Minister and Jackie,

Shawn McCarthy at the Globe would like to speak with Minister today about carbon pricing options being explored in NL.

In light of the article he published today:


He mentioned he read a bit about Minister’s comments on what’s being looked at for large industry here, and he also mentioned comments that PEI is looking at a regional approach.

What are your thoughts? I understand you are taking a flight soon? His deadline is 7pm ET.

Most recent KMs on GHG attached.

Alternatively, given travel and other demands today, I can tell him today is not possible and we can revisit?
For your review, and to inform the approach for Dave’s request, attached are answers from Climate Change to the questions.

Emily

From: Janes, Jackie
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 3:01 PM
To: Timmins, Emily
Subject: RE:

Please see suggestions attached.
Summary:
The Liberal electoral platform and mandate letter to Minister Trimper committed to the development a greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction strategy, including GHG targets, for large industry. This is in keeping with previous commitments in the 2007 Energy Plan, and the 2011 Climate Change Action Plan.

Key Messages:
- Newfoundland and Labrador has commitment to a provincial GHG emission target of 10 per cent below 1990 levels for 2020. However, without any new polices or measures, provincial GHG emissions are currently projected to be only 3 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020. Therefore the province cannot meet its GHG reduction targets without a contribution from all sectors, including large industry.

- There are several approaches to reduce GHG emissions from large industry including a carbon tax, a cap and trade system, or a regulatory system with flexible compliance mechanisms.

- There are already precedents for each of these in Canada – BC has a carbon tax, Quebec has an emissions trading system, and Alberta has a regulatory-based approach. In fact, more than 90 per cent of the Canadian population lives in a jurisdiction which is implementing or planning to implement one of these approaches.

- When our government moves forward, its approach must be tailored to the needs of Newfoundland and Labrador so that it accommodates our unique circumstances. It is important to move forward in a manner that is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.

- The large industrial companies in our province account for 43 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions, over 30 per cent of GDP, and about 25 per cent of fiscal revenue.

- Government wants to provide a clear framework for companies as greater certainty will assist them to plan for the future.

- Government has consulted closely with companies in determining next steps, consulting with them four times.
Good morning President Leo:

Please find attached correspondence being sent to you on behalf of the Honourable Perry Trimper, Minister Responsible for the Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Thank you and have a great day.

Elaine Clarke, Administrative Assistant
709-729-1210 (t) | 709-729-1119 (f) | HYPERLINK "mailto:clarkee@gov.nl.ca" clarkee@gov.nl.ca

Office of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency
Executive Council, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador

5th Floor, Confederation Building, West Block
St. John’s, NL A1B 4J6

HYPERLINK "http://www.turnbackthetide.ca/"Description: Description: Description: Description: signature
February 22, 2016

Ms. Sarah Leo
President
Nunatsiavut Government
25 Ikajuktakuvik Road
P.O. Box 70
Nain, NL  A0P 1L0

Dear Ms. Leo,

Thank you for participating in the consultation process with the provincial government on a potential regulatory framework for greenhouse gas emissions from the large industrial sector in Newfoundland and Labrador.

As you are aware from the new provincial government's electoral platform, the new government has indicated its policy intent to develop a greenhouse gas strategy for the large industrial sector in the province. To this end, we wish to continue the consultations that commenced last August. However, I would also note that Government has reached a critical time in the development of this framework for two reasons. Firstly the federal government is committed to develop a new national climate change plan in collaboration with provinces and territories in 2016 and the province needs to finalize its approach to feed into this process. Secondly, action will be needed at a provincial level in the short term if the province is to make progress toward achieving its 2020 greenhouse gas reduction target. To this end, we wish to expedite the consultation process and conclude it in the near term.

At this time, I am following up on commitments undertaken by the provincial government at the consultation session of September 17, 2015 with respect to a potential greenhouse gas regulatory framework in Newfoundland and Labrador. At that meeting, your officials had asked for additional information to be provided to better understand the projected financial impacts on the Nunatsiavut Government. This information is attached for your review.

These projections do not include any impacts associated with the confidential Industrial Benefits Agreement between the Nunatsiavut Government and Vale. We would ask that you speak with Vale regarding any impacts that may be associated with this Agreement.

P.O. Box 8700, St. John’s, NL, Canada A1B 4J6  t. 709.729.2574  f. 709.729.0112
We would welcome any comments you may have on this information by March 18, 2016. We will respond to any comments you may provide within a 7 day period and, if necessary, arrange for a meeting with your officials within the following 7 days.

If you have any questions on the analysis, please do not hesitate to contact Jackie Janes at 709-729-7971 or Gerald Crane at 709-729-0379 in our Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

PERRY TRIMPER
District of Lake Melville
Minister

cc. Hon. Dwight Ball, Premier and Minister Responsible for Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs
Hi Elaine

The draft letter to [REDACTED] for Minister Trimper's signature has been reviewed and approved to send.

Thanks Edna

Edna Roberts
Secretary to the Honourable Dwight Ball
Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador

Tel # 709-729-6912
Fax # 709-729-5875
Email HYPERLINK "mailto:eroberts@gov.nl.ca" eroberts@gov.nl.ca
Our apologies. Please find attached the tables referenced in the letter sent this morning.

Thank you.

From: Clarke, Elaine
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 8:57 AM
To: 'aqupee@innu.ca'
Cc: Premier,
Subject: Correspondence from Minister Trimper to Anastasia Qupee IN GHG Impacts February 23, 2016
Importance: High

Good morning,

Please find attached correspondence being sent to you on behalf of the Honourable Perry Trimper, Minister Responsible for the Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Original correspondence to be sent via mail.

Thank you and have a great day.

Elaine Clarke, Administrative Assistant
709-729-1210 (t) | 709-729-1119 (f) | HYPERLINK "mailto:clarkee@gov.nl.ca"clarkee@gov.nl.ca
Office of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency
Executive Council, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador

5th Floor, Confederation Building, West Block
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6

HYPERLINK "http://www.turnbackthetide.ca/"Description: Description: Description: Description: signature
February 23, 2016

Ms. Anastasia Qupee
Grand Chief
Innu Nation
P.O. Box 119
Sheshatshiu, NL A0P 1M0

Dear Ms. Qupee,

Thank you for your letter of February 22, 2016 in which you provided input into the provincial government's proposed regulatory approach for greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions for the large industrial sector.

Government has reached a critical time in the development of this framework for two reasons. First, the federal government intends to develop a new national climate change plan in collaboration with provinces and territories and the provincial government needs to finalize its approach to feed into this process. Secondly, action will be needed at a provincial level in the short term if the province is to make progress toward achieving its 2020 GHG reduction target. To this end, we wish to expedite the consultation process and conclude it in the near term. To assist in this process, and in recognition of the fact that we will be meeting on March 3, 2016 to discuss this issue, I am providing the following comments on the points you raised in your letter.

Section – Outdated and Ineffective Policies

In your letter, you indicated that Alberta has abandoned its 2007 regulatory framework and is adopting a more modern approach that includes sector-wide emissions caps. In November 2015, Alberta released a renewed approach to regulating GHG emissions from large industry and introduced a new carbon tax on transportation and buildings fuels. I would make the following points regarding this renewed approach:

- Many of the core elements of the existing 2007 framework remain intact. For example, the facility-specific emissions intensity target approach and the use of alternative compliance mechanisms, such as a Technology Fund and access to offset projects, are being continued.
- The renewed approach in Alberta includes a sector-wide performance baseline for those industrial sectors that have many facilities in Alberta, such as oil sands production, however, it is maintaining, at this time, the existing approach of using a facility-specific historical baseline approach for industrial sectors with few facilities.
The minimum emissions level for a facility to be included in this approach in Alberta is maintained at 100,000 tonnes of GHG emissions per year, however, Alberta is now offering the option of allowing smaller industrial facilities to be regulated under this approach rather than being subjected to its new carbon tax.

An emissions cap was included for oil sands production only, but not for other industrial sectors such as mining or various manufacturing sectors. This cap was set at 100 million tonnes (MT) per year, however, most recent data indicates that oil sands emissions in 2014 were about 70 MT. This means that annual GHG emissions from the oil sands can grow by approximately 40% before the cap is reached.

In 2014, British Columbia passed legislation that would regulate natural gas processing in a conceptually similar manner. Saskatchewan passed conceptually similar legislation in 2010, and the provincial government in Saskatchewan indicated in late 2015 that it would seek to enact regulations consistent with the approach of that legislation.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, there are currently two primary mining facilities (IOC-Labrador City and Vale-Voisey’s Bay), and one industrial facility in each of four manufacturing processes (IOC (pelletizing), Vale-Long Harbour (hydromet production), CBPP (newsprint) and NARL (oil refining)). This diverse range of activities across a limited number of facilities, combined with the unique industrial activities in some of these sites (such as hydromet processing), limits the provincial government’s ability to set sector-wide performance benchmarks or an industry-wide emissions cap for any industry.

In your letter, you also identified four specific concerns with the proposed approach for Newfoundland and Labrador. I would offer the following comments on each concern:

- You noted that an intensity-based approach allows existing facilities with high emissions levels to be given rights to continue to pollute at current levels.
  - This is incorrect. Each regulated facility would be required to reduce its emissions.
  - For a facility that maintains constant production over time, the impact of an intensity-based approach (as in the current and renewed Alberta system) is the same as for an absolute GHG reduction approach (as in emissions trading).
  - For a facility that may experience production declines over time, such as a mine nearing the end of its life, the GHG reductions associated with an intensity-based approach will likely exceed the reductions of an absolute reduction requirement.
  - If production at a facility expands over time, and hence GHG emissions may also increase over time, an intensity-based framework would seek to improve the GHG emissions per unit of production. This approach is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent. It is necessary, for example, for a mine where new areas are identified adjacent to existing mining areas that will allow for new production to be developed (which will potentially result in increased GHG emissions) rather than resulting in mine closure.
  - In particular, because the Voisey’s Bay underground mining development will require increased fuel consumption for electricity generation and hence increased GHG emissions, its development may be challenged if an absolute cap was applied to the facility’s current emissions levels.

- You noted that there is no incentive for new entrants to adopt best available control technologies to limit GHG emissions.
We agree that new entrants should adopt best available control technologies. This was a policy commitment made in the provincial government’s 2011 Climate Change Action Plan. In the mid-term progress report for this Plan, released in 2014, the provincial government indicated that this policy commitment would be met through the regulatory approach to be developed. The proposed framework is consistent with this commitment.

- You noted that the facility-specific approach limits the best opportunities to reduce GHG emissions within the large industrial sector as a whole.
  - The recommended approach would set out a common framework, reduction targets and reporting requirements for all industrial facilities. This is similar to the approach in other provinces, such as Quebec, Ontario (starting 2018) and Alberta.
  - The proposed Technology Fund will provide incentives for industrial facilities to invest in new technologies and industrial processes to achieve deep long term GHG reductions. The competitive nature of bidding into and receiving funding from a Technology Fund means that those opportunities that offer the best opportunities for GHG reductions, regardless of the industry or facility, will be advanced.

- You noted that the proposed approach focuses only on large emitters but that smaller facilities will remain unregulated, and that there would be no approach to reducing GHG emissions from other sectors of the economy.
  - The recommended approach would regulate all facilities that emit 25,000 tonnes of more of GHG emissions per year. This threshold is comparable to that of Quebec and Ontario (starting 2018), but is lower than that of Alberta (100,000 tonnes with option for facilities with lower emissions to be regulated as described above).
  - The proposed approach would also require reporting from GHG emissions from facilities with a lower level of emissions. The recommended approach would require reporting from all facilities with GHG emissions above 15,000 tonnes per year.
  - The best available information on the industrial structure in Newfoundland and Labrador indicates that there is currently one industrial facility with emissions greater than 15,000 tonnes and less than 25,000 tonnes, and that there are no known facilities between 10,000 and 15,000 tonnes of GHG emissions.
  - In other words, virtually all industrial facilities in the province will be regulated. This compares favourably to some other provinces in which there are a number of industrial facilities with GHG emissions of between 10,000 and 25,000 tonnes per year.
  - While the focus of this Aboriginal consultation is on an approach to reduce GHG emissions from large industry, government recognizes that every sector of the economy will need to act if the province is to achieve its GHG targets. With this in mind, government is exploring potential policies and measures for other sectors of the economy.

Section – Inequitable Shifting of Burdens

In your letter, you noted that any capital investments made by regulated facilities in response to GHG regulation will result in reduced royalty payments to the Innu Nation.

I would note that, regardless of the regulatory framework to be implemented, companies will invest at their facilities, such as replacing older and less efficient capital stock.
with new and more efficient capital stock, in order to lower their GHG emissions and hence costs of compliance. These investments will be treated in a similar manner as any other capital investments made for purposes of Mining and Mineral Rights Tax. The proposed regulatory approach will not include any proposed amendments or special provisions regarding the interpretation of the Mining and Mineral Rights Tax, that is, the interpretation of Mining and Mineral Rights Tax is independent of the proposed regulatory approach for reducing GHG emissions. 35(1)(d), 39(1)(a)(i), 39(1)(b), 39(1)(c)(i)

These projections do not include any impacts associated with the confidential Industrial Benefits Agreement (IBA) between the Innu Nation and Vale. We would ask that you speak with Vale regarding any impacts that may be associated with the IBA. 35(1)(d), 39(1)(a)(ii), 39(1)(b), 39(1)(c)(i)

We would welcome any comments you may have on this information at our meeting on March 3. We will respond to any written comments you may provide within a seven day period after March 3 and, if necessary, arrange for a further meeting with you or your officials within the following seven days.

If you have any questions on this matter prior to March 3, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

PERRY TRIMPER, MHA
District of Lake Melville
Minister

cc. Honourable Dwight Ball,
Premier and Minister Responsible
for Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs
Dear [Name],

Thank you for your e-mail correspondence of February 10, 2016 to Premier Ball and me regarding how to move forward on climate change in the context of the recent Paris Agreement, and for sharing your discussion paper on the issue. The Premier has asked me to respond on his behalf.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador recognizes the seriousness of climate change and acknowledges that it is arguably the greatest challenge of our time. The scope of this wide-reaching issue requires a truly global response that brings together individuals, communities, industries and all levels of government towards common goals. Enhancing the sustainability of Newfoundland and Labrador is a critical piece of this work, and in my capacity as Minister, I look forward to engaging with the people of the Province to explore innovative and forward-looking approaches to the challenges we face.

This Province has been working to do our part, but we recognize that much more work remains at the municipal, provincial, national, and international levels. The Prime Minister is meeting with Premiers on March 3, 2016 in Vancouver to discuss a pan-Canadian climate change framework, and I look forward to working collaboratively with my federal, provincial, and territorial counterparts, to whom you've also written, to implement the commitments that will be made at that meeting. A collaborative approach among Canadian jurisdictions will help ensure that our efforts to tackle this issue are coordinated and complementary.

Thank you again for your e-mail and discussion paper and for your keen interest in this important issue.

Yours sincerely,

PERRY TRIMPER, MHA
District of Lake Melville
Minister

cc: Office of the Premier, NL
Hi Nancy,

The Premier requested revised key messages as part of his presentation yesterday on Climate Change. The original messages had not been vetted through Emily in Environment & Conservation, so Minister Hawkins requested that proper key messages be prepared with the assistance of Comm Branch for the FMM in March. Here are the revised KM for the Premier. Emily has also informed the OCC and Minister Hawkins.

Tim, could you please share these with IGA as well?

Thanks

Carla

---

Carla J. Foote
Associate Secretary to Cabinet (Communications)
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Tel: 709-729-7927
Cell: 709-691-6673
www.gov.nl.ca
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency
Climate Change
Feb 24, 2016

Summary:
The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to addressing climate change and has committed to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets for large industry, and to developing a new climate change strategy. Premier Dwight Ball will be addressing the First Ministers' Meeting on March 3, and can inform the event on measures underway in Newfoundland and Labrador on this issue.

Key Messages:
• Leadership is essential to make headway on the challenging but critically important issue of climate change and I welcome the leadership being shown around this table from the Prime Minister and my fellow Premiers.

• The global shift toward a low carbon future presents many opportunities for Newfoundland and Labrador given our abundant clean energy resources and emerging green economy.

• Muskrat Falls will reduce GHG emissions by 10 per cent in our province and ensure that electricity consumption is 98 per cent renewable.

• Now is the time to develop a climate change strategy which will focus on a vibrant, low-carbon economy. In Newfoundland and Labrador we are committed to developing a new Climate Change strategy, building on our 2011 Climate Change Action Plan.

• This will help ensure that our province continues to be an active participant in future engagement with the Federal Government on a new pan-Canadian framework for addressing climate change.

Secondary key messages
• Gull Island, if developed, has the potential to reduce GHG emissions in Canada by 12 million tonnes by 2030.

• The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to working with large industry on GHG emissions targets, and this work is underway. It is important to move forward in a manner that is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.
• Our province cannot meet its GHG reduction targets without a contribution from all sectors, including large industry which accounts for 43 per cent of provincial greenhouse gas emissions.
## E-mail Message

| From:         | Premier, [EX/c=PSNL/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYD/BOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=Premier.e8el](SMTP KarenHunter@gov.nl.ca) |
| To:           | Hunter, Karen |
| Cc:           |                   |
| Sent:         | 2/26/2016 at 11:25 AM |
| Received:     | 2/26/2016 at 11:25 AM |
| Subject:      | HP TRIM Incoming Correspondence: ICOR2016/0583: Copy of letter from Minister Trimper to Sarah Leo, President of Nunatsiavut Government regarding GHG Emissions Large Industrial Sector and consultations. |

Hi Karen,

Attached, for the attention of your Deputy Minister, is a copy of a letter to Sarah Leo, President Nunatsiavut Government, from Minister Perry Trimper dated February 22, 2016, for informational purposes.

Thank you,
Kala

------< HP TRIM Record Information >------

Record Number: ICOR2016/0583
Title: Copy of letter from Minister Trimper to Sarah Leo, President of Nunatsiavut Government regarding GHG Emissions Large Industrial Sector and consultations.

Note: The attachments for this email are duplicates of the letter found on pages 64-69 of these Records.
- Executive Council
Hi Ladies,

Attached, for Sean / Aubrey's attention, is letter from Confederation of Aboriginal People of Canada Councils of Grand Chiefs regarding the First Ministers Meeting.

Thanks.
Virginia

------< HP TRIM Record Information >------

Record Number : ICOR2016/0591
Title : Letter to Prime Minister Trudeau from the Confederation of Aboriginal People of Canada Grand Council of Chiefs regarding participation in the First Minister Meeting on Climate Change on March 2 and 3, 2016

------< HP TRIM Record Information >------

Record Number : ICOR2016/0591-01
Title : Acknowledgement Email to Daniela Pana, Secretary / Treasurer Confederation of Aboriginal People of Canada regarding letter to Prime Minister Trudeau
Dear [REDACTED]

The Premier's Office is in receipt of your email of February 25th and the attached letter to Prime Minister Trudeau from the Confederation of Aboriginal People of Canada Grand Council of Chiefs regarding participation in the First Ministers Climate Change Meeting scheduled for March 2 and 3, 2016. Please be advised that your correspondence will be brought to the Premier's attention at the earliest opportunity.

Kind regards,

Virginia Connors
Director of Information Management

Office of the Premier
Executive Council
Government of Newfoundland & Labrador
8th Floor East Block, Confederation Complex
P.O. Box 8700, St. John's NL A1B 4J6

709-729-3570 | premier@gov.nl.ca

logo-main2
premier@gov.sk.ca; Premier,; premier@gov.nt.ca; premier@gov.yk.ca

Subject: To all provincial Prime ministers

To all provincial Prime ministers
Sir, Madam Minister, here attached the letter addressed to our Prime Minister of Canada.

In waiting to have your support answer, please accept my best regards,

Secretary Treasurer
Confederation of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada
e-mail HYPERLINK "mailto:___________________________" - s.40(1)
ph ____________________________ - s.40(1)
skype ____________________________ - s.40(1)
Date: February 25th 2016

À/ To: Right Honorable Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada

Address/Adresse: Parliament of Canada, 180 Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6

Téléphone: (613) 955-0253 Télécopieur: (613) 947-0310

Dossier/File: First Ministers Conference on Climate Change
De/From: Grand Conseil National des Chefs de la CPAC.

Message: Please deliver this document ASAP to the Prime Minister of Canada, The Right Honorable, Justin Trudeau. Your confirmation of reception would be appreciated.

Thank You & Please receive our best Greetings.

NOUS VOUS TRANSMETTONS 3 PAGES (incluant cette page)

ORIGINAL PAR LA POSTE: OUI ☑ NON blank

SI VOUS ÉPROUVEZ DES DIFFICULTÉS DE RÉCEPTION, VEUILLEZ NOUS AVISER IMMÉDIATEMENT PAR TÉLÉPHONE AU (613) 795-8262

AVERTISSEMENT

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Grand Council of Chiefs

Gatineau, Québec, February 25, 2016

The Right Honorable, Justin Trudeau, Premier Ministre du Canada
Office of the Prime Minister of Canada,
80, Wellington, Street
Ottawa, (Ontario), Canada, K1A 0A6
Tel: 613-995-0253, Fnx: 613-947-0310
Email: justin.trudeau@parl.gc.ca

Subject: Participation to the First Ministers Climate Change Meeting scheduled March 2 & 3 2016.

Monsieur le Premier Ministre du Canada,

It is not the first time that Our Confederation of Aboriginal People of Canada (CAQ) writes to you. The first time that we have taken to write to you, was when you were elected. In fact, during the last election process, we have encouraged all our members and communities to vote for the Liberal Party of Canada.

The reason for the support towards the party, that you are leading today, it is mainly due to the fact that when our National Grand Chief, His Excellence Guillaume Carle, spoke to you, during the laying of the wreath for Remembrance Day ceremony of 2014, which hopefully you can remember? After he introduced himself to you, Grand Chief Carle asked you a very important question: Following your election, if I call your office, will you meet with me? You response to His Excellency was: Yes I will and I will be waiting for your call! Whenever you are ready!

Today is one of those days!

The Government of Canada has been publicly announcing its intention to invite the National Aboriginal representative Organizations to the upcoming First Minister’s Meeting on Climate Change, scheduled for March 2 & 3, 2016.

Our CAQ provincial leaders wish to inform you that, His Excellency, Guillaume Carle, is registered at the United Nations (U.N.) Forum on Climate Change since 2008.

Grand Chief Carle’s consultative status with the U.N. regarding Climate Change provides us a very important communications distinction, giving us at the community level, the ability to understand the international efforts that are deployed towards the protection of all living things on our planet. Our CAQ team that will accompany our National Grand Chief would be a great asset to the success of this First Minister’s meeting on Climate Change.

The Crown’s Fiduciary Obligation towards our People, is to invite all People concerned. It is a recognized Right that “States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples (Aboriginal Peoples)
concerned through their own representative institutions, in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of minerals, water or other resources…"

Moreover, it is the will of our Peoples that the CAFC participate in all discussions that affect us in the present and future. It is not because we are not supported financially by any government in Canada, that we are not a legitimate representative Organization, duly recognized as the Government of the Confederation of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada, having a consultative position at the French Committee for the Liaison of the Information at the United Nations.

On the contrary, the CAFC is the only legal Organization that is completely impartial, because our representation is not affected and/or controlled by money. Real Governmental Autonomy can only be achieved through complete financial autonomy. (declaration of Mme Excellence, Guillaume Carle, National Grand Chief CAFC at the U.N General Assembly 2014)

At a meeting held on December 16th 2015 in Canada, the Prime Minister reiterated the federal government’s "commitment to include all five National Aboriginal Organizations in the high level discussions pertaining to Indigenous issues"! The CAFC wishes to clarify, for many years there has been 6 National Aboriginal Organizations! Not 5! Thank you for correcting with all concerned People and government bodies this precision.

It is our belief, that this is not an exclusion initiative from the Government of Canada to disfavor us! The CAFC believes that his is just an oversight on your part. We also believe that the legitimacy of this First Minister’s Conference on climate change meeting would be greatly compromised if we are not included at these Indigenous discussions addressing the Climate Issues affecting our Continent.

In closing, Monsieur le Premier Ministre du Canada, we are looking forward to receiving the Official Invitation of Inclusion for this Historical Moment, in the Protection of our Mother Earth and our Peoples Health. We are expecting equal treatment as provided to all other National Aboriginal Organizations (NAO).

In waiting for your prompt reply, Monsieur le Premier Ministre du Canada, Our Confederation of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada would like to take this opportunity to communicate to you its best regards. Committee

C.c: Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General at the U.N.
Mr. Janos Pasztor, Director of Secretary General, Climate Change U.N
Mr. Jean-Claude Baudry, President Ligue Universelle du Bien Public, NGO Protection & Defense U.N Rights.
Mr. Monique Bonny, President French Committee for the liaison of the Information at the U.N.
Mme Graciela Yanovsky, President FANCY, Consultative status Climate Change and ECOSOC at the U.N.
Prime Ministers of all the provinces of Canada
Hi Brenda,

Attached, for the attention of your Minister, is an email to Premier Ball dated February 16, 2016, from Sergio Marchi, President and CEO of the Canadian Electricity Association.

We are requesting a draft response for the Premier’s signature. Please note you have another email from Sergio Marchi to the Premier which was sent to your office on February 26th, 2016 for a draft response also regarding climate change and the electricity sector.

Please copy Premier on response and forward to Premier@gov.nl.ca.

Thank you,
Kala

---< HP TRIM Record Information >---

Record Number : ICOR2016/0622
Title : Email to Premier Ball from Sergio Marchi with attached paper entitled Taking Action on Climate Change: An Electricity Secto Perspective.
E-mail Message

From: Premier [EX:O=PSNL/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=PREMIER.E8E] marchi@electricity.ca [SMTP:marchi@electricity.ca]
To: Premier, 
Cc: 
Sent: 2/17/2016 at 2:34 PM
Received: 2/17/2016 at 2:34 PM
Subject: FW: Taking Action on Climate Change: An Electricity Sector Perspective

Dear Hon. Marchi,

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your email of today's date to Premier Ball and the attached paper entitled 'Taking Action on Climate Change: An Electricity Sector Perspective'. Please be assured that your correspondence will be brought to the Premier's attention at the earliest opportunity.

Kind regards,

Virginia Connors
Director of Information Management
Office of the Premier

From: Ball, Dwight
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2016 9:52AM
To: Premier,
Subject: FW: Taking Action on Climate Change: An Electricity Sector Perspective

From: Sergio Marchi [mailto:marchi@electricity.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2016 7:36PM
To: Ball, Dwight
Subject: Taking Action on Climate Change: An Electricity Sector Perspective

Dear Premier:

As you well know, the COP 21 held last year made headlines around the globe. Many believe it was a watershed moment in the fight against climate change. Governments and stakeholders are now embarking on operationalizing the Paris agreement and translating its aspirational goals into meaningful, pragmatic policies.
The Canadian Electricity Association (CEA) continues to be an active voice in the climate discourse. Working with our members we produced a brief paper entitled, Taking Action on Climate Change: An Electricity Sector Perspective.

The document provides an overview of the impacts of climate change, underlines the risks and opportunities for the sector, and offers several process, policy and investment recommendations to help move Canada towards a more sustainable future. You will find a copy attached for your reference.

CEA is proud of the accomplishments of our members. Over 80% of our emissions are already GHG free, making electricity one of the cleanest sectors in the world. We are happy to be part of Canada’s clean energy solution and we will continue to help build a brighter, greener future.

We would welcome your feedback.

Sincerely,

Sergio

Hon. Sergio Marchi
President and Chief Executive Officer / Président - directeur général
T 613 230 4762

Canadian Electricity Association / Association canadienne de l’électricité

HYPERLINK "http://www.electricity.ca/"WWW.electricity.ca / HYPERLINK "http://www.eléctricite.ca/"WWW.eléctricite.ca

Twitter: @CDNelectricity
From: Sergio Marchi [mailto:marchi@electricity.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2016 7:36 PM
To: Ball, Dwight
Subject: Taking Action on Climate Change: An Electricity Sector Perspective

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We would welcome your feedback.

Sincerely,
Hon. Sergio Marchi
President and Chief Executive Officer / Président - directeur général
T 613 230 4762

Canadian Electricity Association / Association canadienne de l'électricité


Twitter: @CDNelectricity
Potential copyright material

If you wish to obtain a copy please contact the ATIPP Office at (709) 729-7072 or atippoffice@gov.nl.ca.
Draft Declaration attached.

Sean

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Lucas, Stephen" <Stephen.Lucas@pco-bcp.gc.ca>
Date: March 1, 2016 at 10:53:21 AM PST
To: Andrea Buckley <andrea.buckley@gov.yk.ca>, <Athana.mentzelopoulos@gov.bc.ca>, Catherine Blewett <catherine.blewett@novascotia.ca>, David Akeeagok <DAkeeagok@gov.nu.ca>, Garry Pocock <garry.pocock@gov.ab.ca>, Jim Eldridge <jim.eldridge@leg.gov.mb.ca>, Judy Wagner <judy.wagner@gnb.ca>, Kent Campbell <Kent.campbell@gov.sk.ca>, Lynn Betzner <lynn.betzner@ontario.ca>, "Martin Goldney" <martin.goldney@gov.nt.ca>, Paul Ledwell <paledwell@gov.pe.ca>, "Sean Dutton" <sdutton@gov.nl.ca>, Yves Castonguay <yves.castonguay@mce.gouv.qc.ca>
Subject: FMM / RPM

Colleagues,

Please find attached the revised declaration. Please note that we will be holding another FMM Planning meeting tomorrow from 9:30 – 11:00 a.m. (Pacific time) in Room 301-305 (Floor 3) of the Vancouver Convention Centre – West Building. The invitation will follow.

Steve

Collegues,

Veuillez trouver ci-joint la version révisée de la déclaration (la version française suivra). Veuillez noter qu’il y aura une réunion demain de 9h30 à 11h00 (heure du Pacifique) dans la pièce 301-305 (3ème étage) du Centre des congrès de Vancouver – Édifice de l’ouest. L’invitation suivra.

Steve
Stephen Lucas, Ph.D.
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet / Sous-secretaire du Cabinet
Plans and Consultations and Intergovernmental Affairs/ Planification et Consultations et Affaires intergouvernementales
Privy Council Office / Bureau du Conseil prive
E-mail/Courriel: Stephen.Lucas@pco-bcp.gc.ca
80 Wellington Street - Room/Piece: 302B Langevin
Phone/Téléphone: 613-957-5462.
VANCOUVER DECLARATION
ON CLEAN GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(proposal for discussion)

Canada stands at the threshold of building our clean growth economy. This transition will create a strong and diverse economy, create new jobs and improve our quality of life, as previous innovations in steam power, electricity and computing have done before. We will grow our economy while reducing emissions. We will capitalize on the opportunity of a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy to create good-paying and long-term jobs.

We will build on the leadership shown and actions taken by the provinces and territories, as exemplified by the 2015 Quebec Declaration, by working together and including federal action. We will build on the momentum of the Paris Agreement by developing a concrete plan to achieve Canada’s international commitments through a pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change. Together, we will leverage technology and innovation to seize the opportunity for Canada to contribute global solutions and become a leader in the global clean growth economy.

To that end, First Ministers agree to the following:

1. **Increase the Level of Ambition**

   Recognizing the Paris Agreement which calls for significant reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to limit global warming to less than 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels;

   Recognizing that the level of ambition set by the Paris Agreement will require global emissions to approach zero by the second half of the century and that all governments, as well as indigenous peoples, civil society, business and individual Canadians, should be mobilized in order to face this challenge, bringing their respective strengths and capabilities to enable Canada to maximize the economic growth and middle class job opportunities of a cleaner, more resilient future;

   First Ministers commit to:

   • **Implement** GHG mitigation policies in support of meeting or exceeding Canada’s 2030 target of a 30% reduction below 2005 levels of emissions, including specific provincial and territorial targets and objectives;

   • **Increase** the level of ambition of environmental policies over time in order to drive greater GHG emissions reductions, consistent with the Paris Agreement.
2. **Promote Clean Economic Growth to Create Jobs**

Recognizing that the cost of inaction is greater than the cost of action with regard to GHG emissions mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

Recognizing that clean growth which supports the transition to a climate-resilient and low carbon economy by 2050 is necessary to ensure the future prosperity of Canada and Canadians;

Recognizing the diversity of provincial and territorial economies, and the need for fair and flexible approaches to ensure international competitiveness and a business environment that enables firms to capitalize on opportunities related to the transition to a low carbon economy in each jurisdiction;

Recognizing the economic importance of Canada's energy and resource sectors, and their sustainable development as Canada transitions to a low carbon economy;

Recognizing that growing our economy and achieving our GHG emissions targets will require an integrated, economy-wide approach that includes all sectors, creates jobs and promotes innovation;

Recognizing that investing in clean technology solutions, especially in areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and cleaner energy production and use, holds great promise for sustainable economic development and long-term job creation;

First Ministers **commit to**:

- **Ensure** deep reductions in GHG emissions and a competitive economy, provide certainty to business, and contribute global solutions to a global issue;

- **Foster and encourage** investment in clean technology solutions that hold great promise for economic growth and long-term job creation for Canada;

- **Implement** measures grounded in the view that clean growth and climate change policies are of net economic, environmental and social benefit to Canadians.

3. **Deliver Mitigation Actions**

Recognizing that a collaborative approach between provincial, territorial and federal governments is important to reduce GHG emissions and enable sustainable economic growth;

Recognizing the important role all governments have in the global effort to reduce
GHG emissions, and that a number of provinces and territories have already joined or are exploring entry into regional and international efforts to reduce GHG emissions;

**Recognizing** that development of new technologies and deployment of existing technologies and innovations in areas such as cleaner energy production and use, renewable and alternative energy, energy efficiency and innovative financial instruments will create new and competitive economic opportunities, domestically and abroad, that can facilitate the transition to a more resilient, low carbon economy;

**Recognizing** that carbon pricing mechanisms are being used by governments in Canada and globally to address climate change and drive the transition to a low carbon economy;

**Recognizing** that provinces and territories have been early leaders in the fight against climate change and have taken proactive steps, such as adopting carbon pricing mechanisms, placing caps on emissions, involvement in international partnerships with other states and regions, closing coal plants, carbon capture and storage projects, renewable energy production (including hydroelectric developments) and targets, and investments in energy efficiency;

**Recognizing** that the federal government has committed to ensuring that the provinces and territories have the flexibility to design their own policies to meet emission reductions targets, including their own carbon pricing mechanisms, supported by federal investments in infrastructure, specific emission reduction opportunities and clean technologies;

First Ministers **commit to**:

- **Transition** to a low carbon economy by adopting a broad range of domestic measures, including carbon pricing mechanisms, and international actions;

- **Foster** investments in clean technologies to reduce the GHG emissions associated with the production and consumption of energy, including renewable and alternative energy, energy efficiency and storage, and other technologies which may include carbon capture and storage;

- **Better coordinate** GHG emissions reporting systems among jurisdictions to accurately and transparently assess the progress and the impact of our climate actions towards our respective and collective targets;

- **Encourage** the sharing of information, expertise and best practices in order to foster a business environment that favours investments in innovative clean technologies related to climate change;

- **Work together** to enhance carbon sinks, including in agriculture and forestry, taking into account international best practices and accounting
standards, to recognize their contribution to mitigating GHG emissions, and toward the establishment of a pan-Canadian offset protocols framework and verified carbon credits that can be traded internationally.

4. **Increase Action on Adaptation and Climate Resilience**

**Recognizing** that Canada has already experienced severe impacts of climate change, including forest fires, droughts, flooding, coastal erosion, thawing permafrost, invasive species, and the spread of diseases previously foreign to Canada;

**Recognizing** that the health and security of populations, as well as the economy, infrastructure, and ecosystems are being impacted by climate change, and that climate risks and inaction have significant implications for the economic and social development prospects of provinces, territories and Canada as a whole;

**Recognizing** that Canada’s northern and coastal regions are particularly vulnerable and disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change;

**Recognizing** the relevance of traditional ecological knowledge in regard to understanding climate impacts and adaptation measures;

**Recognizing** that comprehensive adaptation efforts must complement ambitious mitigation measures to address unavoidable climate change impacts;

First Ministers **commit to**:

- **Implement** strong, complementary adaptation policies within our respective jurisdictions to address climate risks facing our populations, infrastructures, economies and ecosystems.

- **Support** climate resilient and green infrastructure, including disaster mitigation;

- **Strengthen** the collaboration between our governments and Indigenous peoples to consider traditional ecological knowledge in adaptation measures.

5. **Enhance Cooperation**

**Recognizing** that, in April 2015, Premiers concluded the Québec Summit on Climate Change with the Declaration of the Premiers of Canada by which they have agreed to act together in the fight against climate change;

**Recognizing** the leadership of the provinces and territories in developing the Canadian Energy Strategy, which was released in July 2015 and charts a path for
shaping the sustainable development of Canada's energy future;

**Recognizing** the importance of provincial and territorial actions to enable the achievement of clean growth and climate change objectives and targets;

**Recognizing** the commitment of the federal government to work with the provinces and territories in order to complement and support their actions without duplicating them, including by promoting innovation and enabling clean growth across all sectors;

**Recognizing** that Canada cooperates with the United States and Mexico on energy and the environment, including through a recently signed Memorandum of Understanding on Climate Change and Energy Collaboration;

**Recognizing** that in the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed that they should, when taking action to address climate change, respect and promote the rights of Indigenous peoples;

**Recognizing** the importance of public education, participation and access to information to increase climate change awareness and literacy;

First Ministers **commit to**:

- **Strengthen** pan-Canadian intergovernmental cooperation and coordination on clean growth and climate change, including through mechanisms such as the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Ministers of Finance, Ministers of Innovation and Economic Development, and Energy Ministers;

- **Implement** a collaborative, science-based approach to inform Canada’s future targets that will increase in stringency as required by the Paris Agreement;

- **Enable** the participation of all governments in cooperative activities related to their jurisdictions with the United States and Mexico on energy and climate change mitigation and adaptation;

- **Strengthen** the collaboration between our governments and Indigenous peoples on mitigation and adaptation actions, based on recognition of rights, respect, cooperation and partnership;

- **Facilitate** cooperation to strengthen public communication and participation on climate change, improve public climate literacy, promote the actions taken by governments to reduce GHG emissions, and support international engagement.
Taking Action

In order to achieve these commitments, First Ministers agree to work together to develop a pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change, and implement it by early 2017. It will build on measures that the provinces and territories have taken, be supported by broad engagement with Canadians, including Indigenous peoples, and be informed by science and evidence. It will inform the development and submission of Canada’s Nationally Determined Contribution and its long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategy under the Paris Agreement as Canada’s plan to achieve our international commitments. Specific actions include:

(1) Early actions by the Government of Canada:
   a. Supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation through investments in green infrastructure, public transit infrastructure and energy efficient social infrastructure;
   b. Investing in GHG emission reductions by working together on how best to lever federal investments in the Low Carbon Economy Fund to realize incremental reductions;
   c. Fulfilling Canada’s commitment to Mission Innovation, made in Paris in December 2015, by doubling government investment in clean energy research and development over the next five years, and spurring private sector investment in clean technology;
   d. Advancing the electrification of vehicle transportation, in collaboration with provinces and territories;
   e. Fostering dialogue and development of regional plans for clean electricity transmission; and
   f. Investing in clean energy solutions to help get Indigenous, remote and northern communities off diesel.

(2) Working together to build on provincial and territorial actions by identifying measures that governments could take to reduce emissions and grow the economy in the longer term:
   a. First Ministers direct that reports be developed by working groups to identify options for action in four areas: clean technology, innovation and jobs; carbon pricing mechanisms; specific mitigation opportunities; and adaptation and climate resilience. The reports will be provided to the ministerial tables charged with overseeing their work, as outlined below, by September 2016. Ministers will review these reports and provide their recommendations to First Ministers by October 2016, and make the working group reports public.
b. Working groups will be established in these four areas to prepare the reports. The working groups will be led by federal and provincial or territorial co-chairs, and will be composed of members federal, provincial and territorial governments. The working groups will be encouraged to commission expert analysis and reports as necessary to support their work. Each of the working groups will engage with Indigenous peoples, and seek input from stakeholders.

c. The Working Group on Clean Technology, Innovation and Jobs will provide a report with options on how to stimulate economic growth, create clean jobs, and drive innovation across all sectors to transition to a low-carbon economy, leveraging regional strengths. This working group will consider a range of policy tools to bring new and emerging technology and innovations to market, sustain a competitive economy, reduce GHG emissions and encourage growth and investment. Their work will be overseen by Ministers of Innovation and Economic Development, who will receive their report.

d. The Working Group on Carbon Pricing Mechanisms will provide a report with options on the role of carbon pricing mechanisms in meeting Canada's emissions reduction targets, including different design options taking into consideration existing and planned provincial and territorial systems. It will consider various elements of carbon pricing policy, including coverage, comparability and stringency, as well as international trends in carbon pricing and markets. It will consider the effectiveness of various carbon pricing mechanisms to contribute to the certainty of emission reductions and their efficiency at achieving this objective at the lowest possible cost. It will also address issues that are particularly important to industry and investors, such as predictability and approaches to address interprovincial and international competitiveness. Their work will be jointly overseen by Ministers of Finance and the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, who will both receive their report.

e. The Working Group on Specific Mitigation Opportunities will provide a report with options on how to promote clean growth and achieve a range of ambitious reductions in key sectors, including large industrial emitters, transportation, electricity generation, built environment, agriculture and forestry, and government operations. The working group, supported by technical sub-groups, will consider various emissions reduction opportunities, taking into consideration existing and planned policies. Their work will be overseen by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, who will receive their report.

f. The Working Group on Adaptation and Climate Resilience will
provide a report with options on a comprehensive approach to adapt to the impacts of climate change, support affected communities and build greater climate resilience. This working group will identify specific priorities in support of approaches to climate change adaptation, including disaster mitigation, and will consider a range of policy tools to foster investments in resilient infrastructure; integrate information, expertise and best practices from Indigenous peoples; and support the development of jurisdictional policies. This work will be overseen by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, who will receive their report.

(3) **Working together on Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy Technology and Innovation:**
   
a. Federal, provincial and territorial Energy Ministers will collaborate on work underway on energy efficiency and clean energy technology and innovation through the Canadian Energy Strategy, in order to contribute to the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.

b. The Government of Canada will advance the harmonization of energy efficiency standards and development of innovative approaches across Canada and with North American partners.

(4) **Engage Indigenous peoples and the public in the development of the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change**
   
a. The working group process would be complemented by a broader engagement process with Indigenous peoples.

b. The public, including youth, will be engaged using online tools in particular to solicit input and to increase climate change awareness and literacy.

(5) First Ministers will meet in fall 2016 to finalize the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.
Draft communique.

Sean

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Lucas, Stephen" <Stephen.Lucas@pco-bcp.gc.ca>
Date: March 1, 2016 at 6:26:11 AM PST
To: Andrea Buckley <andrea.buckley@gov.yk.ca>, <Athena.mentzelopoulos@gov.bc.ca>, Catherine Blewett <catherine.blewett@novascotia.ca>, David Akeeagok <DAkeeagok@gov.nu.ca>, Garry Pocock <garry.pocock@gov.ab.ca>, Jim Eldridge <jim.eldridge@leg.gov.mb.ca>, Judy Wagner <judy.wagner@gnb.ca>, Kent Campbell <Kent.campbell@gov.sk.ca>, Lynn Betzner <lynn.betzner@ontario.ca>, "Martin Goldney" <martin.goldney@gov.nt.ca>, Paul Ledwell <pulledwell@gov.pe.ca>, "Sean Dutton" <sdutton@gov.nl.ca>, Yves Castonguay <yves.castonguay@mce.gouv.qc.ca>
Subject: FMM / RPM

Colleagues,

Please find attached the revised communiqué. The revised declaration will follow.

Steve

______________________________

Collègues,

Veuillez trouver ci-joint le communiqué révisé. La déclaration révisée suivra.

Steve

______________________________

Stephen Lucas, Ph.D.
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet / Sous-secrétaire du Cabinet
Plans and Consultations and Intergovernmental Affairs/ Planification et Consultations et Affaires intergouvernementales
Privy Council Office / Bureau du Conseil privé
E-mail/Courriel: Stephen.Lucas@pco-bcp.gc.ca
80 Wellington Street - Room/Pièce: 302B Langevin
Phone/Téléphone: 613-957-5462
COMMUNIQUÉ OF CANADA’S FIRST MINISTERS

Vancouver, British Columbia - Canada’s First Ministers today issued a joint communique following the First Minister’s Meeting and released a declaration on clean growth and climate change:

“In the spirit of cooperation and collaboration, we met today to discuss the economy and actions to address climate change and agreed on immediate work to support growth and create new jobs.

"Building on actions already taken by provinces and territories and the momentum from COP21 in Paris, we are moving toward a pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change that will meet or exceed Canada’s international emissions targets, and will transition our country to a stronger, more resilient, low-carbon economy – while also improving our quality of life.

"We know that a fair transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy is necessary for our collective prosperity, competitiveness, health, and security. Taking smart and effective action today is essential for future generations. These decisions will put Canada at the forefront of the global clean growth economy, and will create opportunities to diversify our economies, open up access to new markets, reduce emissions, and generate good paying, long-term jobs for Canadians.

"To achieve our goals, we will build on the actions taken by the provinces and territories.

"For its part, the Government of Canada committed to the following:
• support climate change mitigation and adaptation through investments in green infrastructure, public transit infrastructure and energy efficient social infrastructure;
• work together with the provinces and territories on how best to lever federal investments in the Low Carbon Economy Fund to realize incremental emission reductions;
• advance the electrification of vehicle transportation, in collaboration with provinces and territories;
• foster dialogue and the development of regional plans for clean electricity transmission to reduce emissions;
• advance efforts to eliminate the dependence on diesel in Indigenous, remote, and Northern communities – and use renewable, clean energy as a replacement; and
• as part of Canada’s participation in Mission Innovation, double investments in clean energy, research and development over five years, and work with global partners to promote cleaner energy and better environmental outcomes.

"We will identify measures that governments can take to grow their economies and reduce emissions in the long term."
February 29, 2016

"To this end, we directed immediate work in four areas: clean technology, innovation, and jobs; carbon pricing mechanisms; specific mitigation opportunities; and, adaptation and climate resilience. Four working groups will be established to report on these priorities. Their reports including options will be submitted to the ministerial tables charged with overseeing their work and will be made public. Ministers will review those reports and provide their recommendations to First Ministers by October 2016. Those recommendations and the reports of the working groups will be used to develop the pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change, a concrete plan that will also allow us to meet our international commitments.

"In addition, federal, provincial and territorial energy ministers will collaborate on work underway on energy efficiency and clean energy technology and innovation through the Council of the Federation's Canadian Energy Strategy, in order to contribute to the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.

"We took stock of the economy and discussed real challenges facing Canadians as well as longer-term opportunities. We have a shared objective to promote jobs and growth, address urgent economic needs, and support long-term growth in transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

"We recognize that making strategic investments in our economy to spur economic growth in the short term will benefit our economy and protect the environment. That is why the federal government committed to fast-track existing infrastructure allocations in all provinces and territories, in addition to making significant new investments in infrastructure.

"We recognize the critical importance of fostering innovation, attracting investment, encouraging trade, and developing the skills of our workforce to create good jobs and grow the economy. We have directed ministers to work together to advance these shared priorities.

"We also agreed to pursue necessary reforms to the Agreement on Internal Trade to benefit Canadians, as well as help Canadian businesses to grow their exports and be more competitive on the world stage.

"We discussed the importance of moving Canada's resources to market in responsible, sustainable ways that Canadians trust, based on robust science-based environmental assessments and that contribute to long-term economic growth and job creation.

"In the Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change, we have outlined the vision and principles that will guide our governments as we move towards sustainable and clean economic growth. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments will work together to make this vision a reality recognizing that other actors such as Indigenous peoples, businesses, civil society, and individual Canadians should be mobilized.
February 29, 2016

"Building on our progress today, we are confident that we will tackle the short term economic challenges and set the country on a path towards long-term clean growth, emissions reductions, and a more prosperous, green, and healthy future for all Canadians."

- 30 -
Attached are the top issues from the last 2 weeks and associated key messages in one doc. Jason could you print these out for the Premier to have on hand for reference.

Thanks

Nancy

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Bell network.
Environment and Conservation
Climate Change

Summary: The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to addressing climate change and has committed to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets for large industry, and to developing a new climate change strategy. Premier Dwight Ball will be addressing the First Ministers' Meeting on March 3, and can inform the event on measures underway in Newfoundland and Labrador on this issue.

Key Messages:
• Leadership is essential to make headway on the challenging but critically important issue of climate change and I welcome the leadership being shown around this table from the Prime Minister and my fellow Premiers.

• The global shift toward a low carbon future presents many opportunities for Newfoundland and Labrador given our abundant clean energy resources and emerging green economy.

• Muskrat Falls will reduce GHG emissions by 10 per cent in our province and ensure that electricity consumption is 98 per cent renewable.

• Now is the time to develop a climate change strategy which will focus on a vibrant, low-carbon economy. In Newfoundland and Labrador we are committed to developing a new Climate Change strategy, building on our 2011 Climate Change Action Plan.

• This will help ensure that our province continues to be an active participant in future engagement with the Federal Government on a new pan-Canadian framework for addressing climate change.

Secondary key messages
• Gull Island, if developed, has the potential to reduce GHG emissions in Canada by 12 million tonnes by 2030.

• The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to working with large industry on GHG emissions targets, and this work is underway. It is important to move forward in a manner that is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.

• Our province cannot meet its GHG reduction targets without a contribution from all sectors, including large industry which accounts for 43 per cent of provincial greenhouse gas emissions.
Certainly – How about if we revise like this? (New section in red)

1. What are the GHG reduction targets for the province?
   In the 2007 Energy Plan, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador adopted province-specific targets to:
   - stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at 1990 levels by 2010;
   - reduce GHGs emissions by 10% below 1990 levels by 2020; and
   - reduce GHG emissions by 75-85% below 2001 levels by 2050.

2. Where are things at now in terms of GHG reduction in the province.
   According to the latest Environment Canada data, the province came within 0.5% of meeting its 2010 target. Over the same period (1990-2010), real GDP grew by about 70%. Based on the most recent projections and in the absence of any new policies and measures to reduce GHGs, emissions are forecast to be about 3% below 1990 levels by 2020. The Muskrat Falls hydroelectricity development will reduce GHG emissions by 10 per cent in our province and ensure that electricity consumption is 98 per cent renewable. The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to working with large industry on GHG emissions targets, and this work is underway. It is important to move forward in a manner that is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.

Can we talk about Hydro here. The fact that when MF comes online we’ll be 98 per cent emission free. Important message about us doing our part. This is also where the Premier focuses on Re climate change
1. What are the GHG reduction targets for the province?
In the 2007 Energy Plan, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador adopted province-specific targets to:
- stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at 1990 levels by 2010;
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2. Where are things at now in terms of GHG reduction in the province.
According to the latest Environment Canada data, the province came within 0.5% of meeting its 2010 target. Over the same period (1990-2010), real GDP grew by about 70%. Based on the most recent projections and in the absence of any new policies and measures to reduce GHGs, emissions are forecast to be about 3% below 1990 levels by 2020. The Provincial Government recognizes that further action is required to meet the 2020 target, and is committed to working with large-scale industry to develop emissions reduction targets as part of the new GHG reduction strategy for the province.

Gina

Gina MacArthur
Media Relations Manager
Department of Environment and Conservation
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
T: (709) 729-5783
E: ginamacarthur@gov.nl.ca
www.gov.nl.ca
Fleming, Jeanette

| Subject: | Canceled: Climate Change - reconvene from Tuesday mtg Q/A |
| Location: | Premier's Boardroom |
| Start: | Thu 2/25/2016 3:00 PM |
| End: | Thu 2/25/2016 5:00 PM |
| Show Time As: | Free |
| Recurrence: | (none) |
| Meeting Status: | Not yet responded |
| Organizer: | Roberts, Edna |
| Required Attendees: | Ball, Dwight; Parsons, Kelvin; Murphy, Tim; Mullaley, Julia; Burt, Paula; Quinlan, Krista; Trimper, Perry; Janes, Jackie; Dutton, Sean; Crane, Gerald; Miles, Peter; O'Connor, Nancy |
| Importance: | High |
Fleming, Jeanette

Subject: Climate Change/Prep for Conference in Vancouver
Location: Premier's Boardroom
Start: Tue 2/23/2016 3:00 PM
End: Tue 2/23/2016 5:00 PM
Show Time As: Tentative
Recurrence: (none)
Meeting Status: Not yet responded
Organizer: Roberts, Edna
Required Attendees: Ball, Dwight; Parsons, Kelvin; Murphy, Tim; Mullaley, Julia; Burt, Paula; Quinlan, Krista; Trimper, Perry; Janes, Jackie; Dutton, Sean; Crane, Gerald
Optional Attendees: O'Connor, Nancy; Miles, Peter

Requested by Paula Burt Re: Mar 3rd Conference in Vancouver.
Fleming, Jeanette

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<td>O'Connor, Nancy; Miles, Peter</td>
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Requested by Paula Burt Re: Mar 3rd Conference in Vancouver.
SCRUM NOTES – Premier Ball

- Canada's Premiers met today and discussed the economy and climate change.

- Premiers are closely monitoring changing global economic conditions, including the dramatic declines in the price of oil, and recognize the significant impact these forces are having on provincial and territorial economies.

- Premiers are focused on actions to strengthen the Canadian economy and to increase opportunities for employment of Canadians.

- Provinces and Territories are working together to address key issues for Canadians.

- And we look forward to working openly and collaboratively with the federal government on economic issues and to strengthen and grow Canada's economy through new, timely and flexible investment in infrastructure and renewed labour market programming.
• The Prime Minister has committed to new federal spending in these and other areas to stimulate the economy.

• Premiers are looking forward to hearing more about the details of these programs over the next two days and in the March 22 federal Budget.

• Premiers recognize the important linkage between the economy, jobs and clean growth and the importance of moving to a low carbon economy.

• This was a key element of the Premiers' Quebec Declaration on climate change and the Council of the Federation's Canadian Energy Strategy.

• Provinces and territories are prepared to continue to do their part to address climate change at home and outside their borders.

• Each taking action appropriate to their local circumstances.
• In fact provinces and territories have been leading the way in Canada for some time and Premiers will continue to show leadership to address the impacts of climate change.

• **Carbon management mechanisms** can range from:

  o The use of new technologies that *mitigate, or capture and store carbon*

  o To policies that *encourage the marketplace to reduce or eliminate emissions*, including setting a price on carbon.

• Premiers are already working together to share their different approaches to learn from one another and inform future decisions.

• Premiers are pleased to share with the federal government the innovation and progress provincial and territorial governments have already made to achieve climate change solutions for Canada and to partner with the Prime Minister to build upon this record.
• Canada has committed to a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent from 2005 levels by 2030

• This would be 225 megatonnes below 2005.

• This objective is going to be difficult to achieve.

• But provinces and territories have identified many opportunities to reduce GHG emissions, create jobs and stimulate the economy.

• These include:

  o Clean energy generation and transmission;
  o Energy efficiency programs;
  o Public transit;
  o Cleaner energy options for off-grid communities;
  o Electrification of vehicles, and;
  o The development and deployment of innovative technologies.
• The federal government has committed to **new programs to partner with provinces and territories on these types of projects** and we are excited to have the opportunity to meet this week and move forward together.

• The Prime Minister has also invited us to attend a meeting with him and Indigenous leaders this afternoon.

• Premiers respect Aboriginal and treaty rights and are committed to **fulfill the duty to consult.**

• Aboriginal people bring knowledge and experience to help inform Canadian solutions to the challenges of climate change in our **country** and we are looking forward to hearing what they have to say today and into the future.

Thank you.
Statement

Ontario and Québec Issue Statement after Bilateral Meeting

March 2, 2016

Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne and Québec Premier Philippe Couillard issued the following statement while in British Columbia for the Council of the Federation Winter Meeting and the First Ministers' Meeting:

“Ontario and Québec have a strong partnership based on our shared priorities of growing the economy and creating jobs. Today's bilateral meeting about climate change focused on how we can reduce emissions while maintaining a competitive business environment and prosperous economy.

Ontario and Québec are already working together on initiatives that are helping our provinces transition to sustainable low-carbon economies. Our cap-and-trade programs will help to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, and by focusing on clean technologies, we are creating jobs in both regions and ensuring our provinces can thrive in the...
coming years. In Ontario's 2016 Budget, the province took the next steps to move forward with its plan to link its cap-and-trade program with Québec's under the Western Climate Initiative and invest all proceeds into green projects.

We are pleased that the federal government is working towards a pan-Canadian framework for climate change. Such a framework would help Canada achieve its international and national commitments and build a more diverse, resilient and innovative economy from coast to coast to coast.

It is important that we stand together on the issues that connect economic growth and climate change -- issues that link communities all across Canada. Ontario and Québec will continue working with the provinces, territories and the federal government to find solutions that create jobs and growth across Canada while preserving and protecting the environment.

Premiers also talked about the need to act rapidly on the economy. They agreed that the new federal infrastructure funds need to be allocated on a per capita basis for projects that reduce GHG emissions and have the potential to be a key driver of Canada's economic growth by supporting priorities of the provinces and territories. Projects in fields such as public transit are also a critical factor in the fight against climate change.

With a combined population of over 20 million, Ontario and Québec form the largest economic region of Canada, and our provinces have enjoyed a strong relationship over the years thanks to our shared history, geography and economies. Ontario and Québec remain committed to collaborating on climate change initiatives that will help to create an innovative economy that benefits people and businesses, now and in the future.

We look forward to further discussions on these important issues at the Council of the Federation Winter Meeting and the First Ministers' Meeting, and future meetings with Indigenous partners and the National Aboriginal Organizations.
Sean asked me to share with you the Chair’s draft scrum remarks – to be used after today's COF meeting (at approx. 2:20 pm).

The Chair will review these with his colleagues in the meeting.

FYI -- I am not sending this to your Senior Officials.

Loretta O'Connor  
Executive Director / Directrice exécutive  
Council of the Federation Secretariat / Secrétariat du Conseil de la fédération  
630 - 360 rue Albert St., Ottawa, ON K1R 7X7  
Phone: 613-563-4066, Fax: 613-563-4068  
loretta@canadaspremiers.ca / loretta@pmprovincesterritoires.ca  
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Canada's Premiers met today and discussed the economy and climate change.

Premiers are closely monitoring changing global economic conditions, including the dramatic declines in the price of oil, and recognize the significant impact these forces are having on provincial and territorial economies.

Premiers are focused on actions to strengthen the Canadian economy and to increase opportunities for employment of Canadians.

Provinces and Territories are working together to address key issues for Canadians, and look forward to working openly and collaboratively with the federal government on economic issues and to strengthen and grow Canada's economy through new, timely and flexible investment in infrastructure and renewed labour market programming.

The Prime Minister has committed to new federal spending in these and other areas to stimulate the economy. Premiers are looking forward to hearing more about the details of these programs over the next two days and in the March 22 federal Budget.

Premiers recognize the important linkage between the economy, jobs and clean growth and the importance of moving to a low carbon economy. This was a key element of the Premiers' Quebec Declaration on climate change and the Council of the Federation's Canadian Energy Strategy.

Provinces and territories are prepared to continue to do their part to address climate change at home and outside their borders, each taking action appropriate to their local circumstances. In fact provinces and territories have been leading the way in Canada for some time and Premiers will continue to show leadership to address the impacts of climate change.

Carbon management mechanisms 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. Premiers are already working together to share their different approaches to learn from one another and inform future
decisions. Premiers are pleased to share with the federal government the innovation and progress provincial and territorial governments have already made to achieve climate change solutions for Canada and to partner with the Prime Minister to build upon this record.

Canada has committed to a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent from 2005 levels by 2030 - which would be 225 megatonnes below 2005.

This objective is going to be difficult to achieve. But provinces and territories have identified many opportunities to reduce GHG emissions, create jobs and stimulate the economy. These include clean energy generation and transmission, energy efficiency programs, public transit, cleaner energy options for off-grid communities, electrification of vehicles, and the development and deployment of innovative technologies.

The federal government has committed to new programs to partner with provinces and territories on these types of projects and we are excited to have the opportunity to meet this week and move forward together.

The Prime Minister has also invited us to attend a meeting with him and Indigenous leaders this afternoon. Premiers respect Aboriginal and treaty rights and are committed to fulfill the duty to consult. Aboriginal people bring knowledge and experience to help inform Canadian solutions to the challenges of climate change in our country and we are looking forward to hearing what they have to say today and into the future.
Dear Dr. Cannon:

RE: Innovative Technology for the Storage of Intermittent Renewable Energy

I am writing in relation to your February 9, 2016, letter regarding technology innovation and your renewable energy storage technology.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador shares your interest in, and commitment to renewable energy and related technology, and recognizes the role they can play in tackling climate change. Our province is blessed with an abundance of natural resources that few jurisdictions in North America can match. When the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric project, under construction in the Labrador portion of the province enters service, 98% of the province’s electricity generation will come from renewable sources.

In addition to large-scale hydro, we are committed to diversifying the province’s energy mix, encouraging distributed energy generation and exploring options to maximize the use of clean renewable energy. Presently, the province is exploring options to offset diesel generation in remote communities through wind and small hydro projects. Current wind projects on the Island grid in the province include two 27 Megawatt (MW) wind farms. Additionally, Nalcor Energy, the province’s energy corporation, is leading the Ramea Wind-Hydrogen-Diesel project, which stores excess wind generation in the form of hydrogen for later use when required on the community’s isolated system.

We are in favour of federal support for innovation and clean technology in the resource sector, and look forward to working with the federal government to continue to advance action on climate change. We are further interested in the development of innovative technology that will provide cost effective options for the storage of intermittent renewable energy. Your research and design for such a system is interesting, and I invite you to share further information with the Department of Natural Resources as you move forward.
I thank you for your advocacy of innovative technology for the storage of intermittent renewable energy and wish you well in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT BALL
Premier
MHA, Humber-Gros Morne

cc: Honourable Siobhan Coady
Minister of Natural Resources

Honourable Perry Trimper
Minister Responsible for the Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency
Meeting Note
Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat
First Ministers’ Meeting
8:00 am-2:00 pm (Pacific), March 3, 2016
3rd Floor, West Building, Vancouver Convention Centre

Attendees: All 14 First Ministers are expected to attend. The proposed format for the meeting is for the 14 First Ministers each to be supported by three officials/staff.

Purpose of Meeting:
• Consistent with his election commitment to hold a First Ministers’ Meeting (FMM) within 90 days of the United Nations Paris climate change summit, the Prime Minister called a FMM in Vancouver on March 3. The focus for the meeting will be on climate change and the economy. A copy of the Agenda may be found at Tab 4.

Background:
• Following opening remarks by the Prime Minister from 8:00 to 8:10 am, First Ministers are expected to discuss the proposed national framework on climate change and clean growth from 8:10 to 10:10 am. The objective of the session is for First Ministers, in turn, to discuss and agree on a climate change declaration that includes both principles and actions that would guide development of a national framework on climate change.

• Following a break from 10:10 to 10:30 am, discussion is scheduled to turn to the economy and priorities to support growth from 10:30 to 11:30 am. At the time of writing the federal government had agreed to extend discussion of the economy by 30 minutes but a revised agenda has not yet been provided. Here the objective of the session is to take stock of short and longer-term economic challenges and opportunities, and identify shared priorities to support growth that could be identified in a joint communiqué, a first draft of which was provided by the federal government on February 24 (see Tab 7). The format of this portion of the meeting would be a roundtable.

• A working lunch with Galen Weston Jr., president of Loblaws, has been scheduled to join First Ministers from 11:30 am to 12:20 pm during which time discussion is expected to focus on broad economic opportunities of clean growth from a business perspective. Closing comments from the Prime Minister are expected from 12:20-12:30 pm, followed by a press conference for First Ministers at 1:00 pm.

Analysis
• The federal government regards its commitment to pursue, with PTs, a national climate change framework and transition to a lower carbon economy as an economic opportunity that can drive innovation and sustainable growth, and create jobs. The federal government has consistently framed the national climate change framework as being about
climate change and clean growth, and it can be expected that the Prime Minister’s focus for the FMM with respect to the economy will be predominantly on the green economy.

• Prime Minister Trudeau’s February 10 news release on the FMM refers to the economy only in the context of the positive spin offs for job creation and growth arising from the fight against climate change.

Agenda item: Opening Remarks
Potential Speaking Points
○ Prime Minister, I thank you for the invitation to attend this meeting with you and other Premiers.
○ I look forward to productive discussion today on the critical matters of collaborating to combat climate change and on working to maximize economic opportunities for be benefit of Canadians from coast to coast to coast.

Agenda item #1: Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change
• Premiers adopted a Quebec Declaration on Climate Change in April 2015 (see Tab 8).
• On February 24 federal officials circulated a revised draft First Ministers’ climate change declaration and joint communiqué (see Tab 7 for declaration and overview). The declaration commitments to increase efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, promote clean economic growth, and implement “mitigation actions,” noting specifically that carbon pricing is a proven tool for addressing climate change and in this context First Ministers would commit to transition to a low carbon economy by adopting domestic measures, including carbon pricing policies.

• The federal government is proposing that four working groups be established to prepare recommendations on clean technology, innovation and jobs; carbon pricing; specific mitigation opportunities; and adaptation and climate resilience. These working groups would be supported by aboriginal and other public engagement, and would be overseen by FPT sectorial ministerial tables. First Ministers would meet in fall 2016 to finalize the framework.

• The declaration includes some early energy-related actions to be taken by the federal government, including supporting development of regional plans for electricity transmission, and investing in off-grid clean energy solutions to help get remote and northern aboriginal communities off diesel. Other actions include directing FPT energy ministers to use existing PT mechanisms for collaborating on Canadian Energy Strategy (CES)-related work, already underway, on energy efficiency, clean energy technology, and innovation (see background note on CES implementation at Tab 9).

Analysis
• The main outstanding issue is the wording on a pan-Canadian approach to carbon pricing, as described in the note for the March 2 COF meeting at Tab 1.
NL’s contributions to the infrastructure (see Tab 4) touches on a number of project and developments that would positively impact climate change and GHG emissions. Items identified include the possible development of Gull Island, energy transmission lines from Bay d’Espoir to Sunnyside and Muskrat Falls to Voisey’s Bay, small-scale hydro developments in Labrador off-grid communities, wind energy projects, as well as a waste energy capture (Robin Hood Bay energy bio gas) and energy efficiency/adaptation projects. At the time of writing the full PT analysis had not been completed.

**NL Position on Climate Change**

- **On clean and renewable energy**, NL is seeking to advance the development of the Gull Island hydroelectric project. Gull Island has the potential to supply 2,250 MW of clean, renewable electricity. While this is beyond NL’s current domestic need, NL is open to developing Gull Island to supply other markets, such as those in Ontario and New England, that value clean and renewable energy. NL would welcome federal involvement to assist in getting this energy to market.

- **Gull Island** would build on the current Muskrat Falls project. Once Muskrat Falls is complete, electricity consumption in NL will be 98 per cent renewable. This is expected to enable the displacement of 1.2 million tonnes of GHG emissions annually from oil-fired thermal generating station in Holyrood. It is also expected to help other jurisdictions, like NS, meet their GHG targets.

- Your mandate letter to the Honourable Perry Trimper states: “In collaboration with your colleagues, you will work with large-scale industry to develop emissions reduction targets and publish these targets as part of the new greenhouse gas reduction strategy for the province. Properly designed and implemented, this strategy can be an opportunity to diversify our economy and boost the local environmental industry.”

- NL is seeking to enhance the resilience of communities to climate change and to seize new opportunities afforded by climate change, such as through the development of new information products and improved decision-making, in response to coastal erosion, flooding and related issues.
• NL is also investing in new flood risk maps and related modeling tools for communities near major river systems, such as Badger, Stephenville, Bay Roberts, Portugal Cove-St. Phillips, Corner Brook and St. John’s Mount Pearl (Waterford River), has 112 coastal erosion monitoring sites and provides flood forecasts for 45 locations. NL would welcome federal funding support for NL’s adaptation work.

Potential Speaking Points:
  o Leadership is essential to make headway on the challenging but critically important issue of climate change and I welcome the leadership being shown around this table from the Prime Minister and my fellow Premiers.

  o The global shift toward a low carbon future presents many opportunities for Newfoundland and Labrador given our abundant clean energy resources and emerging green economy.

On the draft declaration
• From NL’s perspective, we would like to see more emphasis in the declaration on the point that provinces and territories should retain the flexibility to design their own approaches to reduce GHG emissions, including but not limited to carbon pricing. A focus on carbon management mechanisms as per the language contained in the Canadian Energy Strategy may be a possibility for us to consider.

  o Now is the time to develop a climate change strategy that will focus on a vibrant, low-carbon economy. In Newfoundland and Labrador we are committed to developing a new Climate Change strategy, building on our 2011 Climate Change Action Plan.

  o This will help ensure that our province continues to be an active participant in future engagement with the federal government on a new national framework for addressing climate change.

  o We are prepared to engage in the various work streams within the action plan in a manner consistent with available resources within government.

On NL’s actions on climate change
  o Muskrat Falls will reduce GHG emissions by 10 per cent in our province and ensure that electricity consumption is 98 per cent renewable.

  o Gull Island, if developed, has the potential to reduce GHG emissions in Canada by 12 million tonnes by 2030.

  o The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to working with large industry on GHG emissions targets, and this work is underway. It is important to move forward in a manner that is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.
Our province cannot meet its GHG reduction targets without a contribution from all sectors, including large industry, which accounts for 43 per cent of provincial greenhouse gas emissions.

Agenda item #2: Discussion on the Economy and Priorities to Support Growth

- In his September 2, 2015 reply to the COF Chair's letter to all federal party leaders on priority issues, Mr. Trudeau stated that a Liberal government would increase federal infrastructure investment; open up international markets to Canadian resources and work to attract greater direct foreign direct investment and trade; introduce federal measures to support renewable energy projects, and the use of clean technology; and improve access to post-secondary education and investments in training, research, and development.

- On February 24, 2016, the federal government circulated a document (see Annex I) proposing some context to support First Ministers' discussion of Canada's economic situation and priorities to support growth.

Analysis

- The frame for the discussion on the economy has been fashioned by the federal government to link back to the opportunities related to climate change how to grow the green economy. Prime Minister Trudeau's focus during discussion on the economy may be on clean technologies and sustainable resource development.
Draft communique references to the economy, however, are linked primarily to climate change and clean growth; there are limited references to broader economic issues, such as the effect of falling oil prices on the Canadian economy.

Some NL positioning on sustainable resource development in the context of climate change may be found in this note on page 4.

Potential Speaking Points
Economy
- We would like to see greater emphasis in the communique on economic issues not linked directly to climate change, such as the effects of falling oil prices on our economy, labour market issues, infrastructure, and trade.
We are closely monitoring changing global economic conditions and recognizes the significant impact these forces, especially oil prices, are having on our economies.

Lower energy prices have affected budgets across the country and NL is no exception. While the dynamics of the energy sector have shifted, energy remains one of the key economic drivers in the Canadian economy.

Providing assistance to energy-focused economies is incredibly important given recent decreases in oil prices. I welcome the federal government’s commitment to aid those affected by the current downturn.

Newfoundland and Labrador is also supportive of enhanced integration of North American energy markets, including work to improve transmission access and infrastructure. As home to one of the best undeveloped hydroelectric sources in North America, we look forward to supplying hydro electricity from the Lower Churchill River to the Canadian and U.S. market and assisting jurisdictions in meeting clean energy targets.
Annex II

COF Key Messages on Economic Issues

ECONOMY (GENERAL)

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INFRASTRUCTURE

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OIL PRICES

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Through the Canadian Energy Strategy, Premiers have committed to strengthening the economy and creating jobs, ensuring a secure supply of energy for all Canadians, supporting energy innovation and addressing climate change.
FIRST MINISTERS’ MEETING
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
DRAFT AGENDA

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 2016

8:00 – 8:10 a.m.  Opening remarks by the Prime Minister
8:10 – 10:10 a.m.  Pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change
                  Proposed objective: to agree on a declaration and concrete actions which will form the basis of the framework, building on the Quebec declaration on climate change released in April 2015

10:10 – 10:30 a.m.  Break
10:30 – 11:30 a.m.  Economy and priorities to support growth
                  Proposed objectives: take stock of Canada’s short and longer-term economic challenges and opportunities, and identify shared priorities to support growth, which could be reflected in the communiqué
                  Proposed format: roundtable discussion

11:30 a.m. – 12:20 p.m.  Lunch (guest speaker – Galen Weston Jr.)
                  Proposed objective: to speak to the broad economic opportunities of clean growth from a business perspective

12:20 – 12:30 p.m.  Closing remarks by the Prime Minister
1:00 p.m.  First Ministers’ press conference
Overview
Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change

- The Declaration proposes to build on the leadership taken by provinces and territories (PTs), as exemplified by the 2015 Quebec Declaration, and to build on the momentum of the Paris Agreement by developing a concrete plan to achieve Canada’s international commitments through a pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change.

- To achieve this, the Declaration proposes First Ministers agree to:
  - Increase the Level of Ambition – in part through the implementation of GHG mitigation policies in support of meeting or exceeding Canada’s 2030 target of a 30% reduction below 2005 levels of emissions;
  - Promote Clean Economic Growth to Create Jobs – by ensuring deep reductions in GHG emissions and a competitive economy, provide certainty to business, and contribute global solutions; and by fostering and encouraging investment in clean technology solutions to support economic growth and long-term job creation.
  - Deliver Mitigation Actions – by transitioning to a low carbon economy by adopting a broad range of domestic measures, including carbon pricing policies; fostering investments in clean technologies to reduce the GHG emissions; and better coordination of GHG emissions reporting system and information sharing.
  - Increase Action on Adaptation and Climate Resilience – by implementing strong adaptation policies; investing to support climate resilient and green infrastructure; and, strengthening collaboration between our governments and Indigenous peoples to better partner on adaptation and climate resilience actions.
  - Enhance Cooperation – by strengthening cooperation on clean growth and climate change through various Ministerial fora; implementing a collaborative, science-based approach to inform Canada’s future targets; and other forms of engagement and public outreach.

- To achieve these commitments and the goal of a pan-Canadian Framework on clean growth and climate change, the Declaration commits First Ministers to:
  1) various early actions by the Government of Canada, including supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation through investments in green infrastructure, public transit infrastructure and energy efficient social infrastructure; federal investments in the Low Carbon Economy Fund to support GHG emission reductions; doubling federal investment in clean energy research and development over the next five years; supporting dialogue and development of regional plans for clean electricity transmission; and investment in off-grid clean energy solutions to help get Indigenous, remote and northern communities off diesel.
  2) establish four working groups – in the areas of clean technology, innovation and jobs; carbon pricing; specific mitigation opportunities; and adaptation and climate resilience –
to complete reports with options and recommendations within six months. Reports would be made public and their development would involve experts, Indigenous peoples, municipalities, business and civil society.

3) work together on energy efficiency and clean energy technology and innovation through the Canadian Energy Strategy and for the federal government to advance the harmonization of energy efficiency standards.

4) engage Indigenous peoples and the public (including youth) in the development of the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.

5) meet in fall 2016 to finalize a pan-Canadian framework.
Canada stands at the threshold of building our clean growth economy. This transition will create a strong and diverse economy, create new jobs and improve our quality of life, as previous innovations in steam power, electricity and computing have done before. We will grow our economy while reducing emissions. We will capitalize on the opportunity of a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy to create good-paying and long-term jobs.

We will build on the leadership shown and actions taken by the provinces and territories, as exemplified by the 2015 Quebec Declaration, by working together and including federal action. We will build on the momentum of the Paris Agreement by developing a concrete plan to achieve Canada’s international commitments through a pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change. Together, we will leverage technology and innovation to seize the opportunity for Canada to contribute global solutions and become a leader in the global clean growth economy.

To that end, First Ministers agree to the following:

1. **Increase the Level of Ambition**

Recognizing the Paris Agreement which calls for significant reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to limit global warming to less than 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels;

Recognizing that the level of ambition set by the Paris Agreement will require global emissions to approach zero by the second half of the century and that all governments, Indigenous peoples and other actors, including civil society, business, financial institutions and municipalities, should be mobilized in order to face this challenge, bringing their respective strengths and capabilities to enable Canada to maximize the economic growth and middle class job opportunities of a cleaner, more resilient future;

First Ministers **commit to:**

- **Implement** GHG mitigation policies in support of meeting or exceeding Canada’s 2030 target of a 30% reduction below 2005 levels of emissions, as well as specific provincial and territorial targets and objectives;

- **Increase** the level of ambition of environmental policies over time in order to drive greater GHG emissions reductions, consistent with the Paris Agreement.
2. **Promote Clean Economic Growth to Create Jobs**

Recognizing that the cost of inaction is greater than the cost of action with regard to GHG emissions mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

Recognizing that clean growth which supports the transition to a climate-resilient and low carbon economy by 2050 is necessary to ensure the future prosperity of Canada and Canadians;

Recognizing the diversity of provincial and territorial economies, the importance of sustainable development of their energy and resource sectors, and the need for flexibility in adopting approaches to ensure international competitiveness and a business environment that enables firms to capitalize on opportunities related to the transition to a low carbon economy in each jurisdiction;

Recognizing that growing our economy and achieving our GHG emissions targets will require an integrated, economy-wide approach that includes all sectors and promotes innovation;

Recognizing that investing in clean technology solutions, especially in areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and cleaner energy production and use, holds great promise for sustainable economic development and long-term job creation;

First Ministers commit to:

- **Ensure** deep reductions in GHG emissions and a competitive economy, provide certainty to business, and contribute global solutions to a global issue;

- **Foster and encourage** investment in clean technology solutions that hold great promise for economic growth and long-term job creation for Canada.

3. **Deliver Mitigation Actions**

Recognizing that a collaborative approach between provincial, territorial and federal governments is important to reduce GHG emissions and enable sustainable economic growth;

Recognizing that a number of provinces and territories have already joined or are exploring entry into regional and international efforts to reduce GHG emissions;

Recognizing that development of new technologies and deployment of existing technologies and innovations in areas such as cleaner energy production and use, renewable and alternative energy, energy efficiency and innovative financial
instruments will create new and competitive economic opportunities, domestically and abroad, that can facilitate the transition to a more resilient, low carbon economy;

**Recognizing** that carbon pricing is a proven tool for addressing climate change and driving the transition to a low carbon economy, and is an approach that is being taken by an increasing number of governments in Canada and globally;

**Recognizing** that many provinces and territories have been early leaders in the fight against climate change and have taken proactive steps, such as carbon pricing, involvement in international partnerships, closing coal plants, carbon capture and storage projects, renewable energy targets and investments in energy efficiency;

**Recognizing** that the federal government has committed to ensuring that the provinces and territories have the flexibility to design their own policies to meet emission reductions targets, including their own carbon pricing policies, supported by federal investments in infrastructure, specific emission reduction opportunities and clean technologies;

First Ministers **commit to**:

- **Transition** to a low carbon economy by adopting a broad range of domestic measures, including carbon pricing policies, and international actions;

- **Foster** investments in clean technologies to reduce the GHG emissions associated with the production and consumption of energy, including renewable and alternative energy, energy efficiency and other technologies which may include carbon capture and storage;

- **Better coordinate** GHG emissions reporting systems among jurisdictions to accurately and transparently assess the progress and the impact of our climate actions towards our respective and collective targets;

- **Encourage** the sharing of information, expertise and best practices in order to foster a business environment that favours investments in innovative clean technologies related to climate change;

- **Work together** to enhance carbon sinks, including in agriculture and forestry, taking into account international best practices and accounting standards, to recognize their contribution to mitigating GHG emissions, and toward the establishment of a pan-Canadian offset protocols framework and verified carbon credits that can be traded internationally.
4. Increase Action on Adaptation and Climate Resilience

Recognizing that Canada has already experienced severe impacts of climate change, including forest fires, droughts, flooding, coastal erosion, melting permafrost, invasive species, and the spread of diseases previously foreign to Canada;

Recognizing that the health and security of populations, as well as the economy, infrastructure, and ecosystems are being impacted by climate change, and that climate risks and inaction have significant implications for the economic and social development prospects of provinces, territories and Canada as a whole;

Recognizing that Canada’s northern and coastal regions are particularly vulnerable and disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change;

Recognizing that comprehensive adaptation efforts must complement ambitious mitigation measures to address unavoidable climate change impacts;

First Ministers commit to:

- **Implement** strong adaptation policies within our respective jurisdictions to address climate risks facing our populations, infrastructures, economies and ecosystems.

- **Invest** to support climate resilient and green infrastructure;

- **Strengthen** the collaboration between our governments and Indigenous peoples to better partner on adaptation and climate resilience actions, including consideration of traditional ecological knowledge in adaptation measures.

5. Enhance Cooperation

Recognizing that, in April 2015, Premiers concluded the Québec Summit on Climate Change with the Declaration of the Premiers of Canada by which they have agreed to act together in the fight against climate change;

Recognizing the leadership of the provinces and territories in developing the Canadian Energy Strategy, which was released in July 2015 and charts a path for shaping the sustainable development of Canada’s energy future;

Recognizing the importance of provincial and territorial actions to enable the achievement of clean growth and climate change objectives and targets;

Recognizing the commitment of the federal government to work with the provinces
and territories in order to complement and support their actions without duplicating them, including by promoting innovation and enabling clean growth across all sectors;

**Recognizing** that Canada cooperates with the United States and Mexico on energy and the environment, including through a recently signed Memorandum of Understanding on Climate Change and Energy Collaboration;

**Recognizing** the important role of Indigenous peoples in Canada and the relevance of traditional knowledge, culture and practices;

**Recognizing** the importance of public education, participation and access to information to increase climate change awareness and literacy;

First Ministers **commit to**:

- **Strengthen** pan-Canadian intergovernmental cooperation and coordination on clean growth and climate change, including through mechanisms such as the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Ministers of Finance, Ministers of Innovation and Economic Development, and Energy Ministers;

- **Implement** a collaborative, science-based approach to inform Canada's future targets that will increase in stringency as required by the Paris Agreement;

- **Enable** the participation of provinces and territories in activities related to their jurisdictions under cooperation agreements with the United States and Mexico on energy and climate change mitigation and adaptation;

- **Strengthen** the collaboration between our governments and Indigenous peoples to enhance our partnership on mitigation and adaptation actions, including consideration of traditional ecological knowledge in adaptation measures;

- **Facilitate** cooperation to strengthen public communication and participation on climate change, improve public climate literacy, promote the actions taken by governments to reduce GHG emissions, and to ensure that Canada is a dynamic and engaged actor at the international level.

**Taking Action**

- In order to achieve these commitments, First Ministers agree to work together to develop a pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change, and implement it by early 2017. It will build on measures that the provinces and territories have taken, be supported by broad engagement with Canadians, including Indigenous peoples, and informed by science and
evidence. It will inform the development and submission of Canada’s Nationally Determined Contribution and its long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategy under the Paris Agreement as Canada’s plan to achieve our international commitments. Specific actions include:

(1) Early actions by the Government of Canada:
   a. Supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation through investments in green infrastructure, public transit infrastructure and energy efficient social infrastructure, and a commitment to work with provinces and territories, Indigenous peoples, municipalities and others;

   b. Investing in GHG emission reductions by working together on how best to lever federal investments in the Low Carbon Economy Fund to realize incremental reductions;

   c. Fulfilling Canada’s commitment to Mission Innovation, made in Paris in December 2015, by doubling government investment in clean energy research and development over the next five years, and spurring private sector investment in clean technology;

   d. Advancing the electrification of vehicle transportation, working with provinces and territories, municipalities and the private sector;

   e. Supporting dialogue and development of regional plans for clean electricity transmission; and

   f. Investing in off-grid clean energy solutions to help get Indigenous, remote and northern communities off diesel.

(2) Working together to build on provincial and territorial actions by identifying additional measures that all governments can take to reduce emissions and grow the economy in the longer term:
   a. First Ministers direct that reports be developed within six months to identify options for additional action in four areas: clean technology, innovation and jobs; carbon pricing; specific mitigation opportunities; and adaptation and climate resilience. The reports will be publically released.

   b. Working groups will be established in these four areas under the leadership of federal and provincial co-chairs, and involving engagement with experts, Indigenous peoples, municipalities, business and civil society.

   c. The Working Group on Clean Technology, Innovation and Jobs will provide options on how to stimulate economic growth, create clean jobs, and drive innovation to transition to a low-carbon
economy, leveraging regional strengths. This working group will consider a range of policy tools to bring new and emerging technology and innovations to market, sustain a competitive economy, reduce GHG emissions and encourage investment. Their work will be overseen by Ministers of Innovation and Economic Development.

d. The Working Group on Carbon Pricing will provide options on the role of a pan-Canadian approach to carbon pricing in meeting Canada’s emissions reduction targets, including different design options taking into consideration existing and planned provincial and territorial systems. It will consider various elements of carbon pricing policy, including coverage, comparability and stringency, as well as international trends in carbon pricing and markets. It will also address issues that are particularly important to industry and investors, such as predictability and interprovincial and international competitiveness. Their work will be overseen by Ministers of Finance, in consultation with the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

e. The Working Group on Specific Mitigation Opportunities will provide options to promote clean growth and achieve a range of ambitious reductions in key sectors, including large industrial emitters, transportation, electricity generation, built environment, agriculture and forestry, and government operations. The working group will consider various emissions reduction opportunities, taking into consideration existing and planned policies. Their work will be overseen by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

f. The Working Group on Adaptation and Climate Resilience will provide options and recommendations on a comprehensive approach to adapt to the impacts of climate change, support affected communities and build greater climate resilience. This working group will identify specific priorities in support of a pan-Canadian approach to climate change adaptation, and will consider a range of policy tools to foster investments in resilient infrastructure; integrate information, expertise and best practices from Indigenous peoples; and support the development of jurisdictional policies. This work will be overseen by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

(3) Working together on Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy Technology and Innovation:

a. Federal, provincial and territorial Energy Ministers are directed to utilize existing mechanisms to collaborate on work underway on energy efficiency and clean energy technology and innovation through the Canadian Energy Strategy, in order to contribute to the
pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.

b. The Government of Canada will advance the harmonization of energy efficiency standards and development of innovative approaches across Canada and with North American partners.

(4) Engage Indigenous peoples and the public in the development of the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change

a. The working group process would be complemented by a broader engagement and consultation process with Indigenous peoples.

b. The public, including youth, will be engaged using online tools in particular to solicit input and to increase climate change awareness and literacy.

(5) First Ministers will meet in fall 2016 to finalize the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.
JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL PREMIERS

Vancouver, British Columbia - The Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, and Canada’s Premiers issued a joint communiqué following today’s First Ministers’ Meeting:

“In the spirit of cooperation and collaboration, we met today to discuss the economy and the environment and agreed on immediate actions to support growth and create new jobs. Building on the momentum started at COP21 in Paris, we charted the way forward on a pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change that will transition our country to a stronger, more resilient, low-carbon economy – while also improving our quality of life.

“We know that a fair transition to a low-carbon economy is necessary for our collective prosperity, health, and security. Taking smart and effective action today is essential for future generations. This transition will put Canada at the forefront of the global clean growth economy, and will create opportunities to diversify our economies, open up access to new markets, reduce emissions, and generate good paying, long-term jobs for Canadians.

“To achieve our goals, we will build on the actions taken by the provinces and territories.

“For its part, the Government of Canada committed to the following:
- support climate change mitigation and adaptation through investments in green infrastructure, public transit infrastructure and energy efficient social infrastructure;
- work together with the provinces and territories on how best to lever federal investments in the Low Carbon Economy Fund to realize incremental emission reductions;
- work with other governments and the private sector to advance the electrification of vehicle transportation;
- foster dialogue and the development of regional plans for clean electricity transmission to reduce emissions;
- advance efforts to eliminate the dependence on diesel in Indigenous, remote, and Northern communities – and use renewable, clean energy as a replacement; and
- as part of Canada’s participation in Mission Innovation, double investments in clean energy, research and development over five years, and work with global partners to promote cleaner energy and better environmental outcomes.

“We will also identify additional measures that all governments can take to grow their economies and reduce their emissions in the long term.
“To this end, we directed immediate work in four areas: clean technology, innovation, and jobs; carbon pricing; specific mitigation opportunities; and, adaptation and climate resilience. Four working groups will be established to report on these priorities within six months. The findings will be submitted to First Ministers in the fall of 2016 and made public, and will be used to develop the pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change, a concrete plan that will also allow us to meet our international commitments.

“In addition, energy ministers will collaborate on work underway on energy efficiency and clean energy technology and innovation through the Canadian Energy Strategy, in order to contribute to the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.

“We took stock of the economy and discussed real challenges facing Canadians as well as longer-term opportunities. We have a shared objective to promote jobs and growth, address urgent economic needs, and support long-term growth in transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

“To spur economic growth in the short term, the federal government committed to fast-track existing infrastructure allocations in all of the provinces and territories, in addition to making significant new investments in infrastructure.

“We recognize the critical importance of fostering innovation, attracting investment, encouraging trade, and developing the skills of our workforce to create good jobs and grow the economy. We have directed ministers to work together to advance these shared priorities.

“We also agreed to enact necessary reforms to our internal trade market to benefit Canadians, and to help Canadian businesses to grow their exports and be more competitive on the world stage. We agreed to work collaboratively to support Canadians to get the skills they need to obtain good quality jobs.

“In the Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change, we have outlined the vision and principles that will guide our governments as we move towards sustainable and clean economic growth. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments will work together to engage with Indigenous peoples, municipalities, businesses, civil society, and all Canadians to make this vision a reality.

“Building on our progress today, we are confident that we will tackle the short term economic challenges and set the country on a path towards long-term clean growth, emissions reductions, and a more prosperous, green, and healthy future for all Canadians.”
Overview: The climate change agenda item provides an opportunity to outline NL policy initiatives that complement the federal government’s commitment to introduce a national climate framework. Please refer to Annex I for a glossary of climate terms.

Background and Current Status:
- According to the latest federal data (2013), NL’s proportion of total Canadian greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is about 1.2 per cent (at 8.6 million tonnes or MT), which is less than NL’s proportion of the total Canadian population (1.5 per cent). Forty-three per cent of NL’s GHG emissions come from large industry which includes the oil refinery, iron ore mining and pelletizing, nickel mining and processing, pulp and paper, and offshore oil. This share, which excludes electricity, is the highest among PTs. Large industry accounts for 33 per cent of GDP in NL and about 25 per cent of revenues.

- NL is a member of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG/ECP), along with the Maritimes, QC, and the states of ME, NH, VT, MA, RI and CT. Over time, NEG/ECP adopted regional GHG reduction targets for 2010 (a return to 1990 GHG emission levels), 2020 (10 percent below 1990 emission levels), 2030 (at least 35-45 percent below 1990 levels) and 2050 (75-85 percent below 2001 levels). Each province or state may contribute at differing levels to achieve the regional target.

- NL adopted provincial GHG emissions targets for 2010, 2020 and 2050 that were at the same level as the NEG/ECP regional targets. The most recent provincial projections suggest that, without additional action, NL’s GHG emissions will only be 3 percent below 1990 levels by 2020 (9.4 MT versus a target of 8.8 MT). Achieving the 2050 target would require a reduction in GHG emissions from 8.6 MT in 2013 to about 2 MT by mid-century.

- NL has only adopted the NEG/ECP 2030 target on a regional basis (i.e., no specific NL target was adopted for 2030). The target is achievable on a regional basis largely due to planned actions by QC and MA.

- On April 14, 2015, premiers attended a climate change summit hosted by QC Premier Philippe Couillard. At this summit, attending premiers released the Quebec declaration (see this Tab), committing to introduce policies to tackle climate change adaption and GHG emissions reduction, strengthen pan-Canadian climate change cooperation, make the transition to a lower-carbon economy through technological innovations and consider carbon pricing. All premiers endorsed the Quebec declaration at the summer 2015 Council of the Federation meeting.

- The December 2015 UN climate change negotiations (known as COP21), attended by Prime Minister Trudeau and all premiers except NL, NWT, and NS, resulted in the adoption of a new global agreement on climate change with the goal to limit global average temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, as well as to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees. New GHG emissions reduction targets for the post 2020 period will be required by
the 195 countries which adopted the Paris Agreement, including Canada. NL was not represented at a political level, as the event occurred immediately after the provincial election; however, NL was represented at the officials level.

- The previous federal government had been in the process of developing GHG reduction regulations for large industry on a sector-by-sector basis, including the oil and gas sector and 14 additional sectors. This was of concern to PTs, as their jurisdictions' individual circumstances were not being taken adequately into account. The previous federal government also committed to reduce Canada's GHG emissions by 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030. Federal government projections suggest that emissions in 2030 will be 9 per cent higher than 2005.

- During the federal election, the Liberal Party of Canada committed to introduce a national climate change framework in consultation with PTs, and indicated that it would both give provinces flexibility to design their own climate policies, including carbon pricing, to help achieve or exceed the national GHG target for 2030. It also offered targeted funding (such as a $2B Low Carbon Trust and a $6B Canadian Infrastructure Bank fund) to help PTs achieve these goals. No eligibility criteria for this money have yet been identified.

- The federal government regards the transition to a lower carbon economy as an economic opportunity that can drive innovation and sustainable growth, and create jobs, and has therefore framed the discussion of a national climate change framework as being about "climate change and clean growth." 34(1)(a)(i), 34(1)(b)

- On January 29, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stephane Dion, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, and Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Affairs Claudia Ruiz Massieu, discussed their countries' cooperation on climate change, clean energy and the environment. Following the meeting Minister Dion stated that the U.S. and Mexico are interested in developing an agreement with Canada on clean energy and the environment and that the first step to be taken is to conduct inventories of all the clean energy and environmental initiatives.

- Minister of Natural Resources, Jim Carr, hosted a North American Energy Ministers Meeting on February 12. Minister Carr, alongside Pedro Joaquin Coldwell, Mexico's Secretary of Energy, and Dr. Ernest Moniz, U.S. Secretary of Energy, signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Climate Change and Energy Collaboration to share information on low-carbon electricity; clean energy technologies; energy efficiency; carbon capture, use and storage; climate change adaptation; and reducing emissions from the oil and gas sector. The three Ministers stated that they would continue to work together to increase alignment and ensure that North America's energy sector is developed responsibly.
Analysis:
• Any action to reduce GHG emissions must be balanced against economic imperatives, the unique structure of NL’s large industries, and the need to maintain the competitiveness of companies, such as Iron Ore Company of Canada, North Atlantic Refining Ltd. (oil refinery) and Vale in export markets. NL is unique in that it has the only offshore petroleum producing facilities in Canada, the only oil refinery without access to low-GHG emitting natural gas as a fuel source, the larger of only two iron ore pelletizers, and the only hydromet facility.

• After large industry, the next largest sources of GHG emissions in NL are transportation, waste and fuel use in buildings. Other jurisdictions have applied a carbon tax to transportation fuel and building fuels to lower GHGs, recycling the revenue raised back to the taxpayer through lower taxes and programs for low income households (BC), or through investments to address climate change (QC and AB). NL is analysing these options.

• Federal sources were recently reported in the media as saying the federal government aims to work with PTs over the next six months to set a national minimum carbon price of at least $15 per tonne, setting a minimum price for PTs that do not have their own levy (with the expectation that all PTs would introduce a levy that would increase each year). The sources say that the federal government’s core commitment is to work with PTs to establish a carbon price, and that no specific carbon-pricing mechanism has been identified at this time.

Prepared by/reviewed by: G. Crane and G. Clarke/P. Scott and J. Janes
Approved by:
February 26, 2016
Annex I: Glossary of Climate Change Terms

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)
Gases that are responsible for climate change and which may be released by natural processes or human activity. The six gases monitored by most regulatory agencies are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide (these three gases are emitted in NL), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride (there are negligible emissions of these three gases in NL). The majority of GHGs come from the combustion of fossil fuels, however, ‘non-energy’ sources of GHGs such as those emitted from waste (methane from decaying material), agriculture (nitrous oxide from fertilizers or methane from cattle) and deforestation (carbon dioxide from trees) can account for large amounts of GHGs in some locations.

Carbon Pricing
Carbon Taxes: Taxes which are placed on fuels that emit greenhouse gases when consumed. Carbon taxes provide an incentive to consumers to improve their energy efficiency or switch to alternative fuel types. They can be levied in a way that makes them revenue neutral, i.e., other taxes are reduced to compensate for the carbon tax.

Emissions Trading: Also referred to as “cap-and-trade,” this is a regulatory regime that sets limits on certain industries’ or facilities’ annual GHG emissions, and requires firms to obtain tradable credits to cover their emission levels. Given that climate change is a global problem and the environmental effect of reducing emissions is the same wherever the reductions take place, it makes sense to reduce emissions where the cost is lowest. Emissions trading allows regulated entities greater flexibility than standard regulation as it allows them to choose between reducing their own emissions at the facility or buying allowances from another entity that has reduced its emissions below its target and therefore has surplus credits to sell. All other things being equal, the regulated entity will buy credits if this is cheaper than investing in on-site reductions. Trading systems often permit the use of “offset credits,” which are credits generated by GHG-reducing projects in sectors that are not subject to the emissions trading regulation, such as forestation.
DECLARATION OF THE PREMIERS OF CANADA*

Québec Summit on Climate Change

April 14, 2015

Recognizing that there is a scientific consensus calling for significant reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to limit global warming to less than 2°C compared to the preindustrial era;

Recognizing that the health and security of populations, as well as the economy, infrastructure, and ecosystems are already affected by climate change, and that climate risks have significant implications for the economic and social development prospects of provinces and territories;

Recognizing that the cost of inaction is greater than the cost of action with regards to GHG emissions mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

Recognizing that Arctic states such as Canada are particularly vulnerable and disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, adaptation must complement ambitious mitigation measures to address the effects climate change is having on Canada’s northern regions;

Recognizing that investing in the fight against climate change, especially in areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and cleaner energy production, holds great promise for sustainable economic development and long-term job creation;

Recognizing that Canadian provinces and territories are well positioned to contribute towards the development of technological innovations and global solutions;

Recognizing that achieving our environmental goals, addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions will require an integrated, economy-wide approach that includes all sectors;

Recognizing that transitioning to a resilient and lower-carbon economy by 2050 is necessary to ensure the sustainable development of provinces and territories;

Recognizing that carbon pricing is an approach that is being taken by an increasing number of governments;

Recognizing that climate actions will be consistent with the international competitiveness of provincial and territorial economies and sustainable development of Canada’s natural resources sectors;

Recognizing that provinces and territories hold important responsibilities in the fight against climate change by virtue of their jurisdictions and powers;

Recognizing that Federated States, such as Canada’s provinces and territories, and regional governments can play an important role in contributing to the success of the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Paris in December 2015, and whose objective it is to conclude a new international climate agreement to limit global warming to 2°C;
Recognizing the will of provinces and territories to contribute to Canada’s fight against climate change and strengthen the contribution made by Federated States and regional governments to the international climate effort;

Meeting at the Quebec Summit on Climate Change, the Premiers, seeking to foster a transition to a lower-carbon economy, commit to:

Adopt a long-term perspective to facilitate the achievement of near-term and long-term GHG reduction targets;

Advance innovation and the development and deployment of technologies needed to transition to a lower-carbon economy;

Promote actions that support intergovernmental and cross-sector linkages in addressing climate change and that are inclusive of all sectors of the economy;

Implement programs and measures to adapt to climate change and reduce GHG emissions;

Strengthen pan-Canadian climate change cooperation, in particular by sharing information, expertise and best practices in order to reduce GHG emissions and increase adaptation initiatives in order to build more resilient populations, infrastructures and economies in the face of climate risks;

Make a transition to a lower-carbon economy through appropriate initiatives, which may include carbon pricing, carbon capture and storage and other technological innovations;

Better coordinate GHG emissions reporting systems among jurisdictions;

Foster investments in the development of resilient infrastructure and energy networks to reduce the GHG emissions associated with the production and consumption of energy;

Implement policies to reduce GHG emissions, which may include improving climate change literacy, increasing energy efficiency and conservation, or the use of clean and renewable energy;

Partner with the federal government in a concerted effort to develop an ambitious contribution from Canada at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Promote the actions taken by provinces and territories as well as the contribution made by Federated States and regional governments in reaching the international objectives aimed at countering global warming, notably during the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Disseminate this statement to the various bodies involved in the fight against climate change, both in Canada and internationally, in order to demonstrate the leadership of the provinces and territories of Canada in this regard.

* The Premiers of PEI and Alberta were unable to attend due to their elections. The newly-elected premiers of both provinces have since confirmed their support, meaning that all Canadian provinces and territories now support the commitments of the Québec Declaration.
# Newfoundland & Labrador

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal name, type and brief description</th>
<th>Predicted outcome GHG reductions, in 2030 or per year (not cumulative) Job creation/other co-benefits</th>
<th>Cost, or Cost per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renewable Energy</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gull Island hydroelectric development and transmission – Phase 2 of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric development that could generate 2,250 MW of renewable electricity. EIS approved.</td>
<td>Annual GHG reductions of up to 4.7 MT in export markets in Canada. Project construction will include almost 15,000 person years (PY) of employment including indirect and induced impacts. Employment once operational will about 34 PY per year.</td>
<td>Not available – commercially sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Line from Bay d’Espoir to Sunnyside.</td>
<td>The line will enable planned Muskrat Falls GHG reductions in NS (estimated at over 1.0 MT) to be realized. Project employment estimated at about 250 PY</td>
<td>$280 million (preliminary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobstick Generation Project. This is new generating capacity to be installed at the</td>
<td>0.6 MT per year in export markets in Canada</td>
<td>Not available –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal name, type and brief description</td>
<td>Predicted outcome GHG reductions, in 2030 or per year (not cumulative) Job creation/other co-benefits</td>
<td>Cost, or Cost per year</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>site of an existing reservoir control structure at the Churchill Falls Smallwood reservoir in Labrador</td>
<td></td>
<td>commercially sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind energy in Labrador off-grid communities. Four off-grid communities have been studied.</td>
<td>Annual GHG reduction of up to 8,300 tonnes</td>
<td>$24 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small scale hydro in Labrador off-grid communities. Four off-grid communities have been studied (these communities differ from wind potential).</td>
<td>Annual GHG reduction of up to 11,000 tonnes</td>
<td>$115 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned initiatives – net metering and heat pump technology. These initiatives have potential to reduce NL consumption and increase hydroelectricity available for export after Muskrat Falls enters service and thus reduce GHG emissions in other provinces.</td>
<td>Further analysis required</td>
<td>Further analysis required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>Baseline infrastructure to capture methane has been installed and is operational but there is no infrastructure to convert methane</td>
<td>Up to $10 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waste to energy biogas development at Robin Hood Bay (St. John’s regional waste facility). Potential to develop up to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal name, type and brief description</th>
<th>Predicted outcome GHG reductions, in 2030 or per year (not cumulative) Job creation/other co-benefits</th>
<th>Cost, or Cost per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 MW of electricity from biogas instead of flaring into the atmosphere.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofit provincial government buildings, including buildings owned by agencies, boards and commissions, for energy efficiency and fuel switching</td>
<td>GHG reductions of up to 15,000 tonnes per year.</td>
<td>Cost estimates are not available at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofit municipal government buildings for energy efficiency fuel switching</td>
<td>GHG reductions of up to 15,000 tonnes per year.</td>
<td>Cost estimates are not available at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gander Airport Terminal. This would be a new terminal that would replace the existing fuel oil-heated terminal constructed during World War II and expanded during the subsequent two decades.</td>
<td>GHG reductions of about 10,000 tonnes per year.</td>
<td>$25-$30 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for TakeCharge energy efficiency programming. This initiative</td>
<td>About 100,000 tonnes per year in export markets</td>
<td>$40 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal name, type and brief description</th>
<th>Predicted outcome GHG reductions, in 2030 or per year (not cumulative) Job creation/other co-benefits</th>
<th>Cost, or Cost per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delivers various programs and technologies that are forecast to reduce energy consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase residential energy efficiency programming targeted at low income households and those on fuel oil heating.</td>
<td>About 800 tonnes per year, and about 9,000 tonnes in 2030</td>
<td>$4 million per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish commercial and industrial energy efficiency programming targeted at businesses that consume fossil fuels.</td>
<td>About 400 tonnes per year, and about 5,000 tonnes in 2030</td>
<td>$5 million per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transportation**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric vehicle charging infrastructure</td>
<td>About 10,000 tonnes in 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved public transit. This includes the purchase of up to 10 new busses.</td>
<td>GHG reductions of 1,000 tonnes per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial ferry engine retrofits. This would include retrofits for 10 vessels.</td>
<td>Estimated GHG reductions of 2,000 tonnes per year.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Adaptation**

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation decision making tools including flood risk maps, snowfall and snow-equivalent mapping, flood alert systems, climate monitoring</td>
<td>No GHG reductions but increases resilience to climate impacts. Supporting measure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$5 million per year
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal name, type and brief description</th>
<th>Predicted outcome GHG reductions, in 2030 or per year (not cumulative) Job creation/other co-benefits</th>
<th>Cost, or Cost per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>infrastructure and coastal erosion monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Awareness</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness initiatives to encourage individual action and reduce GHG emissions.</td>
<td>Unknown GHG reductions. Supporting measure.</td>
<td>$1 million per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title: Upcoming Meetings of Canada’s Premiers and First Ministers

Issue: To provide an update on logistics planning and agenda-setting for the upcoming meetings of Canada’s Premiers and First Ministers. This note was prepared on the initiative of IGAS.

Background and Current Status:
• On November 23, 2015, Prime Minister Trudeau hosted a First Ministers’ Meeting (FMM) to discuss collaborative federalism, as well as climate change and the resettlement of Syrian refugees. Premiers also had a brief Council of the Federation (COF) meeting just before the FMM to discuss provincial/territorial (PT) positioning in relation to the agenda for the November 23 FMM, as well as priorities for a future FMM. As these meetings took place during the NL general election, GNL was represented by officials from IGAS, who attended as observers only.

Analysis:
• Federal officials have now confirmed that the FMM will take place in Vancouver on March 3, 2016. The precise timing and venue for the meeting have not been finalized, but federal officials have stated that these decisions are likely to be made within the next two weeks.

• During the November 23 COF meeting, Premiers agreed to hold their winter 2016 face-to-face meeting immediately before the next FMM and to consider scheduling teleconferences prior to the next FMM. The purpose of this meeting would be to prepare for the FMM, as well as to discuss the status of ongoing COF work, which could include (with leads in brackets):
  • Canadian Energy Strategy Implementation (MB)
  • non-responsive

• Federal officials are aware of the desire of Premiers to hold a COF meeting prior to the FMM, possibly on the morning of March 3, and have not ruled out a later start time for the FMM to accommodate that option. Alternatively, COF could meet late in the day on March 2, and/or conduct updates by teleconference of uncontroversial elements of ongoing work.
• Federal officials have stated that the primary agenda item for the FMM continues to be climate change, as the Prime Minister Trudeau committed during the federal election campaign.

• The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) is meeting on January 29, 2016 to, among other matters, discuss potential deliverables for the FMM that could form the basis of a national climate change framework. This framework could include the identification of common federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) principles (building on the Premiers’ 2015 Quebec climate change declaration); early deliverables that could be announced at the FMM; a collaborative longer-term work plan for the national framework; and collaborative communication, engagement and education work. Federal officials have prepared a series of 16 high-level climate change background documents to support discussion in advance of the FMM but no concrete actions or plan have been shared with PTs to date.

• During the November 23 FMM and COF meetings and more recently, Premiers have stated that they prefer an FMM agenda broadened beyond climate change to also include:

  - During the November 23, 2015, FMM Prime Minister Trudeau noted that not all intergovernmental issues and priorities should be led by First Ministers directly; some would be led by Ministers.

• FPT Ministers are scheduled to undertake collaborative discussions in several sectors including some that Premiers have indicated are intergovernmental priorities, including:

• In conversations with federal officials on January 14, PT officials were advised that the federal government remains open to feedback on the proposed agenda for the FMM and further discussions are planned on a regular basis leading up to the FMM. Federal officials have indicated a desire to prepare a joint communique arising from the FMM.

• PT officials have generally agreed to encourage the federal government to maximize Premiers’ time to engage the Prime Minister directly.
Action Being Taken:
- IGAS staff will continue to provide support to the Premier in relation to these upcoming intergovernmental meetings. A conference call is being scheduled for Premiers for the week of January 18, 2016; IGAS is drafting a meeting note.

Prepared/approved by: G. Clarke/S. Dutton
Reviewed by: M. Collins/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat

January 18, 2016

Cabinet Secretariat Comment:
- The Communications Branch does not have any concerns.
Meeting Note
Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat
Wednesday, January 20, 2016
3:00 pm (Nfld. Time)

DIAL-IN NUMBER: [Redacted]
CONFERENCE ID: [Redacted] followed by the # sign

Attendees: All Premiers, with the exception of QC Premier Philippe Couillard and NS Premier Stephen McNeil, are expected to participate in the call. See Annex 1 for a list of attendees. While it is understood that Premier Ball will be taking the call remotely, Sean Dutton, DM, IGAS, will also be on the line to provide support.

Purpose of Meeting: You will chair a conference call of Premiers to discuss (i) the March 3, 2016 First Ministers’ Meeting with the Prime Minister; (ii) the Council of the Federation (COF) winter meeting; and, (iii) the scheduling of a subsequent Premiers’ conference call in mid-February. A copy of the Agenda is attached at Annex 2. Draft potential agenda items for the March 3 First Ministers’ Meeting is attached at Annex 3 and draft agenda items for a separate COF meeting in Vancouver is at Annex 4.

Background:
- NL assumed the COF Chair position from PEI Premier Wade MacLauchlan in July 2015 and will maintain that position until the July 20-22, 2016 summer COF meeting which will take place in Whitehorse, YK. At that time, YK Premier Darrell Pasloski will become COF Chair.

Agenda item #1: Opening Remarks by Premier Ball
- This conference call represents the first opportunity for you to Chair a call with Canada’s Premiers. As Chair, you may wish to give opening remarks.

Potential Speaking Points:
- Welcome and thank you for joining me for this discussion. I am delighted to be able to speak with you all and I want to thank you for making yourselves available today.

- I am pleased to be able to continue Newfoundland and Labrador’s term as Chair of the Council of the Federation. 2016 will no doubt be an interesting year for intergovernmental relations in Canada.

- The agenda for our call today is to discuss the March 3rd First Ministers’ Meeting (FMM) with the Prime Minister in Vancouver, the timing and agenda for the winter meeting of the Council of the Federation to be held prior to the FMM, as well as the timing for another conference call for Premiers before we gather in Vancouver.

- With that said, might I ask if the agenda is agreeable and whether there is any other business Premiers may wish to discuss?
Agenda item # 2: First Ministers’ Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, March 3, 2016

- During the recent federal election, the Prime Minister committed to hold annual FMMs. The Prime Minister also committed to hold a FMM on climate change within 90 days of the United Nations Paris climate conference which concluded on December 11, 2015.

- On November 23, Prime Minister Trudeau hosted an introductory FMM to discuss collaborative federalism, as well as matters relating to climate change and the resettlement of Syrian refugees. The meeting was preceded by a briefing on climate science which was attended by members of the federal cabinet and recorded for online viewing by the public. Premiers also held a brief COF meeting beforehand to discuss PT positioning in relation to climate change, refugee resettlement, opportunities for further intergovernmental collaboration, and priorities for a future FMM.

- As these meetings took place during the NL general election, GNL was represented by officials from Intergovernmental Affairs, who attended as observers only.

Analysis:

- During the November 23 FMM and COF meetings and more recently, Premiers have stated that they prefer a winter FMM agenda broadened beyond climate change to also include other priority issues. Subjects that have been discussed include

- PT officials have also generally agreed to encourage the federal government to maximize Premiers’ time to engage the Prime Minister directly. 

- Federal officials have recently stated that the primary agenda item for the FMM continues to be climate change (as the Prime Minister Trudeau committed to during the federal election campaign), but the federal government remains open to feedback on the proposed agenda for the FMM. Further discussions are planned on a regular basis leading up to the FMM. Federal officials have indicated their intention to release a high-level statement of guiding principles related to FPT climate change action at the FMM, as well as identify FPT collaboration priorities for joint climate change action over the medium term. Work on these items is ongoing. Federal officials have also indicated a desire to prepare a joint communiqué arising from the FMM.
Potential Speaking Points:

- I think we have all observed the new tone of engagement the federal government has adopted since the 2015 federal election. We are all also mindful that the federal government has made commitments to engage on many of the priority areas in which Premiers have called for a federal partner, including engagement in infrastructure, health funding, climate change, and aboriginal matters.

- While it is clear that a main focus for the March 3rd First Ministers’ Meeting will be on advancing a Canadian climate change framework that is respectful of ongoing provincial and territorial efforts, other significant priorities also demand attention which I understand you discussed on November 23, including the...

- I believe it is imperative that we make progress on all of these files in Vancouver in March, though it will be important to stay focused on our highest priorities.

- Canada’s economy is under incredible strain at the moment and I can say that the pressures being faced in my province are without parallel in modern times. I know I am not alone in dealing with these challenges, as many of you are in equally difficult circumstances.

- Do we have the right focused list of priorities? What outcomes should we be seeking? Once we have consensus on the agenda items we wish to propose, our officials should then inform their counterparts in the federal government for their consideration.

- With that, I seek your views on the upcoming FMM.

Agenda item 3: COF Winter Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, March 2 or 3, 2016

- The COF Founding Agreement outlines that there should be at least two meetings per year. The annual summer meeting is held in the province of the Chair, and at least one other meeting (usually in the winter) to be held in a location to be ‘determined by the Council’. The last summer COF meeting was held in St. John’s July 15-17, 2015.

- The timing and agenda for a future COF and FMM was discussed by Premiers and First Ministers on November 23.

Analysis:

- During the November 23 COF meeting, Premiers agreed that a pre-COF meeting should take place immediately before the next FMM and be in the same city as the FMM to minimize travel requirements. Premiers also agreed to consider scheduling teleconferences prior to the next FMM.
While it is understood that Premier Ball has a previous engagement in Corner Brook on the evening of March 1, an early morning departure on Air Canada from Deer Lake on Tuesday, March 2 (5:15 am), would provide for an arrival in Vancouver by mid-morning (10:10 am). This schedule would be weather dependent.

While the primary focus for the winter COF meeting would be to prepare for the FMM, the meeting also presents an opportunity to discuss the status of ongoing COF work. All work plan items listed below were to report back prior to the COF winter meeting, except for those noted otherwise. COF items for discussion could include (with leads in brackets):

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 
5)
6) **Canadian Energy Strategy (CES) Implementation (MB)**
   - Energy Ministers, led by NL, AB, MB and NB continue to lead implementation of the CES, with a report back due in advance of May 2016. Implementation work is being guided by four committees focusing energy efficiency, delivering energy to people, transitioning to a lower-carbon economy, and technology and innovation. Energy officials are now prioritizing actions to complete or report progress by May 31, including work with climate change implications such as energy efficiency, carbon pricing, transmission, innovation, and off-grid communities.

Potential Speaking Points:
- I would like to open discussion on the proposed timing and agenda for the winter COF meeting. Premiers agreed during their November 23 meeting that there was value in getting together before the meeting with the Prime Minister and that we should do so again in March.

- While I have a prior commitment in Corner Brook, NL on the evening of March 1, I am prepared to fly out very early the next morning so I can be in Vancouver midday.

- With the agreement of the table, I would be pleased to schedule a COF meeting late in the day on Tuesday, March 2. I would also recommend that we convene again briefly on the morning of March 3 before the FMM. Can I invite views from the table on this proposal?
• The COF Secretariat is currently finalizing options for a downtown Vancouver location for the COF meeting. The recommended location is the Pan Pacific Hotel which adjoins the Vancouver Convention Centre which will be the location for the GLOBE 2016 conference (which deals with business innovation and a sustainable environment) and possibly the FMM. Given these links, this location would appear ideal for Premiers.

• A decision on this will be circulated shortly to provinces and territories.

• With respect to the agenda for the COF meeting, I realize the main focus for our discussion should be on the First Ministers' Meeting with the Prime Minister. The setting of provincial and territorial positioning going into these discussions will be critical.

• While I appreciate the Prime Minister has previously indicated that the FMM focus would be on a climate change framework for Canada, I believe we should work to ensure that the agenda is broadened to cover these other priorities as well.

• This COF meeting also provides Premiers with an opportunity to address a number of business items and "report backs" which may also warrant our attention. These items include:
  •
  •
  • Status update on implementation of the Canadian Energy Strategy (MB).
  •
  •

• However, in the interest of bringing more focus to our face-to-face COF meeting and respecting our primary goal to prepare for the FMM, I am recommending that Premiers meet again by conference call in mid-February to deal with as many of these business items as possible.
• In the circumstances, we likely do not need a communique from the COF winter meeting, but may consider whether mandate letters may be useful to communicate direction to various Ministerial tables to support our summer meeting.

• Can I have the view of the table on this proposal?

Agenda item 3: Next Steps: Scheduling a Subsequent Conference Call in Mid-February

Analysis
• PT officials have discussed the possibility of a second COF conference call in mid-February in order to address the business items for the COF winter meeting in advance of the FMM, and to allow Premiers to largely focus on that when they meet in Vancouver. This approach would also maximize the time available for Premiers to meet with the Prime Minister on March 3 should the FMM be a full day. Federal officials advise that the precise timing and logistics for the March 3 FMM remain under development.

• A mid-February date is also recommended as both Premier Wynne and Premier MacLauchlan will be travelling to India between January 27 and February 7, 2016 for a trade mission.

Potential Speaking Points:
• Our last agenda item deals with the timing of the next conference call. The COF Secretariat will soon canvass your offices for a suitable time in mid-February where we can discuss the above noted business items, as well as any further details pertaining to the FMM that will be known at that time. I want to thank you all for your participation in today’s call.

Reviewed by: M. Collins/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat

January 19, 2016

Cabinet Secretariat Comment:
• The Communications Branch advises that given the high level of public interest, consideration should be given to the Premier speaking to local media about the issues discussed during these meetings.
### Annex 1
#### Premiers’ Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PT</th>
<th>NL Chair</th>
<th>Dwight Ball</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kathleen Wynne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Catherine Blewett, Clerk of the Executive Council, Secretary to Cabinet and Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>NB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brian Gallant (will attend for the first 30 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greg Selinger</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Christy Clark</td>
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<td>PE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wade MacLauchlan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brad Wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rachel Notley</td>
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<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bob McLeod</td>
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<tr>
<td>YK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Darrell Pasloski</td>
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<td>NU</td>
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<td>To be confirmed</td>
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Annex 2

CANADA'S PREMIERS

CONFERENCE CALL OF CANADA'S PREMIERS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2016
3:00 – 4:00 PM (NFLD. TIME)

DIAL-IN NUMBER: [Redacted]
CONFERENCE ID: [Redacted] followed by the # sign

AGENDA

1. Opening Remarks by Premier Ball

2. March 3rd First Ministers' Meeting
   • Roundtable discussion
   • Proposed agenda
   • Direction to officials

3. Winter Meeting of Canada's Premiers
   • Timing
   • Proposed agenda

4. Next Steps
   • Scheduling a subsequent conference call in mid-February

5. Other business
Annex 3

POTENTIAL AGENDA ITEMS

FOR MARCH 3 FIRST MINISTERS' MEETING

Item confirmed by federal officials

1. Climate change

Possible additional PT priority items non responsive
Annex 4

AGENDA ITEMS FOR COUNCIL OF THE FEDERATION

Reports and Updates

•
•
•
•
•
Canadian Energy Strategy Implementation (MB)
•
•
Title: Paris Climate Change Negotiations – Outcomes and Next Steps

Issue: To provide an overview of the new international climate change agreement, provincial-territorial (PT) engagement at the negotiations, and next steps for Canada.

Background and Current Status

- The 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) took place in Paris from November 30-December 12, 2015. Over 40,000 delegates, observers from environmental organizations and media from over 190 countries attended the event.

- Following intensive negotiations that went through the night on Friday, Parties adopted a new legally binding agreement to tackle climate change post-2020 late on Saturday evening. The 31-page Paris Agreement has five key features:
  - It is universal – all countries will make efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
    - In previous agreements only developed countries were required to limit GHG which was one of the reasons Canada withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol in 2011.
  - It has a clear long-term temperature limit. Parties committed to keep average global temperature increases to “well below” 2 degrees Celsius and strive to stay within 1.5 degrees Celsius.
    - Current estimates are that temperatures have already risen by 1.0° Celsius, and business as usual projections suggest global temperatures could rise by up to 4° Celsius by the end of this century.
    - Canada supported the lower limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius in the negotiations.
  - Countries will prepare their own GHG targets and agreed that each successive target should be more ambitious than the proceeding one. The targets will be reviewed and revised every 5 years, starting in 2023.
    - To date, 183 countries accounting for 98% of global GDP and GHG emissions have established initial targets for 2025 or 2030. Scientific analysis suggests that achieving these initial targets will limit temperature rise to 2.7° Celsius by 2100.
    - In May, Canada pledged to reduce national GHG emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. The current federal government has committed to develop a national climate plan in collaboration with PTs and has said it regards this target as a “floor” not a ceiling.
  - $100B annually in climate finance will be provided to developing countries by 2020 to develop clean energy sources, build resilience to the impacts of climate change, and provide assistance for losses and damages incurred from climate change, with further finance after that time.
    - Current annual financing from public and private sources is estimated at US$62B.
    - In November, Canada committed to spending $2.65B over five years to help developing countries reduce their GHG emissions and adapt to climate change.
The deal sets a goal of balancing the amount of GHG emissions released by human activities with the amount that can be naturally absorbed by the planet in the second half of the century.

Although hailed as an "ambitious" and "historic" agreement by President Obama, both President Obama and China's Chief Negotiator Xie Zhenhua also recognized the agreement was not perfect. Countries have been negotiating the pact for four years and it is seen as the best chance to save the planet from the effects of global climate change. After the agreement was adopted, Federal Environment Minister Catherine McKenna tweeted: "History is made. For our children."

There were over 340 Canadian delegates registered for COP 21 (actual attendance was estimated at about 320 delegates) including about 200 delegates from PT governments. This included 10 Premiers (PEL, NB, QC, ON, MB, SK, AB, BC, NU and YT), 9 Environment Ministers and almost 180 officials and support staff. PT elections in NL (November 30) and NWT (November 23) precluded political representation from these jurisdictions. NL was represented by an official from CCEE.

During COP 21, one or more Premiers spoke at 18 events and one or more Ministers spoke at 24 events. These events were designed to showcase climate change leadership and initiatives at the sub-national level in Canada. Premiers and Ministers highlighted three key themes during their speaking engagements:
- A one size-fits-all approach to carbon pricing policy is challenging in Canada, given its varying PT industrial and economic structures, and policy innovation is occurring in carbon pricing policies such as carbon taxes, emissions trading, flexible regulatory approaches and sector-wide GHG emissions caps;
- Climate change adaptation policy is equally challenging given Canada's large geographic size, and differing local impacts in, among others, coastal areas, agricultural regions, mountain regions, and northern and remote areas. Territorial representatives, for example, indicated that temperatures have already risen by 3°C to 4°C Celsius in northern areas; and
- There is a substantive supply of renewable electricity already developed in Canada, primarily hydroelectricity, and PTs are making investments to develop new sources of clean energy, such as new hydroelectricity and wind, and to transmit clean energy to markets in Canada and the US. NS referenced the Muskrat Falls development during its speaking engagements.

Analysis

The Paris Agreement, in combination with federal and provincial electoral platform commitments by the new federal and provincial Liberal governments, will necessitate enhanced climate change engagement and action in four main areas.

First, there will be a new national GHG reduction target in 2016. The new federal government has committed to developing a national climate change plan in consultation with PTs and regards Canada's current 2030 target as the minimum level of ambition. Prime Minister Trudeau committed to a First Ministers Meeting (FMM) by early March 2016 to
discuss climate change. FPT Environment Ministers are meeting on January 28 and 29, in advance of the FMM (now scheduled for March 3), to establish a detailed and multi-year climate change process at that time. Senior and working level officials have begun to establish processes to support Ministers.

- Second, there will be increased focus on establishing carbon pricing policies. Federal and PT officials have noted that the array of existing and planned PT carbon policies is resulting in differing levels of effort across PTs towards climate change mitigation, and noted that a more equitable level of effort may be sought over time.
  - Seven PTs have established climate pricing policies (QC, AB, BC) or equivalent actions that will yield reductions after 2020 (NS), or have announced their intention to introduce carbon pricing (ON, MB, SK).
  - Low levels of GHG emissions in the territories, combined with their limited jurisdictional authorities, may present unique challenges to carbon pricing in the north.
  - The new provincial government has committed to taking action to reduce GHG emissions from large industry and legislation to this effect is drafted. Direction is required on whether government wishes to pursue this approach or look at other options.

- Third, there will be more structured adaptation planning processes. At COP 21, federal and provincial Ministers and senior officials spoke to the need to enhance climate change adaptation planning to build resilience to the impacts of climate change. This work can build on existing FPT engagement processes and funding.

- Fourth, there will be an increase in federal planning and reporting obligations to the UNFCCC. The Paris Agreement contains provisions for periodic reviews of nationally established GHG reduction targets and submission, over time, of new targets for the post 2030 period. PTs support the federal government on its existing UNFCCC reporting processes, and the federal government has indicated that it would like more PTs involvement.

Next Steps
- CCEE will continue to engage its counterparts in the federal government and in other PTs on these issues, liaising with other provincial departments and the Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat as necessary.

Prepared/approved by: G.Crane/J.Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

January 22, 2016
Cabinet Secretariat Comment:

- Cabinet Secretariat notes that while this note states that direction is required on whether government wishes to pursue the department’s current approach to reducing GHG emissions or look at other options, the note should state that direction will be sought on this issue.

- The Communications Branch notes that communications officials in ENVC are actively exploring opportunities for their minister to highlight Government’s approach to climate change. Possible opportunities include offering media an interview with the minister and issuing a news release following FPT meetings in Ottawa next week. The Branch is supportive of this approach.

- IGA has no concerns.
Title: Alberta’s new Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Regulatory Approach

Issue: To provide an overview of Alberta’s announcement on November 22, 2015 concerning its new approach to regulate GHG emissions.

Background and Current Status:

Current Context and Regulatory Structure

- GHG emissions in Alberta grew from 174 million tonnes (MT) in 1990 to 267 MT in 2013 (53 per cent increase). Emissions are currently projected to grow to 287 MT by 2020 (7 per cent higher than 2013) and to remain in the 280 MT range between 2020 and 2030.

  - Alberta currently accounts for 36 per cent of GHG emissions in Canada. This compares to 18 per cent of national GDP and 11 per cent of the national population. By 2030, Alberta is expected to account for 40 per cent of Canada’s GHG emissions.

  - This growth in GHG emissions is due, in large part, to population growth and to expansion in the oil and gas sector, particularly the oil sands. For example, transportation emissions in Alberta (which reflects population size) increased by 95 per cent between 1990 and 2013, and oil and gas emissions increased by 69 per cent.

- Alberta commenced regulation of GHG emissions in its large industrial sector in 2007 covering about 100 industrial facilities with annual emissions of at least 100,000 tonnes.

  - In 2013, about one-half of its total GHG emissions were accounted for by industries covered by regulation (i.e., resource extraction, manufacturing and electricity generation).

  - Each regulated facility has to reduce its GHG emissions-to-output ratio by 12 per cent relative to its historical average baseline emissions from 2003 to 2005. This ratio will increase to 15 per cent in 2016 and to 20 per cent in 2017.

  - Facilities can comply with the regulation in four ways:
    - Invest on-site at their facility to reduce GHG emissions;
    - Purchase off-site carbon offsets credits from agricultural, alternative energy, forestry and waste management projects that reduce GHG emissions;
    - Invest off-site in a government-managed Technology Fund at a rate of $15/tonne. The Technology Fund price will increase to $20 in 2016 and $30 in 2017; and
    - Use performance credits generated at another facility within the same corporation or access unused “banked” credits from previous years.

  - Revenue contributed to the Technology Fund is invested in GHG reduction projects in sectors such as renewable and alternative energy.

- Alberta’s current system has been criticized as ineffective for two reasons. Many observers feel that these factors are contributing to market access issues for oil and gas exports from Alberta.

  - Its low coverage and low marginal carbon cost. The Alberta system included only three per cent of provincial emissions. This is because only 12 per cent of a regulated facility’s historical emissions (described above) are subject to the system and because
the system is limited only to those facilities emitting 100,000 tonnes or more per year. As a result, the marginal cost of GHG reductions is estimated at just over $1/tonne.

- There are no provisions to limit future growth in GHG emissions driven by expansion in the oil sands.

New GHG Regulatory Structure

- In June 2015, Alberta established an “expert” review panel to consult with stakeholders and recommend changes to its GHG regulatory framework.

- On November 22, 2015, Alberta announced a major restructuring to its GHG regulatory framework. There are four main elements to these changes:
  - The large industrial sector (i.e., facilities with annual emissions of at least 100,000 tonnes) will continue to be regulated generally along the same structure as currently exists. However, rather than use a facility-specific historical baseline average to determine GHG reduction targets, an industry-specific emissions performance standard will be established in 2017. Revenue projections are outlined below.
    - This standard will be progressively tightened in each subsequent year to reflect ongoing technology and efficiency improvements. Facilities that perform below an industry standard will be required to meet the standard using the four existing compliance options outlined above.
    - Industrial facilities that emit fewer than 100,000 tonnes per year may opt to be regulated in this manner rather than be subjected to a new carbon tax (described below).
    - The expert panel is recommending that the Technology Fund price (outlined above) increase annually at the rate of inflation plus 2 per cent, however, it is unclear if government will adopt this recommendation.
  - An annual GHG emissions limit on oil sands production of 100 MT will be established. These emissions are currently estimated at 70 MT. The intent of this limit is to allow for planned expanded production but to drive technological progress during expansion.
  - An economy-wide carbon tax will be introduced in 2017 for transportation, buildings and industrial fuels (excluding large industrial facilities). The tax would be applied at a rate of $20/tonne in 2017 and increase to $30 in 2018. Revenues projections are outlined below.
    - The effective price for consumers “at the pump” will be 4.7 cents/litre in 2017 for gasoline, growing to about 6.7 cents in 2018.
    - There is a phase-in period for smaller conventional oil production facilities to 2023 to accommodate for pending federal methane reduction regulations. This would only apply to those facilities that do not opt to be regulated in a manner similar to large industry. Details on the approach to phasing-in these facilities are unclear.
    - The expert panel is recommending that the carbon tax increase annually at the rate of inflation plus 2 per cent, however, it is unclear if government will adopt this recommendation.
  - Coal-fired electricity generation will be phased out by 2030. Natural gas will serve as the primary generation mechanism, and there will be increased capacity in renewable energy such as wind and solar. It is expected that renewable sources will account for 30
per cent of total electricity generation by 2030. Alberta has committed to maintaining
reliability of the electricity system, providing price stability, and ensuring that existing
capital stock in the electricity sector is not unnecessarily stranded.

- Net revenues from large industrial levies and the carbon tax, after discounting for foregone
resource royalties and corporate income tax revenues, is estimated by the expert panel to be
in the range of $3 billion per year. The tax will be revenue neutral to government and will
include rebates to consumers and businesses, and investments in public transit, energy
efficiency investments and renewable energy (it will therefore not be revenue neutral to
consumers). The overall approach is also designed to negate any financial transfers (or
wealth loss) from Alberta.

- The new Alberta framework is expected to cover 78 to 90 per cent of provincial GHG
emissions (compared to about 50 per cent under the current system). However, a lower
portion would be subject to pricing. Details are not yet available to determine the share that
will be subject to pricing. For example:
  o GHG emissions from natural gas electricity generating facilities will not be taxed;
  o GHG emissions from coal electricity generation (to 2030) will be taxed on marginal
emissions above those generated on an equivalent basis by natural gas generation. That
is, a “free allocation” will be granted up to emissions that would be released on an
equivalent basis by a natural gas facility. This “free allocation” represents about 45-55
per cent of a coal fired facility’s emissions.
  o GHG emissions from large industrial facilities will be taxed on marginal emissions
above an emissions performance standard (described above). That is, a “free allocation”
will be granted for emissions up to the standard.

- While Alberta announced a sector-specific limit for the oil sands, it did not announce a new
economy-wide GHG reduction target. The current Alberta GHG target for 2020, established
in 2007, is to reduce its GHG emissions to 261 MT (current projections are 287 MT). The
expert panel projects that the new Alberta framework as announced on November 23 will
reduce 2020 GHG emissions to 277 MT. This is three per cent lower than the previous
projection but six per cent higher than its existing target.

Other Provinces
- Several other provinces are making climate change mitigation announcements in advance of
or during COP 21 which starts on November 30.
  o Saskatchewan announced that it will double the share of renewable electricity generated
in that province by 2030. Renewable energy is projected to account for 50 per cent of
electricity generation at that time. Saskatchewan projects that this will reduce total
provincial GHG emissions by 40 per cent at that time.
  o Ontario announced a ban on coal-fired electricity generation. Coal-fired electricity
generating stations in Ontario have been closed since 2014. Ontario also released its new
climate change plan on November 24.
  o British Columbia released an expert panel report on its carbon tax and announced it will
hold public consultations on the future of the carbon tax with a view to strengthening its
GHG policy framework.
Next Steps:

- CCEE will continue to monitor developments in other provinces with a view to informing policies and measures to reduce GHG emissions in NL.

Prepared/approved by: G. Crane/J. Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

January 25, 2015
Information Note
Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (CCEE)

Title: Manitoba Climate Change and Green Economy Action Plan

Issue: The Government of Manitoba (MB) has released a new *Climate Change and Green Economy Action Plan*. This note provides an overview of the Plan.

Background and Current Status:
- On December 3, 2015, MB released its *Climate Change and Green Economy Action Plan*. The Plan, which was informed by a 14-month stakeholder consultation process, outlines how MB intends to address climate change and create green jobs. This is the latest in a series of major climate change-oriented strategic plans – previous plans were released in 2002, 2008, and 2012.

- Three new greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets are outlined in the Plan:
  1. By 2030, MB will reduce GHG emissions by one-third (33 1/3 per cent) over 2005 levels
  2. By 2050, MB will reduce GHG emissions by one-half (50 per cent) over 2005 levels
  3. By 2080, MB will be carbon neutral.

- The Plan is designed to build on actions that MB has already taken to reduce GHG emissions and respond to climate change, such as:
  - Clean energy investments (98 per cent of MB electricity generation comes from hydroelectricity);
  - Innovation funding (e.g. $3.6M in electric bus R&D and electric vehicle demonstrations);
  - Public transit (MB shares transit operating costs 50/50 with five cities, $40.8M in 2014-15);
  - Biofuels mandate (gasoline and diesel must contain certain percentages of ethanol);
  - Infrastructure adaptation (e.g. flood mitigation efforts following recent major flood events)

- The Plan outlines four key principles for MB to transition to a low-carbon economy: 1) Green Economic Growth; 2) Carbon Neutrality; 3) Environmental Responsibility; and 4) Partnership.

- MB has committed to regular reports on progress and developing robust indicators to measure performance across three broad thematic areas: 1) environmental protection, 2) economic prosperity, and 3) social well-being.

- Major specific policy measures identified by MB in the Plan include:
  - Exploring carbon pricing, which includes a commitment to implement a cap-and-trade program for large emitters that is designed to link with North American jurisdictions (particularly ON and QC), as well as a “made-in-Manitoba” Carbon Stewardship model (i.e. a producer responsibility regime), for sectors not covered by cap and trade.
  - Acting on the Public Utility Board’s recommendation to establish an independent Demand Side Management entity under MB Hydro to oversee energy efficiency and
conservation programs and meet new legislated targets for electricity and natural gas savings.

- Introducing legislation to establish a comprehensive environmental bill of rights, including an independent oversight body to ensure public accountability.
- A new five-year $5M Climate Change Action Fund to advance local projects across various sectors, including transportation, agriculture, climate change adaptation, and green energy.
- Reducing government emissions and completing an internal GHG emissions inventory by 2018, as well as a comprehensive policy for a carbon neutral government by 2020.
- Working with indigenous partners on land-use planning projects and protected areas.
- Climate change adaption research, education, and infrastructure investments.

- On December 7, 2015, MB signed a new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ON and QC to cooperate on climate change and to facilitate their intent to link cap-and-trade programs. The MOU also includes harmonizing of GHG tracking and measuring between the jurisdictions.

Analysis:

- The details of MB’s proposed cap-and-trade program are subject to further consultations, and will be outlined in new legislation. Although the program will likely be designed to link with those in ON and QC, this is unlikely to occur before 2020 if it is pursued through the regional Western Climate Initiative emissions trading program due to notice period requirements.

- The Plan highlights that nearly all of MB’s domestic electricity is emission-free, renewable hydroelectricity. NL will be in a similar position once Muskrat Falls comes on-stream; however, MB’s GHG emission sources are significantly different than NL’s in the following key aspects:
  - MB’s agriculture sector is much larger than NL’s; its emissions are equivalent to nearly ¾ of NL’s total GHG emissions
  - MB’s large industry sector emits about half of what NL’s does (e.g. offshore oil, mining)
  - MB’s transportation drivers are different than NL’s (e.g. cross-border roads, rail, pipelines)

- Agriculture stakeholders generally prefer cap and trade over other carbon pricing mechanisms (e.g. carbon taxes), as it provides farmers with access to broader markets for offsets, which are relatively low-cost for them to develop, whereas a carbon tax would likely increase their fuel costs (unless it was revenue neutral).

- MB has some experience with legislative approaches to climate change. The 2008 Climate Change and Emissions Reductions Act included a GHG emission target of 6 per cent below 1990 levels by 2012; however, MB’s emissions actually increased by 14.4 per cent between 1990 and 2013.

- With MB’s signing of the climate change MOU noted above, five Canadian provinces (QC, ON, MB, AB and BC) are adopting some form of carbon pricing, representing 32.2 million Canadians, or 90 per cent of the population. This interest in carbon pricing in Canada may
put pressure on other jurisdictions (SK, Atlantic Provinces, the Territories) to follow suit. Some jurisdictions have avoided the cap and trade carbon pricing model, as it may be seen as a wealth transfer if domestic emitters purchase credits outside the jurisdiction’s borders to stay under the cap.

**Action Being Taken:**
- CCEE will continue to monitor provincial/territorial approaches towards tackling climate change with a view to identifying best practices.

**Prepared/approved by:** J. Collins/J. Janes  
**Reviewed by:** W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat  
**Ministerial approval:** Received from Honourable Perry Trimper  

_August 26, 2016_
Title: Ontario Climate Change Strategy

Issue: The Government of Ontario (ON) has released its Climate Change Strategy. This note provides an overview of the Strategy and was prepared at the initiative of CCEE for information purposes.

Background and Current Status:
- On November 24, 2015, ON released its Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy, which was informed by extensive in-person and online consultations with numerous stakeholders groups, outlines government’s vision for a renewed climate change action plan, and marks Ontario’s first strategic plan to combat climate change since the release of its 2007 Climate Change Action Plan.

- The Strategy is designed to build upon actions taken by ON to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and tackle climate change, including the phase out, and eventual ban of coal-fired electricity, and its proposed cap-and-trade program.
  - In April 2015, ON announced it will join the emissions trading system under the Western Climate Initiative (WCI), partnering with other jurisdictions including Quebec and California.

- The Strategy outlines ON’s vision for achieving the provinces long-term GHG emissions reduction target of 80 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050. Ontario has also set mid-term GHG reduction targets of 15 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020 and 37 per cent below 1990 levels by 2030 respectively.
  - ON’s Climate Change Strategy will be supported by a series of five-year action plans, the first of which is expected to be released in 2016, which will include specific commitments to meet its near-term GHG reduction targets.

- The Strategy highlights five areas of transformation, to which government is committed to taking action, including:
  1. A prosperous low-carbon economy with world leading innovation, science and technology;
  2. Government collaboration and leadership;
  3. A resource-efficient, high-productivity society;
  4. Reducing GHG emissions across sectors; and
  5. Adapting and thriving in a changing climate.

- Examples of policy measures ON has identified as being of particular importance moving forward include:
  - Introducing climate legislation that, if passed, would establish a long-term framework for action and make the cap and trade program law in Ontario;
  - Integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations into government decision-making and infrastructure planning;
Introducing changes to government operations, procurement, employee training, building retrofits and in other areas to help government move towards carbon neutrality;

Developing a coordinated approach to reduce emissions from new and existing buildings;

Reducing emissions from transportation by promoting the uptake of zero emission and plug-in hybrid vehicles;

Establishing a "one-window" source for climate data that will help both the public and private sectors make informed and evidenced-based decisions concerning climate change adaptation; and

Working with the new federal government in developing an ambitious, Canada-wide approach to climate change that is regionally equitable and provides meaningful support for provincial actions.

Analysis:

- There are no concrete actions contained within the Strategy; rather, it outlines the steps the government will take to achieve its objectives for the five targeted areas. Specific actions, in the form of a new climate change action plan for ON, are expected to be released in early 2016.

- In the Strategy, ON reiterates its commitment to join the WCI's emissions trading system, making carbon pricing a cornerstone of ON's fight against climate change. Specifics on how ON's cap and trade proceeds will been used are still being worked out and further consultations with industry are expected.

  However, if ON follows through on this commitment, 75 per cent of Canadians will live in a province that levies a price on carbon.

Action Being Taken:

- CCEE will continue to monitor provincial/territorial approaches towards tackling climate change with a view to identifying best practices.

Prepared/approved by: K. Robar/J. Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

January 26, 2015
Title: Yukon Climate Change Action Plan Progress Report


Background and Current Status:

- YT’s approach to climate change is focused around 4 key goals: 1) enhancing knowledge and understanding of climate change; 2) adapting to climate change; 3) reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and 4) leading YT action in response to climate change.

- On December 2, 2015, YT released its 2015 Progress Report, which reviews and builds on efforts to address climate change since the release of YT’s 2009 Climate Change Action Plan. The 2015 Progress Report is the latest in a series of related documents, outlined below:
  - 2009 Climate Change Action Plan
    - Established 33 climate change commitments, nine of which were dedicated to adaptation.
    - Set following targets for the YT Government’s internal operations:
      - By 2015, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 per cent below 2010 levels;
      - By 2015, reduce emissions from government light fleet operations by 5 per cent;
      - By 2020, meet 20 per cent of government space heating needs with clean energy sources;
    - Work toward becoming carbon neutral by 2020
  - 2012 Progress Report
    - Provided an update on progress towards 2009 commitments.
    - Established territory-wide, sector-specific targets for YT’s electricity, building, industrial operations, and transportation sectors. These targets are aimed at reducing sectoral GHG emissions and/or emissions/energy intensity by 2015-16 (two targets have a 2020 deadline).
  - 2015 Progress Report
    - Provided progress update on 2009 commitments and the 2012 sector-specific targets;
    - Introduced 28 new climate change actions, seven of which are dedicated to adaptation.

- According to the 2015 Progress Report, the majority of the 2009 Action Plan’s 33 commitments are complete or underway. The report notes that YT will not know whether its internal targets (set in 2009) or its sector-specific targets (set in 2012) have been met until 2017, due to a time lag in data availability. Examples of actions undertaken to date include:
  - Reduced GHG emissions by approximately 538 tonnes (t) through energy audits and retrofits to existing government buildings;
  - Produced an estimated ten terajoules of renewable heat energy annually through the biomass heating system at Whitehorse Correctional Centre;
- The new F.H. Collins Secondary School, completed in 2015, will use approximately 28 per cent less energy than a comparable standard build;
- Completing energy audits on seven government buildings and implementing energy conservation measures;
- Implementing a policy that provides opportunities for residential and commercial electricity customers to generate power from renewable sources and sell surplus electricity to the grid;
- Conducting risk assessments on impacts of permafrost change on government infrastructure;
- Expanding adaptation efforts to include over nine important subject areas (e.g. transportation infrastructure, emergency planning, forests, and agriculture response to permafrost thaw).

The 2015 Progress Report’s 28 new actions can be summarized as follows:
- Further developing climate change-related research, education, training and reporting;
- Implementing new methods, standards and resources to adapt to projected effects of climate change in YT (e.g. highway construction methods designed to preserve permafrost);
- Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions from the YT Government’s largest sources – buildings (65 per cent) and vehicles (28 per cent) – such as procuring more efficient vehicles, replacing old boilers in schools with more efficient models, and exploring biomass heat in government buildings;
- Providing YT Government employees with materials and training on climate change-related issues (e.g. energy literacy, communications skill-building sessions for science staff).

Analysis:
- In 2013, YT’s total GHG emissions were 358 kt, while NL’s were 8,640 kt. YT’s annual emissions are comparable to four months of Iron Ore Company of Canada’s Labrador West operations.

- Over 95 per cent of YT’s on-grid demand is met by hydroelectricity; however, diesel generators are used during peak periods and some off-grid mines are in development. Over 85 per cent of the electricity consumed in NL is GHG-emission free (98 per cent when Muskrat Falls comes on-stream in 2018).

- YT’s climate change efforts are heavily focused on research and adaptation. This reflects YT’s small contribution to national GHG emissions (~0.05 per cent), and that climate change impacts are more pronounced and are occurring more quickly in northern areas (e.g. permafrost thaw).

- In 2014, YT’s average temperatures were approximately 1.8°C higher than the baseline average for 1961-1990. Over a comparable timeframe, NL’s average daily mean temperatures were on average approximately 0.6°C higher, based on data from four airport weather stations.
• As a territory, YT has limited jurisdiction to reduce emissions beyond government operations. YT's 2009 targets were government-specific; however, the 2012 sector-specific targets are territory-wide. These broader targets are noted as something to “aspire to,” not firm goals.

• As noted above, YT will not know whether it achieved its internal and territory-wide targets until 2017. As of 2012, total emissions were 2.3 per cent less than 2010 levels, 17.7 per cent below the 2015 target. YT did not achieve its previous target to cap its GHG emissions at 2010 levels.

Action Being Taken:
• CCEE will continue to monitor provincial/territorial approaches towards tackling climate change with a view to identifying best practices.

Prepared/approved by: J. Collins/J. Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

January 26, 2015
Title: Federal-Provincial-Territorial (FPT) Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change, January 28-29, 2016

Issue: To provide background information and outline NL’s proposed positions for the Ministerial meeting which is preparing for a First Ministers Meeting (FMM) on March 3, 2016 in Vancouver.

Background and Current Status:

• Environment Canada is hosting an FPT Ministerial Meeting on climate change in Ottawa on 28-29 January 2016. The purpose of the meeting is to advance work on a national climate change plan in preparation for a FMM on March 3 at which climate change will be a significant agenda item.
  o Prime Minister Trudeau convened a meeting of First Ministers prior to the international climate change negotiations in November, and he committed to reconvene First Ministers within 90 days of the conclusion of the international climate negotiations in Paris in December.

• In December, over 190 countries, including Canada, that are party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted the Paris Agreement. The Agreement establishes an international framework for tackling climate change post-2020, complementing the 2009 Copenhagen Accord that established greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets for the period to 2020.

• In the Paris Agreement, Canada committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. The federal government has said that it regards this target (which was set by the previous federal government) as the minimum level of ambition and has not ruled out setting a more stringent target, even though Canada is not currently on track to meet either its 2020 or 2030 targets. The most recent projections indicate that Canada’s GHG emissions will be almost 3% above 2005 levels by 2020 (rather than 17% below) and 11% above 2005 level by 2030 (rather than 30% below).

• Advancing action on climate change is a key priority of the new federal government. Prime Minister Trudeau referred to the importance of tackling climate change in his mandate letter to each Cabinet Minister and has committed to strengthen FPT collaboration by engaging PTs on the development of a new national climate change plan.
  o PTs have welcomed the federal government’s renewed interest in this area, providing the federal government supports the approaches already adopted by PTs rather than duplicating or cutting across them.
  o PTs generally recognize that the federal government could add value in areas that complement existing PT action such as product standards, public engagement, funding climate-resilient infrastructure, and enhancing adaptation efforts.
A Stronger Tomorrow: Our Five Point Plan recognizes that climate change is arguably one of the greatest long-term challenges facing the planet today. The Provincial Government has therefore committed to:

- Develop greenhouse gas emission targets for large industry
- Develop a new provincial climate change strategy

In a media interview in December 2015, Premier Ball said that Newfoundland and Labrador will actively participate in the development of a national climate change plan.

Analysis:

- The FMM will kick-start a process to develop a national plan rather than approve a plan that has been prepared in advance.
  - The process will include a dialogue on how the national target adopted by the federal government could be translated into domestic action and how the gap to meeting both the 2020 and 2030 targets could be closed.
  - There is no one-size solution to reducing GHGs and provinces and territories have developed their own approaches to reducing GHG emissions. A national plan will need to identify where value can be added through close cooperation and avoid duplication of effort.

- The Federal Government is currently focusing on three elements for FMM and wants to solicit Environment Ministers’ views on these at the meeting on January 28-29:
  - Developing a declaration for adoption by First Ministers
  - Establishing a process for ongoing FPT collaboration
  - Announcing new actions

- Taking each element in turn:
  - The Federal Government would like to release a declaration for the FMM similar in concept and thrust to that adopted by Premiers at the Quebec Climate Summit in April 2015 (copy attached). The Quebec Declaration focuses, amongst other things, on the importance of tackling climate change, the important role that PTs play given their jurisdictions and powers, and the range of instruments at jurisdictions disposal to support the transition to a lower carbon economy, which may include carbon pricing.

- The Federal Government would like to establish a process for ongoing cooperation on climate change and a mechanism to keep First Ministers engaged on an ongoing basis.
In addition to the agenda items outlined above, Environment Canada is planning a discussion on carbon pricing at the meeting. They have recently introduced the concept of creating a "national approach to carbon pricing" but it is not clear what they mean by this. PTs have indicated that the federal government should allow them to continue to implement their own approaches to reducing GHGs without interference or duplication from the federal government.

Proposed NL position: Consistent with previous statements, NL confirms that it sees the value of putting a price on carbon from a conceptual perspective. However, NL is still considering its approach and has not taken a policy position. NL supports allowing each jurisdiction to determine its own policies and measures in light of its own circumstances. NL does not believe that the federal government should impose a one-size fits all approach across Canada.

There will be a short press conference at the end of the Ministerial Meeting. The federal government also intends to issue a factual summary of what Ministers discussed to the media.

Following the Ministerial Meeting, the Federal Government is planning to submit Canada’s Biennial Report to the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The submission of reports of this nature is a routine requirement of Parties to the UNFCCC. The report, which was due on January 1, outlines action Canada has taken to reduce GHG emissions and the gap that remains to meeting its target. This is likely to generate media interest in what additional policies and measures Canada intends to adopt to close this gap. NL officials have reviewed the report and have no concerns with its content from NL’s perspective.
Action Being Taken:
• Minister Trimper will represent Newfoundland and Labrador at the Ministerial meeting.

Prepared/approved by: J. Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

January 27, 2016

Cabinet Secretariat Comment:
• The Communications Branch advises that communications officials in ENVC plan to issue a media advisory noting the minister’s participation in these meetings. The department is also actively exploring opportunities for their minister to proactively highlight government’s approach to climate change. Possible opportunities include offering media an interview with the minister and issuing a news release following the FPT meetings in Ottawa. The Branch supports this approach.

• IGA has no concerns.
Title: GHG Emissions – Electricity Generation in Isolated Communities

Issue: To provide an overview of GHG emissions from electricity generation in isolated communities in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Background and Current Status:
- Fuel consumption for electricity generating stations is provided annually by NL Hydro to the provincial government pursuant to regulations under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA).

- Using these data, GHG emission estimates are provided below for 20 isolated community generating locations in the province, excluding back-up generators, the L’Anse au Loup block, and Natuashish (Natuashish is located on federal lands outside the purview of the EPA). This includes six communities on the Island of Newfoundland, nine communities in southern Labrador (from Mary’s Harbour to Paradise River) and five communities in northern Labrador (from Rigolet to Nain).

- GHG emissions associated with these 20 locations are estimated at 41,300 tonnes per year (all data rounded). This includes 6,000 tonnes of GHG emissions for the communities in Newfoundland, 18,100 tonnes in southern Labrador and 17,200 tonnes in northern Labrador. Natuashish can be roughly estimated at a further 5,000-6,000 tonnes of GHG emissions. A community level list is attached as Annex A.

- These annual emissions (41,300 tonnes), in total, are approximately the equivalent of two weeks’ worth of GHG emissions from either the Holyrood Generating Facility, Come by Chance oil refinery, or IOC (each of these facilities has annual emissions currently in the range of 1.0 million tonnes of GHG emission annually). It is also the equivalent of taking approximately 8,000 cars of the road per year.

Prepared/approved by: G. Crane/J.Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial Approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

February 2, 2016
Annex A - GHG Emissions by Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Island of Newfoundland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramea</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Brendan’s</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bay Islands</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francois</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey River</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCallum</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Labrador</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottetown</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary’s Harbour</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartwright</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>3,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Hope Simpson</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>2,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lewis</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Tickle</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William’s Harbour</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Bay</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise River</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Labrador</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nain</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>6,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopedale</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>4,050</td>
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<tr>
<td>Makkovik</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>3,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rigolet</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postville</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title: Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change on January 28-29, 2016

Issue: Outcome of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial (FPT) Ministerial Discussions on Climate Change and Next Steps for NL.

Background:
- FPT Ministers of the Environment met in Ottawa on January 28-29, 2016 to discuss climate change in preparation for the forthcoming First Ministers’ Meeting (FMM). The goal was to develop deliverables for First Ministers’ consideration and begin work on a national climate change plan.
  - The Prime Minister committed to convening First Ministers within 90 days of the international climate change negotiations in December to discuss climate change. The FMM is scheduled for March 3 in Vancouver.
  - The federal government has committed to developing a national climate change plan in consultation with provinces and territories.  

- In December, the federal government said that it regarded the 2030 GHG target that the previous federal government had set as a minimum level of ambition, leaving the door open to revise it upwards.
- But, as analysis presented to Ministers demonstrated, Canada is not on track to meet its 2030 target and the gap is considerable. Latest projections indicate that, without further action, GHGs emissions will be nine per cent above 2005 levels (as opposed to 30 per cent below).

- At their meeting, FPT Ministers agreed to:
  - Continue work on a climate change declaration for First Ministers – it is taking shape but further refinement is needed before it is passed on to IGA colleagues.
  - Seek endorsement for a process that would develop a national climate change plan that First Ministers would approve within six months of March 3. The plan would have clear timelines and deliverables, focus on priority areas, and be developed with the effective engagement of indigenous groups, businesses and environmental groups.
  - Develop new actions for FMM to announce.
Analysis:

- The atmosphere at the ministerial meeting was constructive. All jurisdictions supported accelerating action to address climate change. There was a high degree of consensus on the broad principles, though priorities differed.
- Ministers discussed the draft declaration that is being developed for adoption by First Ministers. The draft, which QC is holding the pen on, is similar in scope and thrust to the Declaration adopted by Premiers at the Quebec Climate Summit in April 2015. At the invitation of the federal government, QC agreed to produce a new version in response to Ministers’ comments. These included:
  - All jurisdictions supported strong language on the meaningful engagement of indigenous people.
- While Ministers discussed the process for advancing work on a national plan, they did not finalize which issues should be prioritized. This will need to be pinned down as soon as possible in the coming weeks.
- The federal government reiterated its intention to announce new actions at FMM and invited PTs to contribute ideas. Minister McKenna said that new federal funding would be forthcoming for infrastructure projects and intimated that there would also be federal support for energy efficiency retrofits.

- Since the federal election, the federal government has emphasized its support for PT action on climate change, acknowledging that a one-size-fits-all approach is not appropriate given different local circumstances. This is very important to PTs who are eager to ensure that the federal government does not undermine or duplicate existing or planned measures. However, the federal government is increasingly talking about the development of a pan-Canadian framework, especially on carbon pricing. It is unclear what this means in practice. In theory, it could range from identifying key principles and approaches for consideration by PTs, to imposing a top-down approach if bottom-up action is not forthcoming.

**Action Being Taken:**
- CCEE will continue to work with other FPT governments on the deliverables for FMM, in consultation with IGA.

- CCEE will follow up with BC and AB on their offer to provide insights into the lessons they have learnt, and liaise with the Atlantic Provinces about a proposed ministerial meeting in spring.

- To advance action in NL, CCEE will:
  - Release a new guide in February targeted at the construction industry and municipalities on how to build energy efficient new homes and small buildings, and deliver training on it to industry and municipal staff.
Complete and launch “version two” of the award-winning Turn Back The Tide website that provides a “one-stop shop” for authoritative information and advice on actions citizens can take to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHGs. The site has dedicated portals for individuals, business and communities. It has been designed to be accessible and inviting, and will feature a new interactive tool specifically designed for Newfoundlanders and Labradorians.

Complete and report on the findings of a two-year pilot project on how best to get households to conserve energy in spring 2016.

Identify how best to further improve resilience to climate impacts following the completion of an intensive engagement process with key internal and external stakeholders in spring 2016.

Drafted/Approved by: J. Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial Approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

February 2, 2016

Cabinet Secretariat Comment:

- The Communications Branch recommends that CCEE explore opportunities where the Minister can communicate a focused path forward that ties together the actions of Government. These include the plan to consult with industry, stakeholder groups, and the general public on the development of a new climate change strategy, the release of a new guide, as well as the launch of a new website, and release of the findings of a two-year pilot project. Such opportunities include speaking engagements and the introduction of legislation to reduce the GHG emissions of large industry. To support these activities, key messages should also be developed and shared with the Premier’s Office.

- The Communications Branch also notes that consultations plans will be required for CCEE’s public engagement activities. Engagement activities will also have to be balanced against planned activities under the Government Renewal Initiative.

- IGA has no concerns.
Meeting Note
Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat
Council of the Federation Conference Call
Thursday, February 18, 2016
2:00 - 3:00 p.m. (NL Time)

DIAL-IN NUMBER: ********
CONFERENCE ID: ******** followed by the # sign

Participants: All Premiers, with the exception of NU Premier Peter Taptuna, are expected to participate in the conference call. See Annex 1 for list of participants. Sean Dutton, DM and Paul Scott, ADM with IGAS will be available to assist during the call.

Purpose:
- You will chair a conference call of Canada's Premiers to discuss (i) the Council of the Federation's (COF) Work Plan Reports; (ii) priorities for the March 3, 2016 First Ministers' Meeting (FMM) to take place in Vancouver, BC; and, (iii) respectively. An annotated agenda for this call is attached in Annex 2. Draft agendas for the COF winter meeting and the FMM are attached at Annex 3 and Annex 4 respectively.

Background:
- Canada's Premiers last met in person on November 23, 2015 prior to the first FMM in Ottawa. Premiers last held a conference call on January 20, 2016 at which time they agreed to schedule a further call on February 18, to focus primarily on various COF work plan items. Since that time, the status of many work plan items remains ongoing.
- The agenda for the call has been broadened beyond the COF work plan to include discussion on the March 3 FMM, as well as which reports to Premiers. NWT Premier Bob McLeod will lead discussion of Premiers on this latter item.
- Premiers will also have an opportunity to discuss the additional meeting and supper the Prime Minister has called with First Nations, Inuit and Metis leaders on March 2 in Vancouver. With respect to the winter COF meeting, an early afternoon meeting of Premiers (12:30 pm - 2:15 pm on March 2) is a possibility, as is a further conference call before the Vancouver FMM.

Possible Opening Remarks:
- Welcome and thank you for making yourselves available to participate in this call today.
- I am delighted to speak with you all and to continue Newfoundland and Labrador's term as Chair of the Council of the Federation.
- On the last Premiers' call held on January 20, it was agreed that we would meet again by teleconference to discuss the status of the COF work plan.
- Our agenda also includes discussion on the March 3 First Ministers' Meeting, as well as
Within these topics, I would also like to invite your views on the Prime Minister's invitation to meet with select indigenous leaders on March 2 and the timing of our COF winter meeting.

Before we move forward with the first item for discussion, might I ask if the agenda is agreeable or if there is any other business you would like discuss today?

Agenda item #1: COF Work Plan

Various ministerial fora and working groups are currently involved in work areas directed by COF, including energy, and implement of the Canadian Energy Strategy (MB).

Three items are proposed for detailed discussion during the February 18 call, including:

- (i) and,
- (ii) implementation of the Canadian Energy Strategy (MB).
- (iii) implementation of the Canadian Energy Strategy (MB).

As Chair of the call, you may also wish to provide a high level summary of the status of other COF work plan items, expected to be tabled with Premiers as soon as they are completed prior to the summer COF meeting in YK.

Analysis:
...
Canadian Energy Strategy (CES) Implementation (MB)

- The CES was released by Premiers during the summer COF meeting in July 2015 in St. John’s. Energy Ministers, led by NL, AB, MB and NB, continue to implement the CES in four priority areas – Technology and Innovation, Energy Efficiency, Delivering Energy to People and Climate Change and Transition to a Lower Carbon Economy. Energy officials are expected to report on progress by May 31, 2016. An update will be provided by MB Premier Greg Selinger during this call and Premiers will consider the report at the summer COF meeting in July.

- PT Energy Ministers met in Ottawa on February 10-11, 2016, to discuss parameters of federal government involvement in CES implementation, including identification of CES goals and actions for joint FPT action. PT energy and intergovernmental officials are not proposing re-opening the strategy to facilitate federal participation. The following proposed parameters would define federal government involvement in CES implementation:
  - As Canada’s Premiers have approved the CES, engagement with the federal government on any specific action areas of CES implementation is not intended to re-open the Strategy for Federal inputs or edits.
  - The CES is a PT strategy and its implementation process shall remain under PT leadership. The federal role will be as a collaborator on specific action items under CES implementation, not as a co-chair in the process.
  - Federal government officials will be invited to contribute to PTs work on specific actions as agreed to by all PTs.
  - The CES progress report to Canada’s Premiers in 2016 will remain a PT document reporting on progress made on the four priority items Premiers identified in 2015.
(3) Canadian Energy Strategy: Our last work plan update relates to the status of ongoing implementation of the Canadian Energy Strategy, which I anticipate will come up at the FMM during the climate change and economic discussions. Premier Selinger, could you update us on progress?

Agenda item #2: Priorities for the March 3, 2016 First Ministers’ Meeting

Analysis:

- On February 12, 2016, the Prime Minister wrote to all Premiers inviting them to participate in an FMM in Vancouver, BC.

- On the margins of the FMM, the GLOBE 2016 Leadership Summit and Innovation Exposition will be taking place in Vancouver on March 2-4. The event hosts business, policy, and civil society leaders and focuses on addressing global challenges (such as climate change) with business and technology solutions. The Prime Minister will be giving the keynote address to the Summit at 9:00 am on March 2, and BC Premier Clark will deliver opening remarks.

- You are scheduled to arrive in Vancouver Airport at 10:10 am on March 2. Some Premiers will have arrived on March 1, while Premiers Notley and Taptuna are also expected to arrive on the morning of March 2. Premier McNeil is expected to arrive later that day.

- BC has proposed an early lunch for available Premiers at the Vancouver Aquarium from 11:00 am to 12:30 pm on March 2, where sustainable seafood would be served. The event would involve Aboriginal representatives and other stakeholders.

- There is opportunity for a COF meeting from 12:30 pm to 2:15 pm at the Pan-Pacific Hotel, to discuss the afternoon session (see below), as well as PT priorities for the FMM, followed by a media scrum by you as COF Chair. A draft agenda for the COF winter meeting has been circulated and includes discussion on climate change and economic issues in lead up to the FMM, as well as matters relating to aboriginal engagement and internal trade (see Annex 3).

- The Prime Minister has called a meeting of First Ministers with First Nations, Inuit, and Metis leaders between 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm on March 2, 2016 at the Vancouver Convention Centre-West Building, on climate change and potentially other issues. This includes the Assembly of First Nations (which represents the Sheshatshiu Innu, Mushuau Innu and Miawpukek First Nations in NL), the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (which represents the Nunatsiavut Government), and the Métis National Council, but not either the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (which represents NunatuKavut Community Council and Qalipu Mi’Kmaq First Nation) or the Native Women's Association of Canada.

- It is to be followed by a private, social supper for First Ministers and Aboriginal leaders at Vij’s Restaurant.

- The FMM is to be held at Vancouver Convention Centre – West Building on March 3, beginning at 8:00 am with a private breakfast for First Ministers. It is anticipated that
officials would join the meeting at 9:00 am and the meeting would conclude at 1:00 pm, followed by a news conference at 1:30 pm.

- A draft agenda for the FMM has been circulated by the federal government to PTs for consideration (see Annex 4). During the previous COF teleconference on January 20, 2016, Premiers agreed that, in addition to climate change, the FMM should focus on

  - Federal officials have indicated that communiqués and outcomes documents will be released from the FMM and have proposed a face-to-face meeting of deputy ministers of intergovernmental affairs on February 19 to discuss FMM planning in more detail.

  - FPT environment ministers met in Ottawa on January 29 to discuss: (1) principles on which to develop a climate change declaration for release at the FMM that is consistent with the April 2015 declaration from the Québec Summit on Climate Change endorsed by all premiers; and, (2) a FPT process through which a national climate change framework may be finalized.

  - The federal government has proposed a draft Action Plan, establishing four working groups - in the areas of: clean technology, innovation and jobs; carbon pricing; specific mitigation opportunities; and, adaptation and climate resilience - to complete reports with options and recommendations, including policies and measures to grow economic opportunities and meet or exceed Canada's 2030 target while strengthening climate resilience. The reports would be made public and submitted to First Ministers in September 2016.

  - The Premiers of MB, ON and QC are to also participate in a Premiers' Armchair Dialogue at GLOBE 2016 at 5:30 pm on March 3. There have been reports that other Premiers may be invited by conference organizers to participate in GLOBE 2016.

  - Premiers may wish to arrange a further teleconference to discuss FMM strategy for February 29, before Premiers depart for Vancouver.
Potential Speaking Points:

- **FMM Strategic Priorities:** I would like to open discussion on the March 3 First Ministers' Meeting and to seek your input on our strategic priorities for this meeting.

- On January 20, Premiers discussed the importance ensuring an economic theme was added to FMM agenda to balance the focus on climate change being proposed by the federal government. This has been agreed.

- Much of Canada's economy is under incredible strain at the moment and I can say that the pressures being faced in my province are without parallel in modern times. Having access to increased and flexible federal funding to support the construction and maintenance of key infrastructure is integral to our economic development.

- With respect to the meeting's focus on climate change, I understand federal and provincial/territorial environment Ministers have been working on a declaration for

- In NL, we are taking measures to improve resilience to the impacts of climate change. We also recognize that we must also take part in tackling the cause of climate change.

- We have committed to working with large-scale industry to develop emissions reduction targets, as well as develop a new climate change strategy for the province.

- While there is no one-size-fits-all solution, we are pleased to continue to engage the federal government, other provinces and territories, and large industry to determine the most appropriate way to reduce GHG emissions, given our unique circumstances.

- Can I ask Premiers for their views on these matters?

- **Meeting with Indigenous Leaders:** You will all also know the Prime Minister has invited Premiers to meet with select indigenous leaders during the afternoon of March 2 to discuss issues, including climate change.

- While these discussions are important, it appears the Prime Minister is only inviting three indigenous leaders representing First Nations, Inuit, and the Metis.

- Premiers, whether as a part of their annual summer meeting with National Aboriginal Organizations or as a part of our collaborations with the Aboriginal Affairs Working Group, have also involved the leaders from the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples and the Native Women's Association of Canada.

- Can I ask other Premiers to offer their views on this?
• Winter COF Meeting: While I have a prior commitment in Corner Brook, NL on the evening of March 1, I am prepared to fly out very early the next morning so I can be in Vancouver mid-morning. This would allow Premiers to have an early afternoon meeting between 12:30 pm and 2:15 pm to discuss our positioning for both the meeting with indigenous leaders in the afternoon and the FMM the next day.

• As required, Premiers could also supplement this time with a further teleconference on February 29 to further engage on the strategic priorities for the FMM as further details are finalized with the federal government.

• I'd like to invite Premiers to comment on the planning for our COF winter meeting, and the draft agenda that has been circulated.

Agenda Item #3: 

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Analysis:

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## Annex 1

**Premiers' Attendance for February 18, 2016**

| PT  |  
|-----|------------------|
| NL  | Chair Dwight Ball |
| ON  | Kathleen Wynne |
| QC  | Philippe Couillard |
| NS  | Stephen McNeil |
| NB  | Brian Gallant |
| MB  | Greg Selinger |
| BC  | Christy Clark |
| PE  | Wade MacLauchlan |
| SK  | Brad Wall |
| AB  | Rachel Notley |
| NT  | Bob McLeod |
| YK  | Darrell Pasloski |
| NU  | Letia Obed, Assistant Deputy Minister, Intergovernmental Affairs |
Annex 2

CANADA'S PREMIERS

CONFERENCE CALL OF CANADA'S PREMIERS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2016

2:00 – 3:00 PM (NFLD. TIME)

DIAL-IN NUMBER: [redacted]
CONFERENCE ID: [redacted] followed by the # sign

AGENDA

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<tr>
<th>Agenda Item</th>
<th>Anticipated Discussion / Direction Sought</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Opening Remarks by Premier Ball</td>
<td>• COF chair to provide a brief update noting that work is underway in an array of ministerial forums and COF working groups (energy, [redacted]) Resulting reports will be circulated before the COF summer meeting in Whitehorse so Premiers can discuss them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Council of the Federation Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>• [redacted]</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Canadian Energy Strategy Implementation (MB)</td>
<td>• Premier Selinger to provide an update on CES implementation work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Priorities for the March 3 First Ministers' Meeting (All)**

   • Discussion of strategic priorities for the First Ministers' Meeting.
   • Confirmation of desire for COF meeting prior to First Ministers' Meeting.

4. **[Redacted]**
CANADA'S PREMIERS

WINTER MEETING OF CANADA'S PREMIERS

Oceanview Suite 4, Gallery Level, Pan Pacific Hotel
Vancouver, BC
DRAFT AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 2016

12:30 – 12:35 pm  Media photo op
12:35 – 2:00 pm    Preparing for the First Ministers' Meeting (FMM)
                   • Climate Change
                   • Economic Issues
2:00 – 2:15 pm    Other Issues
                   • Aboriginal Engagement
                   • Internal Trade
2:15 pm           Meeting Adjourns
2:30 – 2:45 pm    Media Availability by the Chair
Annex 4
FIRST MINISTERS’ MEETING
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
DRAFT AGENDA
THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 2016

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Private breakfast

9:00 - 11:00 a.m.
Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change

Proposed format:
- Discussion on the Vancouver Declaration, building on the Quebec declaration on climate change released in April 2015.

11:00 - 11:15 a.m. Break

11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

12:45 - 1:00 p.m. Next steps and concluding remarks

1:30 p.m. First Ministers' press conference
Title: First Ministers’ Meeting (FMM)

Issue: An update on current planning for the FMM.

Background and Current Status:
- The Prime Minister has committed to an FMM focused on climate change within 90 days of the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21), which was held in Paris in December 2015.

Analysis:
- The Prime Minister is expected to speak at Globe 2016, an international leadership summit on sustainable business that takes place on March 2 in Vancouver. This suggests it is less likely the Prime Minister will attend the opening of the Special Winter Olympics in Corner Brook on March 1.
- The Prime Minister proposed to host a private dinner with Premiers on the evening of March 2 in Vancouver (specific location to be confirmed). This would likely not conflict with the proposal to hold the COF Winter Meeting on the afternoon of March 2 at the Pan-Pacific Hotel.
- The FMM would begin the morning of March 3, likely at the Vancouver Convention Centre.

- Federal-Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Ministers of the Environment met on January 29, 2016 in Ottawa to discuss climate change, including a potential declaration for the FMM, building on the April 2015 Quebec Climate Change Declaration endorsed by all Premiers.
Action Being Taken:
- IGAS will work with OCCEE to assess the January 29 FPT Ministers of the Environment meeting outcomes and their implications on FMM preparation.
- A COF conference call is being scheduled, proposed for February 18, 2016 at 2pm N.S.T. While this call is to focus on the COF work plan, it also presents an opportunity for Premiers to discuss FMM objectives.
- IGAS will engage with other PTs and provincial departments in the development of a draft common position/key messages for the economic discussion at the FMM, for consideration at the COF Winter Meeting.

Prepared/approved by: S. Dutton
Reviewed by: M. Collins/E. Day, Cabinet Secretariat

February 2, 2016

Cabinet Secretariat Comment:
- The Communications Branch, AES, BTCRD, ENVC, LAAO, NR and TW have reviewed this note and do not have any concerns.
- OCCEE has prepared a note on the outcomes of the FPT Ministers of the Environment climate change meeting on January 29, 2016 in Ottawa (BN-2016-00122 refers).
Title: Memorandum of Understanding on Climate Change and Energy Collaboration

Issue: Canada, the United States (US) and Mexico have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for consultation and cooperation on climate change and energy.

Background and Current Status:
- In December 2014, Canada, Mexico, and the US signed an MOU Concerning Cooperation on Energy Information to support and facilitate information sharing among the parties on North American energy assets and infrastructure, energy policies, regulations, workforce issues, innovation, practices to promote energy-efficient goods and services, and sustainable technologies. Activities under this MOU focused on:
  - Comparing, validating, and improving respective energy import and export data;
  - Sharing publicly available information related to energy infrastructure;
  - Exchanging views and information on projections of cross-border energy flows; and
  - Harmonizing terminology, concepts and definitions of energy products.

- On February 12, 2016, Canada’s Minister of Natural Resources, Jim Carr, Mexico’s Secretary of Energy, Pedro Joaquín Coldwell and the US’s Secretary of Energy, Dr. Ernest Moniz, held a North American Energy Ministers Meeting during which they signed an MOU (attached) which builds upon and expands the 2014 MOU to also include information sharing and collaboration on matters related to climate change. The 2016 MOU Concerning Climate Change and Energy Collaboration includes six specific areas for cooperation on climate change, energy and innovation, namely:
  - Sharing experience and knowledge in the development of reliable, resilient and low-carbon electricity grids;
  - Modeling, deploying and accelerating innovation of clean energy technologies, including renewables;
  - Exchanging information to improve energy efficiency for equipment, appliances, industries and buildings, including energy management systems;
  - Exchanging information and promoting joint action to advance the deployment of carbon capture, use and storage;
  - Identifying trilateral activities to further climate change adaptation and resilience; and,
  - Sharing best practices and seeking methods to reduce emissions from the oil and gas sector, including methane and black carbon.

- As part of the initiative, the Parties have developed the North American Cooperation on Energy Information (NACEI) website, at www.nacei.org/en/, to house publicly available information under the MOU. The NACEI site includes energy trade data between the three countries, detailed maps of energy infrastructure and reports on projections and outlooks for energy trade in North America.

- The MOU is not legally-binding and places no legal obligations on the Parties. It is intended to replace the 2014 MOU, further facilitate information sharing and complement each
Parties' respective programs and activities as well as broader climate change issues and priorities. Engagement between the Parties under the MOU is envisaged to include in-person and electronic consultations and meetings, technical events, workshops, conferences, and exchanges of personnel, survey results, and reports, and may include engagement with academia and the private sector to promote business-to-business and regulator-to-regulator cooperation across jurisdictions.

- Any Party may discontinue participation in the MOU by providing written notice, and the withdrawal of any two Parties effectively terminates the MOU.

- While Parties to the MOU Concerning Climate Change and Energy Collaboration agree to provide annual information on their respective clean energy research and development activities, the MOU explicitly states that it is intended to facilitate the sharing of information and data that are publicly available, and does not cover any information considered confidential, strategic, or sensitive for national security and sovereignty reasons.

- In the MOU, Parties agree to provide a joint report documenting progress in each of the six areas of focus noted above not later than 90 days after signing the MOU. As a result, a joint Canada-US-Mexico report on climate change, energy and innovation is expected in mid-May 2016.

Analysis:

- Climate change, natural resources and energy are areas of shared federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) jurisdiction in Canada. The six areas of focus under the MOU hold significant potential for provincial-territorial involvement and input. At this time, it is unclear if PTs will be engaged by the federal government in activities of the Parties under this MOU.

- There is complementarity between the areas of focus included in the Canadian Energy Strategy (CES) adopted by Premiers at the July 2015 Council of the Federation meeting in St. John’s, and those outlined in the MOU. For example, the CES commits to enhancing energy information and awareness; accelerating the development and deployment of energy research and technologies that advance more efficient production, transmission and use of clean and conventional energy sources, and supporting uptake of energy efficiency improvements in sectors such as transportation, buildings, and appliances.

- A meeting of First Ministers is scheduled for March 3, 2016 in Vancouver and climate change is a key issue on the agenda. While the discussions will focus on what additional action Canada needs to take to meet its 2030 GHG reduction target, the broader international context will be of interest, as one of the key challenges is maintaining the competitiveness of trade-exposed industries and avoiding carbon leakage (i.e. when companies relocate to jurisdictions without carbon constraints from jurisdictions with such constraints).

- A federal budget is expected to be delivered after the March 3 First Ministers Meeting. During the federal election, the Liberal party of Canada committed to providing targeted funding for PTs to advance action on climate change (such as a $2 billion Low Carbon Trust
and a $6 billion Canadian Infrastructure Bank fund). Funding to support climate change adaptation is also anticipated.

Action Being Taken:
• CCEE will monitor developments associated with the MOU Concerning Climate Change and Energy Collaboration and provide updates as appropriate.

Prepared/approved by: S. St Pierre/J. Janes
Reviewed by: W. Parsons/K. Quinlan, Cabinet Secretariat
Ministerial Approval: Received from Honourable Perry Trimper

March 1, 2016

Cabinet Secretariat Comment:
• IGA notes that, while some aspects of climate change (e.g. natural resources and energy) are under shared jurisdiction between Canada and NL, there are some matters that lie exclusively with the provinces; and therefore

• The federal budget has now been scheduled for March 22.
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AMONG
THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA
AND
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES
CONCERNING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY COLLABORATION

The Department of Energy of the United States of America, the Department of Natural Resources of Canada and the Ministry of Energy of the United Mexican States, hereinafter referred to as the "Participants",

HAVING signed a Memorandum of Understanding among the Department of Energy of the United States of America and the Department of Natural Resources of Canada and the Ministry of Energy of the United Mexican States Concerning Cooperation on Energy Information, signed at Washington, D.C. on 15 December, 2014 (the "2014 MOU");

SEEKING to expand cooperation to include climate change and energy collaboration activities;

NOTING the longstanding and productive integration of energy markets across North America;

RECALLING previous initiatives to promote energy regional cooperation and integration, such as the North American Energy Working Group, the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America in 2005, and the Agreement among the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Mexican States for Cooperation in Energy Science and Technology, done at Victoria, British Columbia on 23 July, 2007, among other joint efforts;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the results of the last North American Leaders' Summit, held in Toluca, Mexico in February 2014, where energy was emphasized as a trilateral priority, as well as the results of trilateral meetings held in Mérida, Mexico in May 2015, where emphasis was placed on the Participants' respective internal institutional arrangements and the ongoing bilateral and multilateral efforts of their three countries to combat climate change;

CONSIDERING that close economic integration, geographic proximity, energy potential, infrastructure, and common perspectives support their strong collaboration on matters of energy information transparency and the shift toward a low-carbon energy future;

NOTING that fundamental shifts in North American and global energy production and consumption are occurring;

RECOGNIZING the importance of coordinating existing trilateral energy collaboration;
RECOGNIZING that by acting together, they may improve the information on North American energy flows, as well as support the implementation of clean energy and climate change goals of each of the Participants;

GUIDED by a mutual commitment to collect, analyze, and disseminate accurate and timely energy information and to promote common strategies on energy efficiency, innovation, clean technologies— including renewable energy—, climate change adaptation and resilience, and responsible resource development; and

SHARING an interest in expanding their climate change and energy collaboration;

Have reached the following understanding:

1. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) creates a framework for consultation and cooperation on:

1. sharing publicly available energy information among the Participants, with the purpose of setting the stage for dialogue, comparisons, and deliverables on each of the Participants’ energy outlooks and information; and

2. addressing climate change associated with energy production, transmission, and use, in furtherance of the commitments made under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, while also collaborating in bilateral activities and through complementary mechanisms like the Major Economies Forum, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Clean Energy Ministerial, and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas;

3. accelerating widespread clean energy innovation as an indispensable part of an effective, long-term global response to our shared climate challenge, and as a critical component for energy security.

2. SCOPE OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES

This MOU covers information, data, maps, and statistics that are publicly available, as detailed in subparagraph 3.1, and excludes any information considered confidential, strategic, or sensitive for national security and sovereignty reasons. This MOU also covers areas of cooperation on climate change and energy as detailed in subparagraph 3.2.

3. PLANNED AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Participants understand that cooperative activities under this MOU, in subject areas within each Participant’s respective purview, are intended to include:

3.1 Energy Information

1. systematically comparing respective import and export information on energy flows to validate publicly available data and improve data quality;
2. sharing publicly accessible geospatial information relating to utility infrastructure, such as pipelines, transmission lines, power plants (fossil, nuclear, and renewable), refineries, and oil and natural gas wells;

3. exchanging views and projections for cross-border flows of natural gas, electricity, crude oil, and refined products; and

4. developing a cross reference for terminology commonly used in the energy sector with a view toward harmonization of terms, concepts, and definitions for energy products and flows, or understanding their differences.

3.2 Collaboration on Climate Change, Energy, and Innovation

1. sharing experiences and knowledge in the development of reliable, resilient, and low-carbon electricity grids;

2. modeling, deploying and accelerating innovation in clean energy technologies, including renewables;

3. exchanging information in order to improve energy efficiency for equipment, appliances, industries, and buildings, including energy management systems;

4. exchanging information and promoting joint action to advance the deployment of carbon capture, use, and storage;

5. identifying potential trilateral activities to further climate change adaptation and resilience;

6. sharing best practices and seeking methods to reduce emissions from the oil and gas sector, including methane and black carbon; and

7. other areas that the Participants may jointly decide upon in writing.

4. FORMS OF COOPERATION

1. The Participants understand that cooperative activities may include consultations in person and electronically, technical events, meetings, workshops, conferences, and exchanges of personnel, survey results, and reports.

2. Cooperative activities under this MOU are intended to complement the Participants' respective programs in order to make effective use of resources and capabilities across governments, and should be informed by activities and actions of the bilateral and multilateral efforts on broader climate change issues of the Participants' respective countries.

3. Wherever possible, activities under this MOU may seek to encourage engagement with academia and the private sector, and to promote business-to-business and regulator-to-regulator cooperation.
4. Through Mission Innovation, the Participants have agreed to provide, on an annual basis, transparent, easily-accessible information on their respective clean energy research and development.

5. FINANCING

Unless the Participants decide otherwise in writing in a separate document, each Participant intends to pay the costs it incurs in conducting activities under the MOU.

6. VISITS AND COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

1. Each Participant intends to assist the other Participants' personnel with the host country's applicable entry and exit procedures, in coordination with responsible national authorities, where necessary.

2. The Participants understand that the personnel they each assign to participate in the cooperation activities are to remain employees of, and under the direction and control of, the sending Participant.

7. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. This MOU does not impose any legally binding obligations upon the Participants.

2. Each Participant intends to identify primary points of contact for the application of the two pillars of activities described in paragraph 3 of this MOU, within 45 days of its signature, and inform the other Participants in writing of this designation.

3. The Participants intend to take appropriate action to have their respective primary points of contact provide a joint report, not later than 180 days after the cooperative activities under subparagraph 3.1 of this MOU have commenced, and not later than 90 days after the cooperative activities under subparagraph 3.2 of this MOU have commenced, documenting progress that has been made in each of the areas for cooperation described in paragraph 3. Each progress report may include recommendations for additional collaboration and further plans for periodic reporting.

4. Each Participant may invite additional agencies or organizations to participate in the cooperative activities conducted under this MOU, at its own expense and on such terms as the inviting Participant and invitee may determine.

5. The Participants endeavor to hold a meeting of their respective ministers on an annual basis at a time and venue of their mutual convenience for the purpose of reviewing progress on the activities that have commenced under this MOU, and to decide upon future joint work streams.

6. Cooperation under this MOU is expected to commence upon signature by the Participants.
7. The Participants intend to replace the 2014 MOU with this MOU. Cooperative activities initiated under the 2014 MOU may continue in accordance with the terms of this MOU.

8. The Participants may modify this MOU in writing upon their mutual consent.

9. The Participants may discontinue this MOU at any time by mutual consent in writing. Alternatively, a Participant that wishes to discontinue its participation in the activities under this MOU may do so by endeavoring to provide at least 60 days advance notice in writing to the other Participants. The withdrawal of any two Participants operates to discontinue this MOU.

Signed in triplicate at Winnipeg on this 12th day of February, 2016, in the English, French, and Spanish languages.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(name and position)

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA:

(name and position)

FOR THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES:

(name and position)