



Treasury Board of Canada  
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Canada

# Greening Federal Government Operations: An Overview

'Cool Tools for a Warming World' Symposium

University of British Columbia

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# Canada's renewed commitment to fighting climate change

## **Platform Commitment**

*"The Government of Canada is the country's largest employer, procurer of goods and services, and landlord. By ensuring that the federal government dramatically increases its use of clean technologies in energy, buildings, and procurement, **we will help create domestic demand for clean technology firms, support Canadian entrepreneurs, and lead by example.** [The Government of Canada ] will be a 'test-bed' for emerging technologies, will add electric vehicle charging facilities at federal parking lots, and will rapidly add electric vehicles to the federal fleet."*

## Ministerial Mandate Letters

### Public Services and Procurement Canada

- *"...modernize procurement practices...including green and social procurement. "*

### Environment and Climate Change Canada

- *" ...in partnership with provinces and territories, establish national emissions-reduction targets... "*

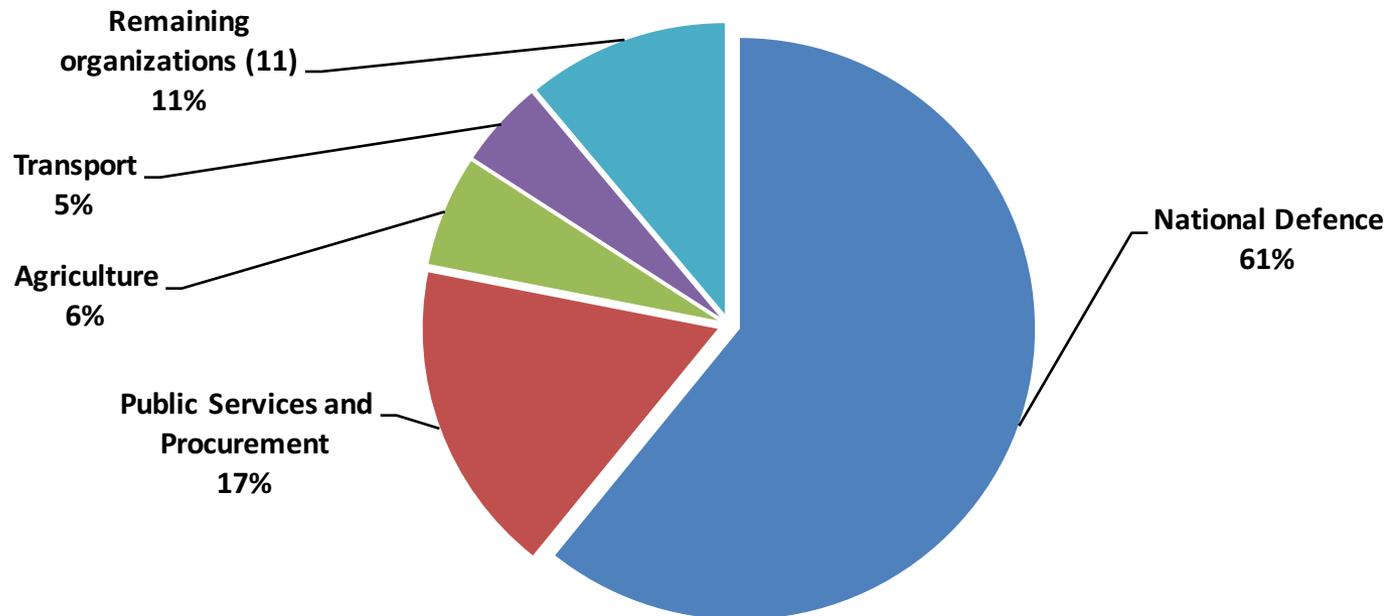
### Natural Resources Canada

- *"...encourage energy conservation; and bring cleaner, renewable energy onto a smarter electricity grid..."*

# The Government of Canada's GHG emissions



## Distribution of emissions by federal department



# Budget 2016 – Major investments in public infrastructure

Economy-wide  
**\$120B**

- Infrastructure spending to be rolled out over the next 10 years
- Focused on public transit, social, and green infrastructure

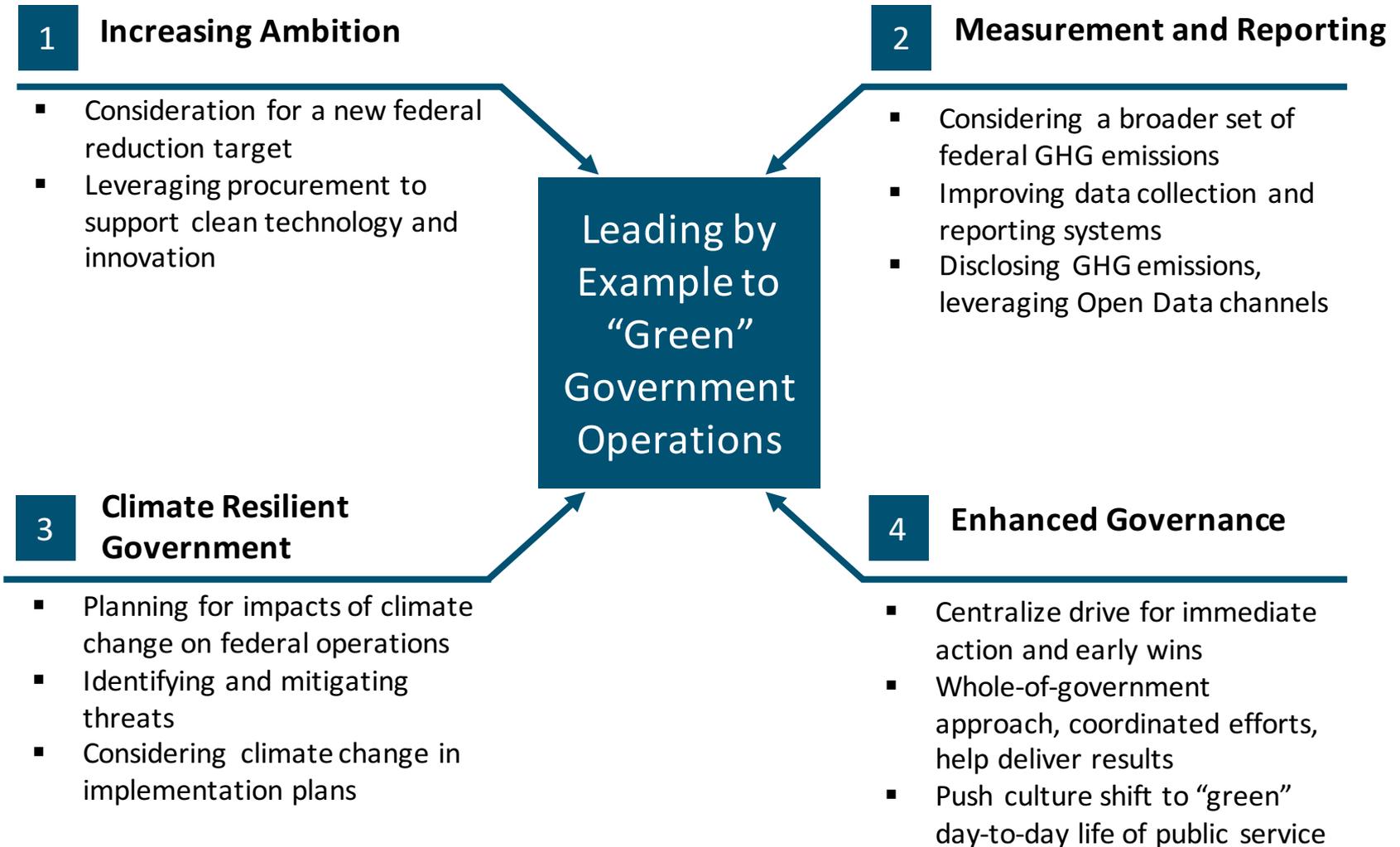
Federal infrastructure  
**\$3.4B**

- \$3.4B in new funding over the next five years
- Maintain, upgrade, as well as green federal infrastructure assets

## Reducing the Carbon Footprint of Federal Buildings

- Public Services and Procurement Canada manages six heating and cooling plants that provide services to 85 buildings in the National Capital Region.
- These plants currently generate an average of 117 kilotons of GHG emissions annually and are in need of major recapitalization.
- With investments made through Budget 2016, the Government will recalibrate these plants by implementing more efficient technologies, which will both reduce long-term costs and GHG emissions—the latter by more than 45 per cent going forward.

# Renewed leadership and focus



# 1. Increasing Ambition

2005	1,388 kt/CO <sub>2</sub>	2015	1,172 kt/CO <sub>2</sub>	2030	760 kt/CO <sub>2</sub>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Government of Canada's baseline GHG emissions</li><li>Facilities and fleets of 15 departments and agencies</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduction to date: 15%</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Existing draft target: 30% below 2005-06 levels by 2030</li><li>Revised target is 40% below 2005-06 levels by 2030</li></ul>	

## Potential Key Steps to achieving success

- 1 Leverage Budget 2016 investments
- 2 Focus on clean electricity and facility-related emissions
- 3 Continued replacement of older assets with new, more energy-efficient assets

## Supported by

- Modernizing procurement policies and directives to support green procurement
- Electrification of the federal fleet
- Promotion of domestic, clean and innovative technologies

## 2. Measurement and Reporting

### Phased approach

#### Considering a broader set of federal GHG emissions

- Establishing a baseline for more federal departments and agencies
- Measuring indirect GHG emissions (leased facilities, travel, supply chain, etc.)
- Establish robust framework for national safety and security exemptions

#### Improving reporting and disclosure of emissions

- Complete and full disclosure of federal GHG emissions
- Web / systems-based public reporting
- Supporting Open Data / Open Government commitments

# 3. Climate Resilient Government

Identifying potential impacts of climate change on federal assets and services

CLIMATE VULNERABILITIES	FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS	CLIMATE INFORMED DECISION-MAKING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Identifying vulnerabilities and developing mitigation plans</li><li>▪ Protecting federal assets against threat of climate change</li><li>▪ Avoiding disruptions in services and maintaining continuity of Government's programs</li><li>▪ Ensuring program implementation plans are adapted to climate and weather conditions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Exploring climate-related requirements for future federal infrastructure funding</li><li>▪ Identifying how investments will support climate-proofing of assets and services</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Incorporating climate and GHG impacts into the decision-making process where applicable</li></ul>

## 4. Enhancing Governance

### Existing fragmented approach

- Shared accountabilities without a single focal point for greening operations:
  - Environment and Climate Change Canada responsible broader sustainability efforts, but limited involvement in internal operations
  - Public Services and Procurement Canada and the department of Natural Resources have important technical and operational expertise, however they have not always been leveraged

### Renewed approach

- Centralized leadership to renew efforts and support Government-wide results:
  - Mobilize the public service and industry
  - Serve as a key focal point to organize efforts and driving early action and results
  - Coordinate a whole-of-government effort, and establishing accountabilities

# Moving forward



## Innovation

Support, and promote the use of clean and innovative technologies to help develop a clean growth economy

1



## Open Government / Open Data

Enhance data collection, analysis, and disclosure of the Government's GHG emissions

2



## National Defence

Working with the armed forces to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions

3



## NALS Commitments

Establish forward agenda to support enhanced collaboration between Governments

4