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Asia-Pacific Partnership
on Clean Development and Climate

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE MEETING
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STATEMENT BY CANADA

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

As a first order of business, I would like to welcome you to your new role as Chair of the PIC. Your thoughtful and significant contributions to the international climate file in the past have earned you the respect of your colleagues from around the world, and we are very glad you will bring your expertise and experience to the APP. Canada looks forward to working with you to continue building this unique and successful Partnership.

I would also like to express Canada's appreciation to our Australian colleagues for hosting us here in this extraordinary setting. We know from our own experience as the host of the previous PIC that a lot of hard work has

gone into planning and organizing this meeting. We appreciate both your efforts to host us and the warm and famously friendly welcome we've had from our Aussie friends.

Colleagues, the Government of Canada has made a commitment to reduce Canada's domestic emissions 20% from 2006 levels by 2020, and by 60-70% by 2050. Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice has committed to having a full suite of domestic policies announced in advance of the Copenhagen Climate Conference this December. Included in this suite is a regulatory framework that will include stringent performance standards, equivalent to carbon capture and storage, for oil sands production facilities and for all new coal-fired electricity-generation. Canada has also committed to ensuring that 90 percent of all our electricity needs will be provided by non-emitting sources by 2020.

To achieve these national objectives, we will need to employ a broad suite of measures to minimize the emissions associated with energy use, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, and advanced nuclear power generation. We are therefore placing considerable emphasis on developing and deploying clean technologies and efficient processes.

This challenge of developing and deploying clean technologies to achieve an orderly transition to a low carbon economy is one that Canada has in common with all major economies. Addressing climate change in a meaningful way at the global level will require a truly international effort to broadly deploy clean technology at a large scale within the next four decades.

Canada continues to value the Asia Pacific Partnership's unique public-private partnership approach and its focus on practical actions to achieve real world results. Our activities in the Partnership are designed to advance solutions in sectors that we see as having the greatest potential to improve emissions performance across major economies.

For example, in the Buildings and Appliances sector, Canada tabled its first APP project, the "*International Net-Zero Energy Home Coalition/Dialogue*", at the Task Force meeting held in New Delhi this past April. The project's objective is to prepare a technology roadmap to advance Net Zero Energy Buildings and facilitate housing demonstration projects in APP partner countries. We hope this PIC meeting will endorse the project as an APP Flagship project.

I'm pleased to confirm that Canada will, in collaboration with the US public and private sector, host a Net Zero Energy Workshop. We had intended for the workshop to be held in June in Montreal on the margins of the 2009 Canadian Green Building Conference, but factors beyond our control have resulted in a postponement. Nevertheless, the workshop represents a first activity in our Net-Zero Energy Building project that will bring together partner country representatives to discuss the establishment of an international net zero energy home network.

The Net Zero Energy Building project also represents an opportunity for the Building and Appliances Task Force to work jointly with the Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation Task Force to accelerate the identification of optimal solutions and improve conditions for innovation. Joint approaches to projects have been a repeated item of interest at previous PIC and Task Force meetings, and Canada hopes this project will demonstrate how to develop joint approaches.

Another example is Canada's contributions to the Cleaner Fossil Energy Task Force. We are working with Australia and the United States to develop consistent and comprehensive methods to estimate methane, carbon dioxide, and other greenhouse gas emissions from liquefied natural

gas facilities and gas infrastructure under the Cleaner Fossil Energy Task Force's Project 06-09. The overall goal is to achieve up to a 30% decrease in the current level of methane leakage in Partner countries.

This project has considerable synergy with Canada's existing program activity under the Methane to Markets Partnership. We are thus preparing a discussion paper for the Cleaner Fossil Energy Task Force that will outline the strong links between M2M and the APP, based on Theme 5 of Task Force's Action Plan. The goal of M2M is to reduce global methane emissions in order to enhance economic growth, strengthen energy security, improve air quality, improve industrial safety and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. As all members of the APP also belong to M2M, there would seem to be potential for streamlining activities between the two Partnerships.

Towards this end, Canada and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are working on hosting a joint M2M - APP workshop on the margins of the M2M's Oil and Gas sub-committee meeting that is confirmed for September, 2009 in Lake Louise, Alberta. The workshop will discuss the positive, project-related links between the two Partnerships.

The last example I will mention is Canada's new role in the Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation Task Force. Canada's intention is to

assume a leadership role in the APP's efforts in this sector, and we have nominated Dr. Terry McIntyre of Environment Canada as the new Chair of the REDGTF. The Task Force endorsed Dr. McIntyre at its meeting in Tokyo in April, and Canada hopes the PIC will confirm this decision at this meeting.

One of the activities that we hope Dr. McIntyre will be involved with as Chair is an APP wind power generation technical workshop in Toronto, Ontario that Canada and the US Department of Energy are preparing to host in conjunction with the Canadian Wind Energy Association's annual conference, which is the largest renewable energy event in Canada. The workshop is a follow-up to a successful power generation event hosted by the US last March, which focused on helping to improve wind efficiency in APP countries.

Another activity Canada is exploring is a joint meeting of the Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation Task Force with the Cement Task Force and the Building & Appliances Task Force in March 2010 in Vancouver, British Columbia on the margins of the 2010 GLOBE Biennial Trade Fair & Conference on Business & the Environment. This innovative meeting format has the potential to integrate collaborative activities and create positive synergies among the three task forces.

As we look forward to the activities that Canada would like to contribute to the APP, we are also thinking about how the APP can contribute to the broader international effort to address climate change. As all of us are aware, 2009 is a very important year for international climate change. We are all engaged in the international effort to negotiate a comprehensive and environmentally effective agreement at the Copenhagen Climate Conference in December. Canada's hopes this agreement will be a single undertaking that includes measurable, verifiable and reportable commitments that cover the vast majority of emissions in both developed and developing countries. Such an agreement will put the world on a realistic pathway to achieving the G8 goal of at least 50% reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

To achieve this ambitious level of global emissions reductions, we must all act now to facilitate the orderly transition to a low-carbon economy. In order to achieve this transition, we need a concerted effort to develop and deploy clean technologies as quickly and broadly as possible. Effective partnership and collaboration among the public and private sectors is one way in which this can be achieved, and the APP is an important example of how public-private collaboration can work.

Canada believes the APP should be a dynamic partnership, one that changes to keep pace with evolving international efforts to address climate change. There have been significant developments at the international level since the PIC last met. In Canada's view, now is the time for us to thoughtfully examine our APP partnership to ensure it will be as effective as possible.

We will have an opportunity on the agenda at this PIC meeting to discuss how we might go about such an examination, and Canada is ready to contribute constructively to that conversation.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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