



# Canadian Electricity Sector's Commitment to Addressing Sustainability and Climate Change Adaptation

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Ready, Steady, Adapt: Leading Adaptation through Collaboration
The Business of Climate Resilience and Adaptation
Ontario Climate Consortium
Symposium (May 11, 2015)





The Canadian Electricity Association (CEA) is the voice of the Canadian electricity industry, promoting electricity as a key social, economic and environmental enabler that is essential to Canada's prosperity.







## Sector's Commitment to Sustainability and Climate Change





## **Principle:**

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from facilities and operations, and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change on electricity infrastructure

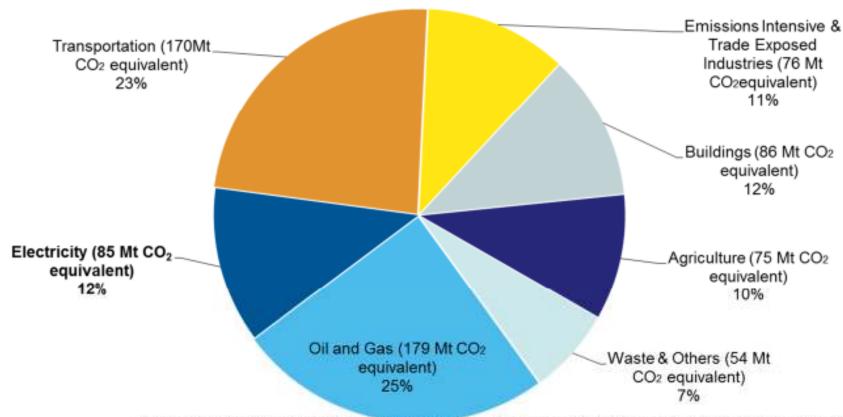






## Reducing the Sector's Greenhouse Gas Footprint

#### Total GHG Emissions in Canada, 2013 = 726 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent



Note: Emissions do not include the following sectors: land use change and forestry, solvent and other product use and biomass Source: Environment Canada, National Inventory Report 1990-2013: Greenhouse Gas Source and Sinks in Canada, Report date: April 2015





## The Business Case for Climate Change Adaptation







#### Adaptation is an Enterprise Risk Issue!

- The electricity sector is already affected by increased frequency and intensity of severe weather events
- Increased customer outages/interruptions
- Millions spent on restoration efforts





## Significant Weather Event: Hurricane Sandy, 2012







## Significant Weather Event: Calgary, 2013







## Significant Weather Event: Toronto, 2013



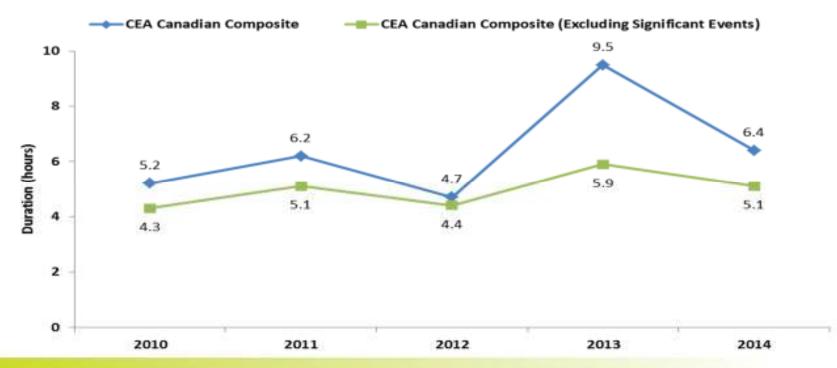




## Significant Weather Events and System Reliability

- □ A combination of aging infrastructure, vegetation management, and severe weather events are already contributing to lower system reliability and resiliency
- Underground distribution lines (where feasible/cost effective), reinforcing aboveground poles with sturdier materials, and better vegetation management practices may reduce damage and improve reliability

#### System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)







## **Long-Term Climate Change Risks**

- Long-term trends in temperature, precipitation levels, wind patterns, sea-level rise, and permafrost changes will likely have a much bigger impact including:
  - plant safety
  - lower production efficiencies/output
  - shifts in hydrology affecting water supply
  - changes to energy demand
  - slope stability issues
  - increased corrosion rates on transmission hardware

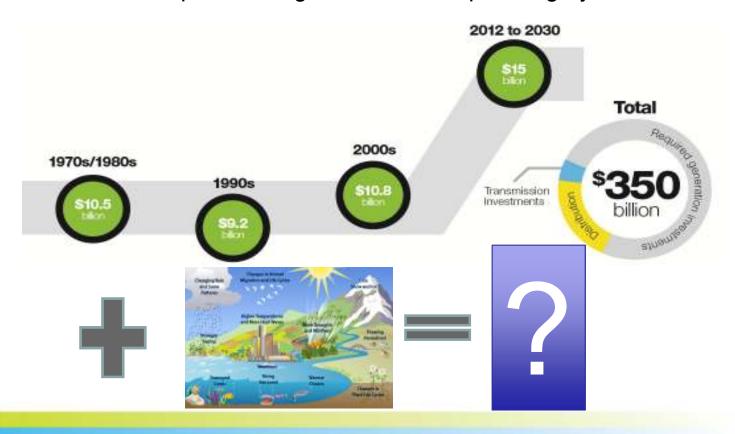






## **Addressing Adaptation through Investment Panning**

□ Canada's electricity system is in need of massive infrastructure renewal (\$350 billion by 2030) providing an opportunity to consider climate adaptation considerations as part of integrated resource planning by utilities







## **Current Context for Addressing Adaptation**

- Climate adaptation remains an emerging issue for utilities, but there is an enhanced level of awareness and urgency
- Investment planning is still primarily based on customer needs and reliability
  - Many companies have emergency plans in place to respond to severe weather events, but not many have formal policies on adaptation
- Decisions around climate adaptation are primarily driven by:
  - customer demand
  - life/condition of existing assets and investment planning
  - regulatory models
- For utilities to incorporate adaptation more effectively in their investment practices: need to build more confidence in climate data (magnitude of the change regionally/locally), and need a more defined process for connecting adaptation with investment planning





## Addressing Adaptation and Resiliency through Collaboration

- Effective climate adaptation in electricity will require greater stakeholder collaboration and private-public partnerships
- □ There needs to be a national adaptation strategy to improve the national understanding of this issue, cross-border coordination with the U.S., and support for scientific research
- The provinces/territories need to establish policies to encourage greater action on climate adaptation and work with regulators to define appropriate adaptation related investment mechanisms (e.g. through rate setting, dedicated cost-recovery)
- Utilities have a responsibility to integrate climate adaptation as part of their resource planning and develop policies, plans and procedures to address climate adaptation





#### **Questions?**



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