Overview

Canadian policy context

Status quo and new work on the following road map priorities in the following areas:

- GHG inventories
- Other climate change-related statistics
- Statistical infrastructure and capacity
Canadian policy context

- New federal government priority on climate change and clean technology
- Focus on a “Pan-Canadian” approach to climate change policy
- Strong, centralized efforts to measure outcomes of federal policies

GHG inventories – Canadian context

- Energy balances produced by Statistics Canada
- National GHG inventory report produced by federal environment ministry (Environment and Climate Change Canada)
GHG inventories – road map priorities (I)

“Improve data on waste, production of heat and electricity for own-use, and from renewable energy sources”

- Government has requested Statistics Canada recommendations to improve data on renewable energy (beyond large electricity generators)
- Similar study on biofuels data

GHG inventories – road map priorities (II)

“Reach out to national agencies responsible for GHG inventories”

- Permanent analysis team has been formed to develop recommendations to continually improve the energy balance report
- One area of improvement: disposition data among smaller provinces and territories. Important given the role of sub-national governments to Canadian climate change policy
Improving other climate change statistics

- Physical flow accounts on energy use and GHG emissions
- Land accounts
- Clean technology statistics

“Produce statistics for new geographical areas” (I)

- Carbon pricing policy already takes place at the provincial level of government in Canada:
  - Cap and trade system (Ontario, Quebec)
  - Carbon tax (British Columbia, Alberta)
- Federal government has declared that a national carbon price will be set, with each province instituting its own mechanism
- Using provincial supply-use tables to produce provincial PFA estimates for energy use, GHG emissions, water use
“Produce statistics for new geographical areas” (II)

“Produce statistics for new geographical areas” (III)

Natural and semi-natural land lost to settled area, by selected land class, Toronto census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971 to 2011
Expanding the land accounts – proposed Census of the Environment

Ongoing and comprehensive register of Canada's ecosystems that would ultimately measure and track the total value of these assets and related ecosystem services.

- Integrated into Canada’s national statistical system
- One year’s worth of seed funding, with initial interest from other federal departments
- Would respond to “Develop statistics to address climate change adaptation – Consider how to contribute to the on-going efforts to monitor biodiversity and ecosystems”

Other Canadian priority – clean technology

Closely linked to climate change policy:

- Explicit mentions in five Ministerial mandate letters
- Budget 2016 provided funding to develop a statistical framework that regularly publishes information on the clean technology sector’s economic contributions to the Canadian economy and help the Government track progress towards clean technology objectives
Clean technology products

- Greatly expanded Survey of Environmental Goods and Services
- Satellite account focussing on the clean technology sector

Clean technology and international comparability

Need to balance the Canadian context:
- Desire to track the economic success of the sector
- Pan-Canadian working group driving the need for a federal government consensus on what is included in the sector

… with the international context:
- How SEEA defines the Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS)
- EGSS tables produced by EU countries
**Statistical infrastructure and capacity**

“Modify NSO’s organizational structure”
- Environment accounts and survey team has long been grouped together.
- Tighter relationship between energy and environment statistics team, since now in the same division.
- Working to increase StatCan’s capacity for statistical geomatics – environment program one of the pockets of innovation in this area

**Some future gaps**
- Addressing the recommendations identified in various studies (renewable energy, biofuels)
- Analysing transportation-related statistics in a climate change context
- Variety of own-use statistics (e.g., waste to energy, provision of environmental protection services)
- Government spending on climate change policy – working on adding environmental detail using the COFOG
Thank you!

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