Reducing GHG Emissions in Canada: A Formidable Challenge

Trottier Energy Futures Project Results
Presented by Dr. John Leggat
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Background

- IPCC "There are multiple pathways to... significantly reducing GHG emissions"
- Canadian situation presents unique challenges and opportunities
- TEFP Study sponsored by CAE and DSF. Funding from Trottier Family Foundation
- Rigorous and comprehensive engineering analysis
- Results suggest pathways and enablers; not solutions
- Stimulate informed discussion



A Significant Undertaking

- Goal of 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 compared to 1990 levels – 118Mt
- Options and pathways for reducing GHG emissions by more than 100% by 2100
- Combustion and non-combustion emissions
- Alternate Futures analysis
- Medium Term (2030) promising pathways
- Long Term (2050) hard problems



Emissions - Mt

| Year | Total | Combustion | Non-Combustion |
|---------------|-------|------------|----------------|
| TARGET | 118 | | |
| 1990 - actual | 591 | 427 | 164 |
| 2010 - actual | 692 | 498 | 194 |



Approach to the Analysis

NATEM Model –

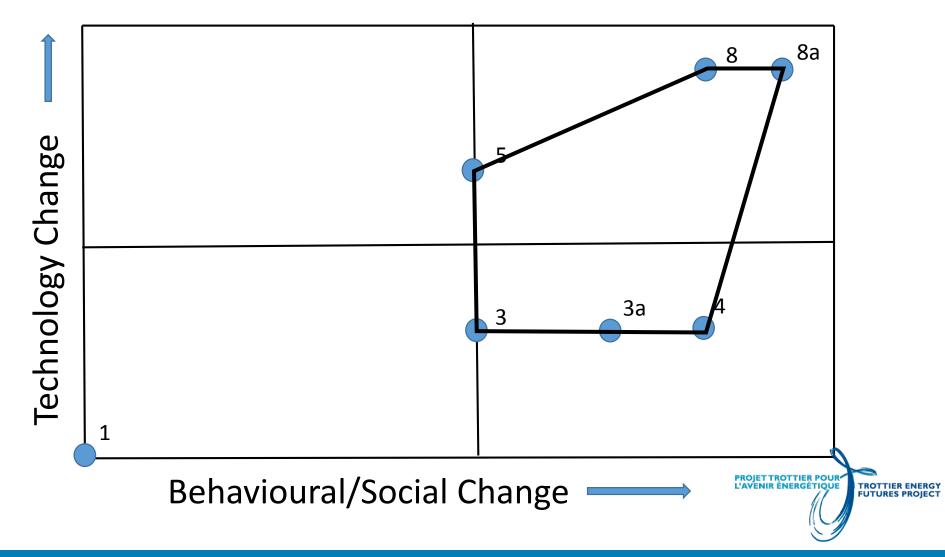
- Linear programming optimization model
- Primary drivers are end-use demands
- Long-term horizon (50-100 years)
- GHG emission targets

CanESS Model –

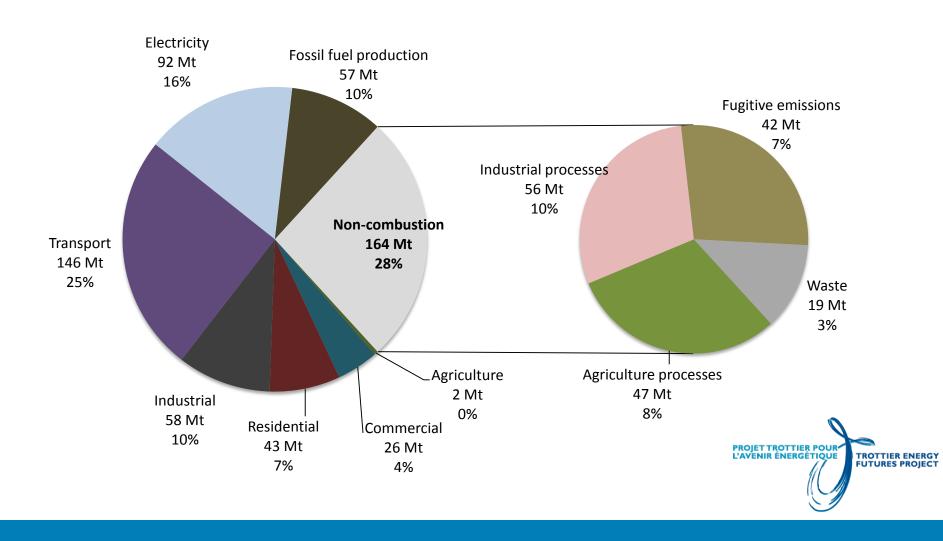
- Simulation model
- Primary drivers are demographic and macro-economic dynamics
- All scenarios executed in 1-year steps
- Tracks GHG emissions at the sources



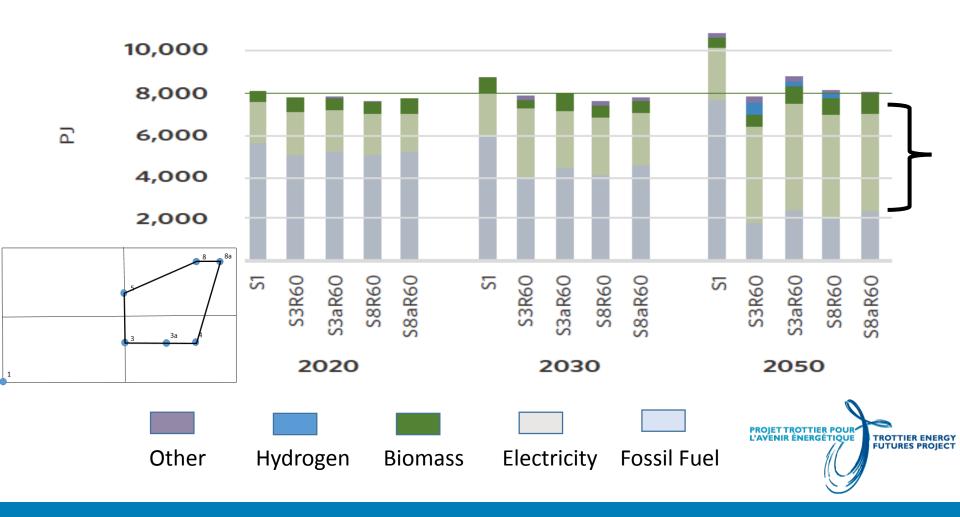
Approach to Analysis Alternate Futures Scenarios



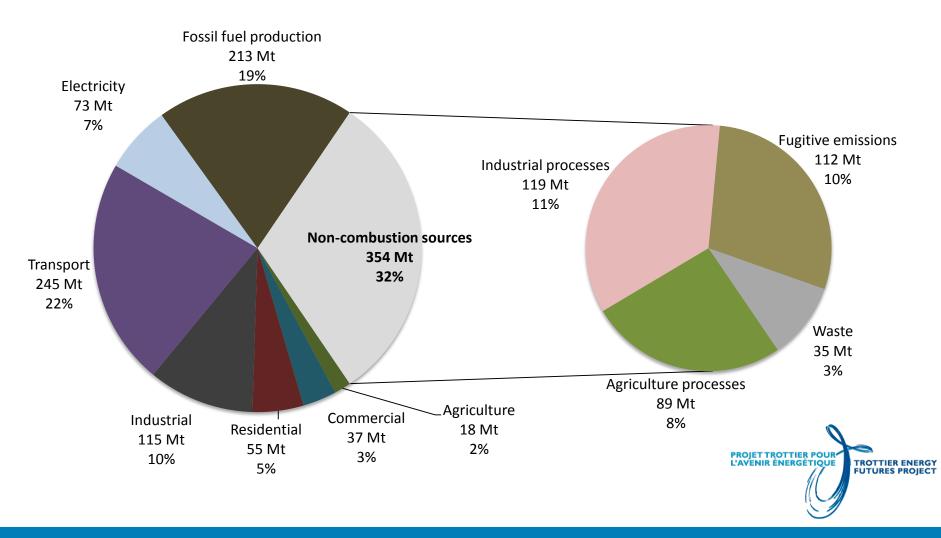
1990 Emissions 591 Mt



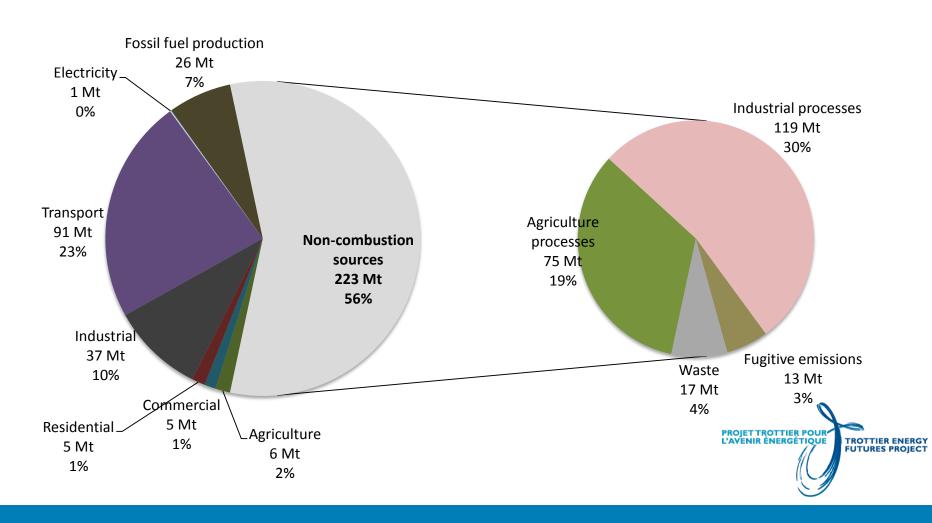
Energy Utilization



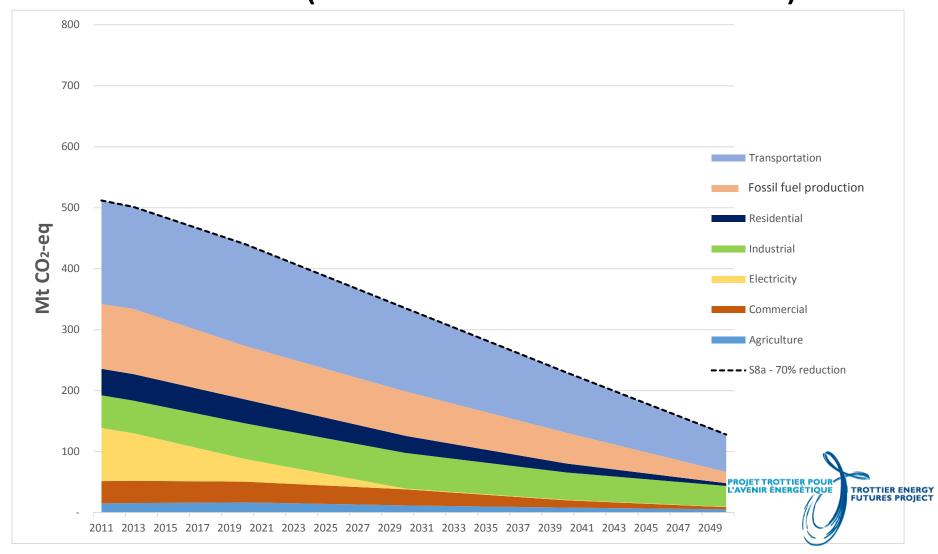
Reference Scenario 1 – Present Policies 1109 Mt in 2050



Scenario 8a – 60% Target 394 Mt in 2050



Combustion Emission Reductions Scenario 8a (70% reduction – 128 Mt)



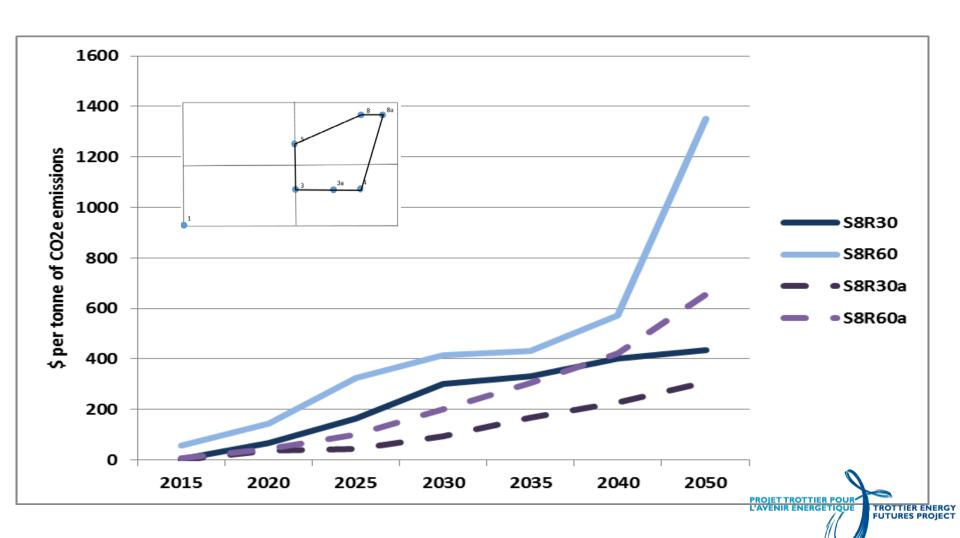
Emissions - Mt

| Year | Total | Combustion | Non-Combustion |
|------------------|-------|------------|----------------|
| TARGET | 118 | | |
| 1990 - actual | 591 | 427 | 164 |
| 2010 - actual | 692 | 498 | 194 |
| 2050 - no change | 1109 | 755 | 354 |
| 2050 – 60% | 394 | 171 | 223 |
| 2050 – 70% | 351 | 128 | 223 |

PROJET TROTTIER POUR L'AVENIR ÉNERGÉTIQUE

TROTTIER ENERGY FUTURES PROJECT

Cost per Tonne of CO2e Reduction



Principal Observations

- Reduction pathways result in major end use changes
- Largest reduction is 70% for combustion emissions
- Non-combustion emissions need attention
- Infrastructure availability projections are optimistic
- Challenge to achieve 80% reduction by 2050
- Net negative emissions required before 2050
- Immediate priorities are clear; longer term path requires more investigation and research



Promising Pathways

- Absolute importance of carbon free electricity
- Best sources of electricity are hydro, nuclear and wind
- Interjurisdictional transfers of electricity and access to storage are important
- Considerable infrastructure investment is needed quickly
- Reduced dependency on fossil fuels means lifestyle changes

Hard Problems

- Heavy road and rail transportation
- Insufficient feedstock to meet demand for biofuels
- Process changes for oil and natural gas are needed
- Changing urban form and behaviour how will it be done in a North American context?
- Non-combustion emissions
- Net negative emissions
- Very fast build of large infrastructure required.



Immediate Priorities

- Energy conservation / energy efficiency
- Electrification of end uses
- Decarbonizing electricity supply
- Major growth and changes to electricity supply system
- Research and development for hard problems



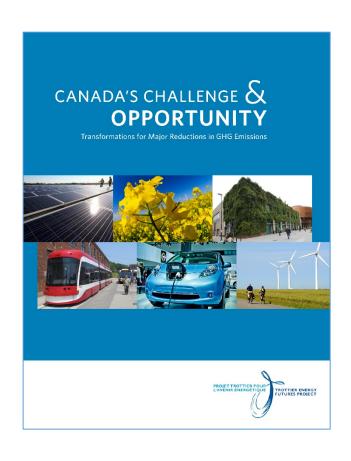
Opportunities

- Low cost and carbon-free electricity industrial production and export
- Export of dependable capacity and electricity to U.S. and provision of storage
- Expansion of forestry and agricultural sectors for production of biomass / biofuels
- Carbon retention in wood products
- Changes in petroleum sector for reduced emissions
- Environmental and societal equilibrium



Contributions from The Trottier Energy Futures Project

- Provides perspectives on different pathways for deep GHG reductions
- Demonstrates scale and complexity of the challenge
- Defines where to start
- Highlights hard problems
- Identifies opportunities for immediate action
- Shows merits of analytical approaches and need for sustaining and growing these capabilities



The full report and executive summary are available at:

http://iet.polymtl.ca/tefp

We welcome your comments:

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