Wednesday, March 3rd
9:00 am - 12:00 pm (PST)

AGENDA

9:05-9:45 am: Directions for Climate Policy

9:45-10:20 am: A Model of Canadian Climate Governance

10:25-11:10 am: Bridging Canadian Climate Governance to Indigenous Ethics

11:10-11:55 am: Canada's Climate Policy Network in Practice

CONFERENCE

Connecting Canada's Climate Policy Network

Moderators:

Juvarya Veltkamp
Director
Canada Climate Law Initiative

Sonia li Trottier
Communications Manager
Canada Climate Law Initiative

Presenters:

Dr. Janis Sarra
Professor of Law at the Peter A. Allard School of Law, University of British Columbia

Dr. Fenner Stewart
Associate Professor of Law at the University of Calgary

Céline Bak
Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite, Founder & President of Analytca Advisors

Margot Hurlbert
Canada Research Chair in Climate Change, Energy and Sustanability Policy & Professor at the Johnson-Shoyoma Graduate School of Publicy Policy

Temi Onifade
International Doctoral Fellow & Vanier Scholar at the Peter A. Allard School of Law, University of Bristish Columbia

John Borrows
Officer of the Order of Canada, Canada Research Chair in Indigenous Law & Professor of Law at the University of Victoria

Andrew Leach
Associate Professor at the Alberta School of Business

Rachel Samson
Clean Growth Research Director at the Canadian Institute for Climate Choices

Arlene Strom
Chief Legal Officer & General Counsel at Suncor

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada
Canada
COMMONWEALTH Climate and Law Initiative
Canada Climate Law Initiative
L'Initiative canadienne de droit climatique
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY FACULTY OF LAW
Canadian Institute of Resources Law
Institut canadien du droit des ressources
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
CENTRE FOR BUSINESS LAW

CONFERENCE

Connecting Canada's Climate Policy Network

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Directions for Climate Policy

Meet the presenters

Margot Hurlbert
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Céline Bak
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MAPPING THE GHG GOVERNANCE LANDSCAPE - DIRECTIONS FOR CLIMATE POLICY

JOHNSON SHOYAMA
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY
UREGINA USASK

Professor Margot Hurlbert
Canada Research Chair (Tier 1)
Climate Change, Energy and Sustainability Policy

March 3, 2021

www.schoolofpublicpolicy.sk.ca

How does Canada's climate policy network operate?
How could it be improved?

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Dr. Margot Hurlbert
Coordinating Lead Author

Special Report on Climate Change and Land

Agricultural landscape between Ankara and Hattusha, Anatolia, Turkey (40°00' N – 33°35′ E)
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#SRCCL

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

WMO UNEP

Future Earth

JOHNSON SHOYAMA

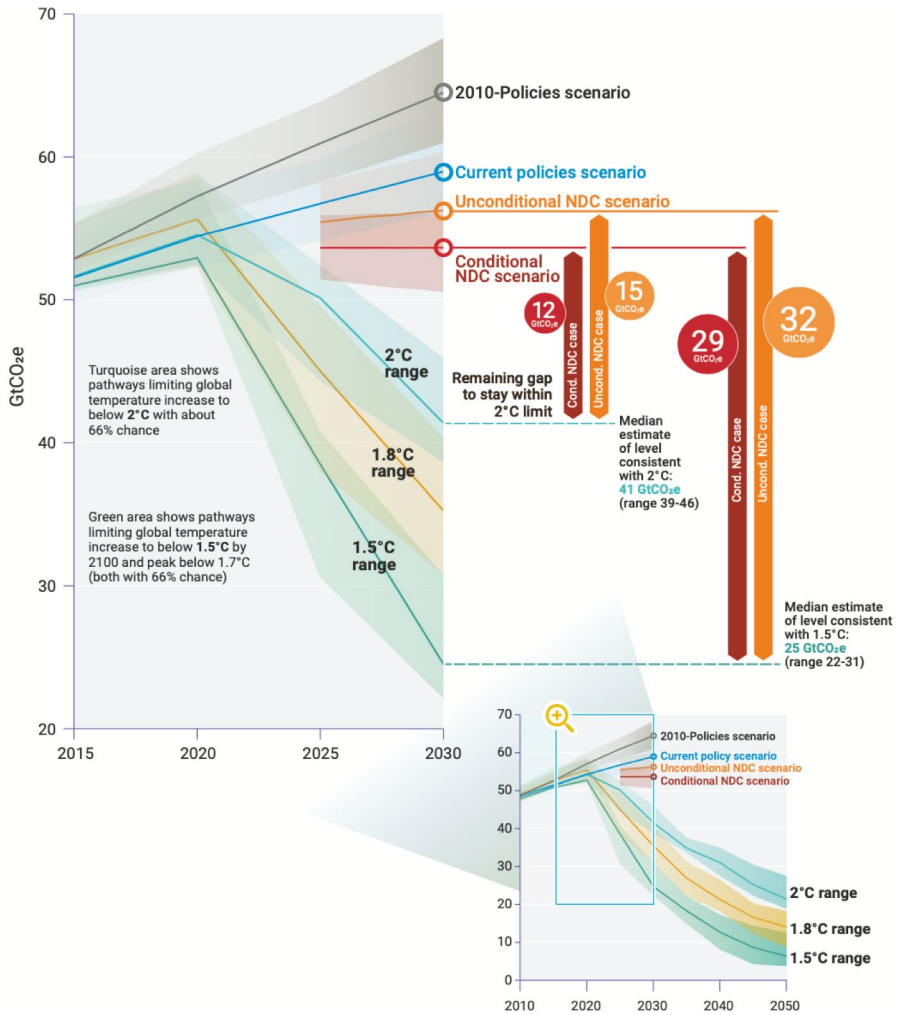
- 10 New Insights in Climate Science 2020
- Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of UNFCCC

The window of opportunity on climate change is closing

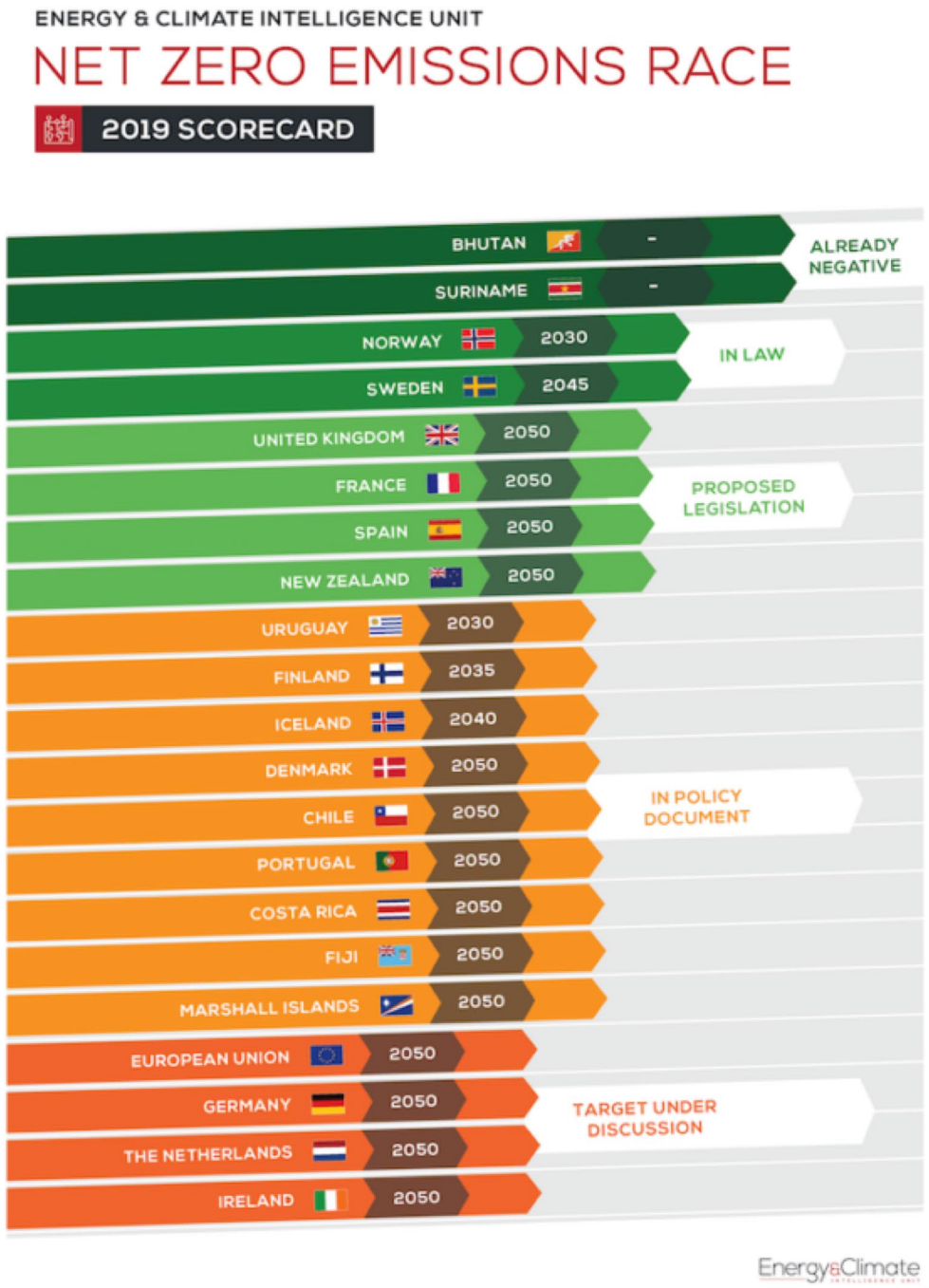
- The world's remaining carbon budget (the amount of GHG emissions that can be released into the atmosphere over time) may be depleted as soon as 2028.
- At this point, if we emit further carbon into our atmosphere, we will likely be unable to meet our Paris Agreement commitments. It is clear urgent action is required - a combination of new technology (clean and renewable), energy efficiency and societal change (IPCC 2014).
- The remaining carbon budget for a one in two chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C is about 580 GtCo2 and about 420 GtCo2 for a two in three chance. These budgets are reduced by approximately 100 GTCo2 when permafrost and other less represented Earth system feedback are taken into account. At constant 2017 emissions these budgets would be depleted by the years 2032 and 2028 respectively (IPCC 2018; IPCC 2019A, B).

2020 UNEP emission gap report

Figure ES.5. Global GHG emissions under different scenarios and the emissions gap in 2030 (median and 10th to 90th percentile range; based on the pre-COVID-19 current policies scenario)



Emissions Gap Report 2020



Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, Introduced
November 19, 2020
to the
House of Commons

Bill C-15 Canada's Legislation to implement UNDRIP
December 3, 2020

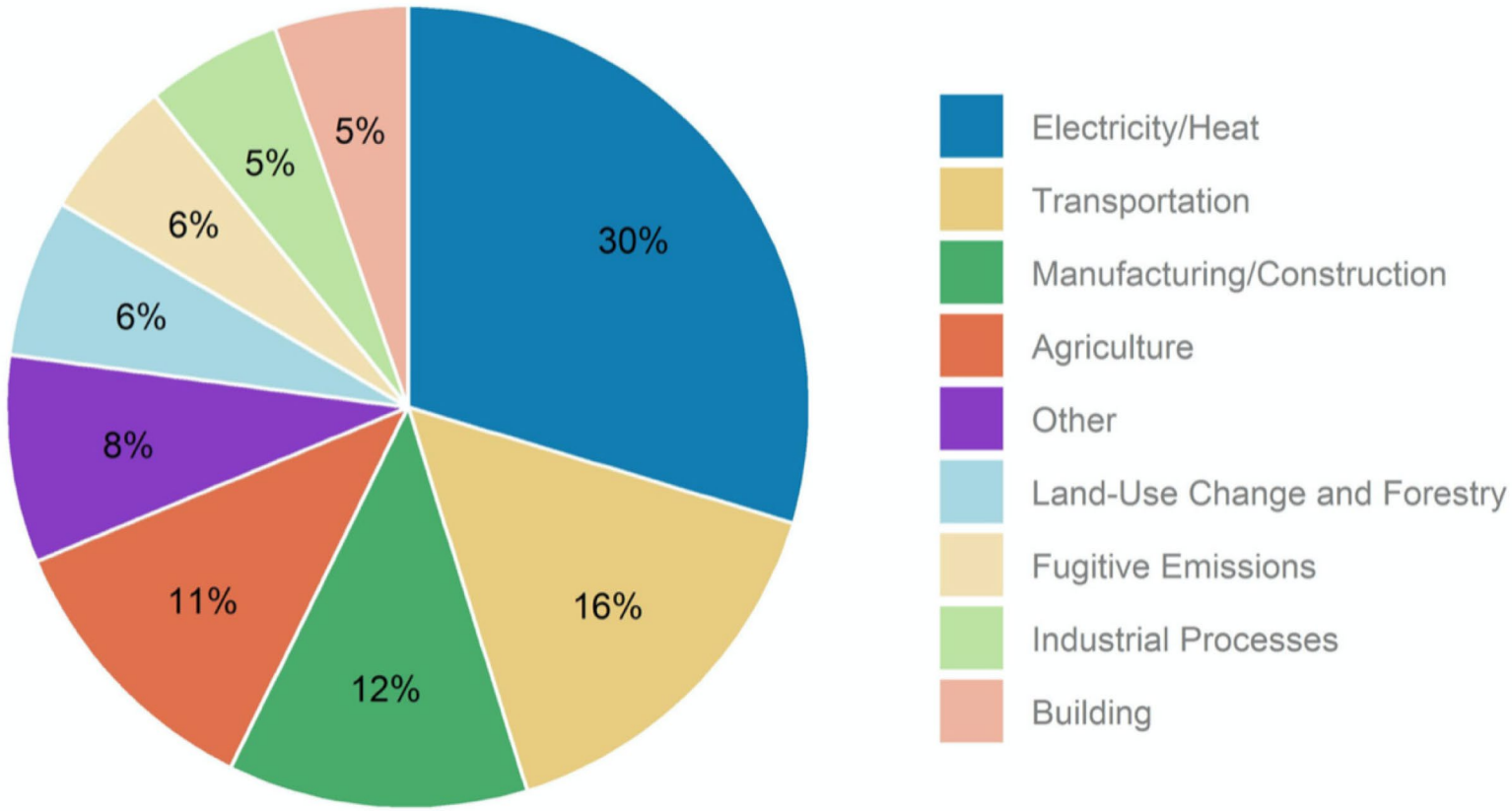
Canada's strengthened Climate Plan, December 2020

SCC Carbon Tax Reference

Exhibit 16:

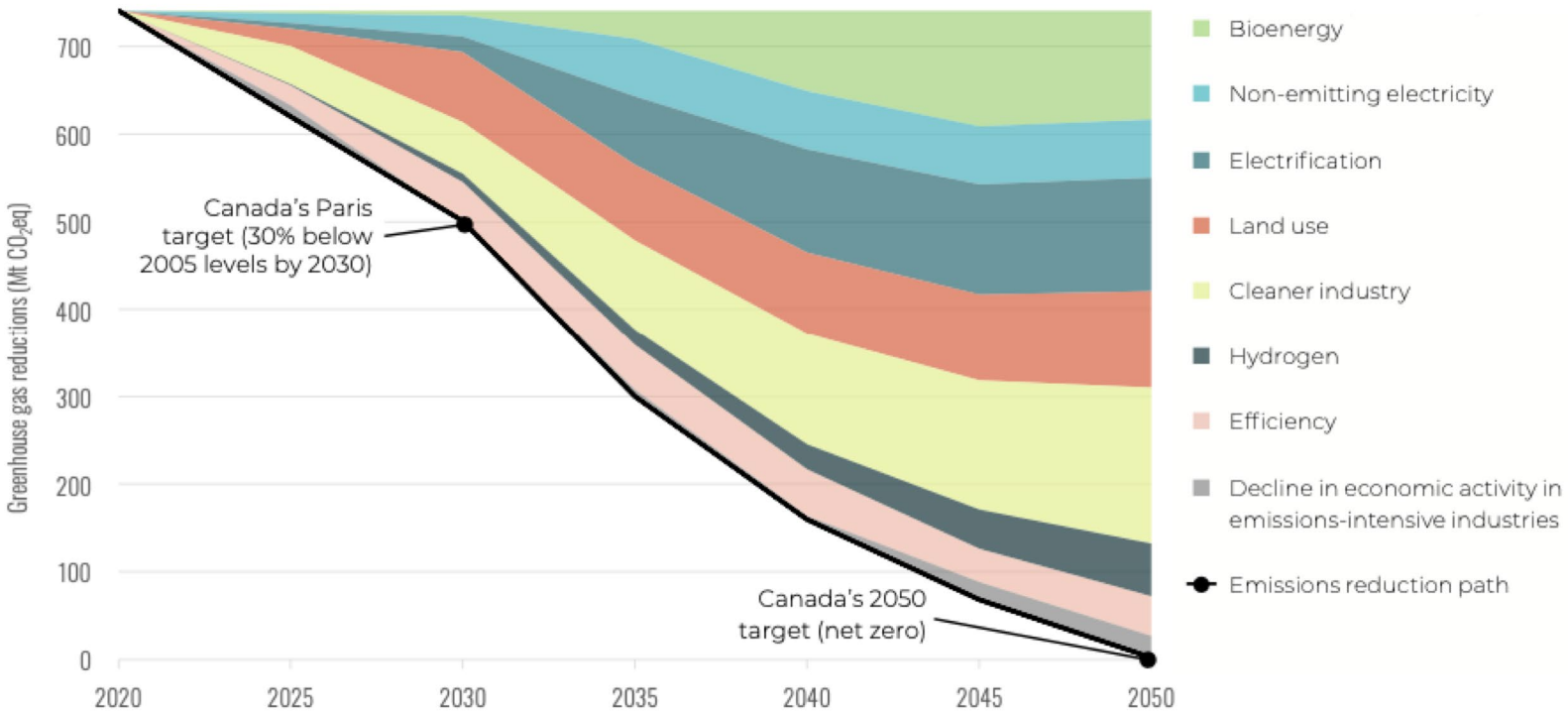
Greenhouse gas emissions by sector

In billions of tonnes of CO_2 -equivalent



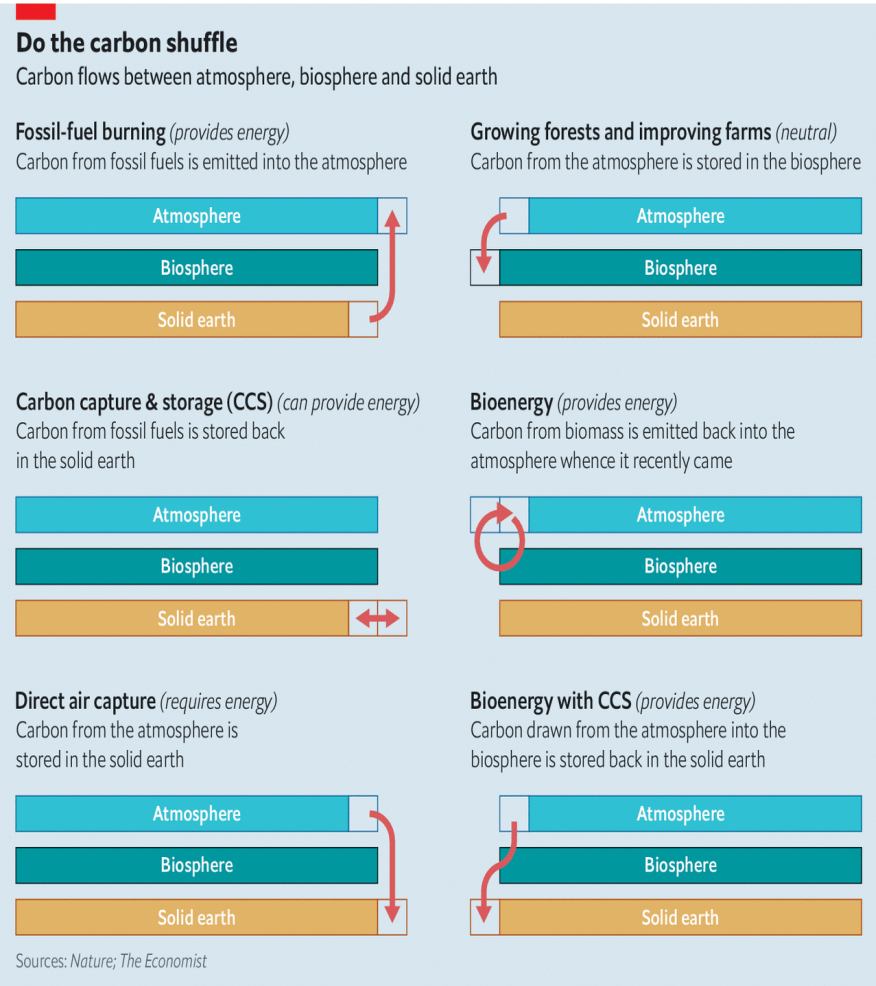
Source: CAIT Climate Data Explorer

Figure 1: One of the many potential pathways that Canada could take to net zero



This figure shows only one of the scenarios that we examine in our modelling. As the figure illustrates, Canada's overall emissions decline over time, reaching Canada's Paris Target in 2030 and its net zero target by 2050 (emissions follow this same path under all our scenarios). Different solutions make different degrees of contributions to these overall reductions over time, as seen in the coloured wedges. This combination of solutions represents the most cost-effective pathway to net zero (estimated by our modelling) under the specific conditions, outcomes, and assumptions used to represent this particular scenario. For more on the specific assumptions used for this scenario, see Scenario 14 in Annex 2.

Canadian Institute for Climate Choices 2021



The Economist

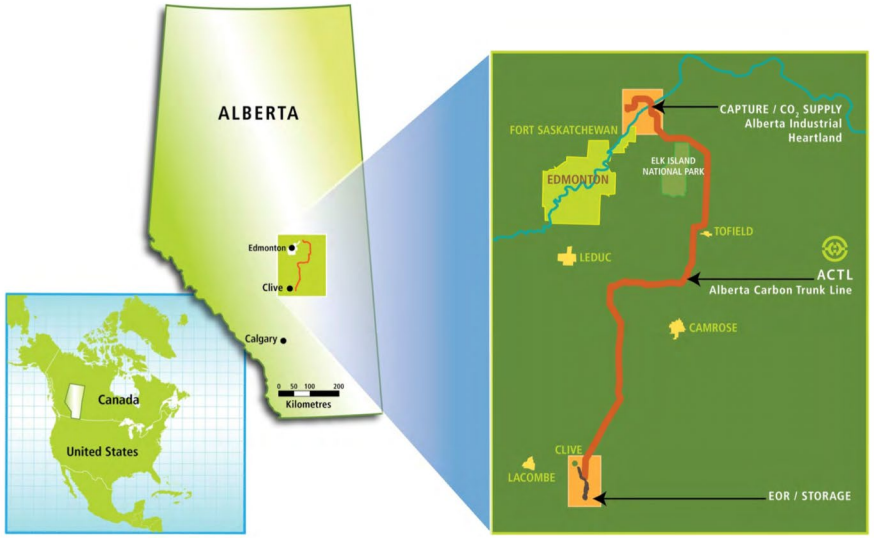
Saskatchewan
First successful commercial scale post combustion carbon capture and storage

Oil and gas is the largest investor in cleantech in Canada, full stop.

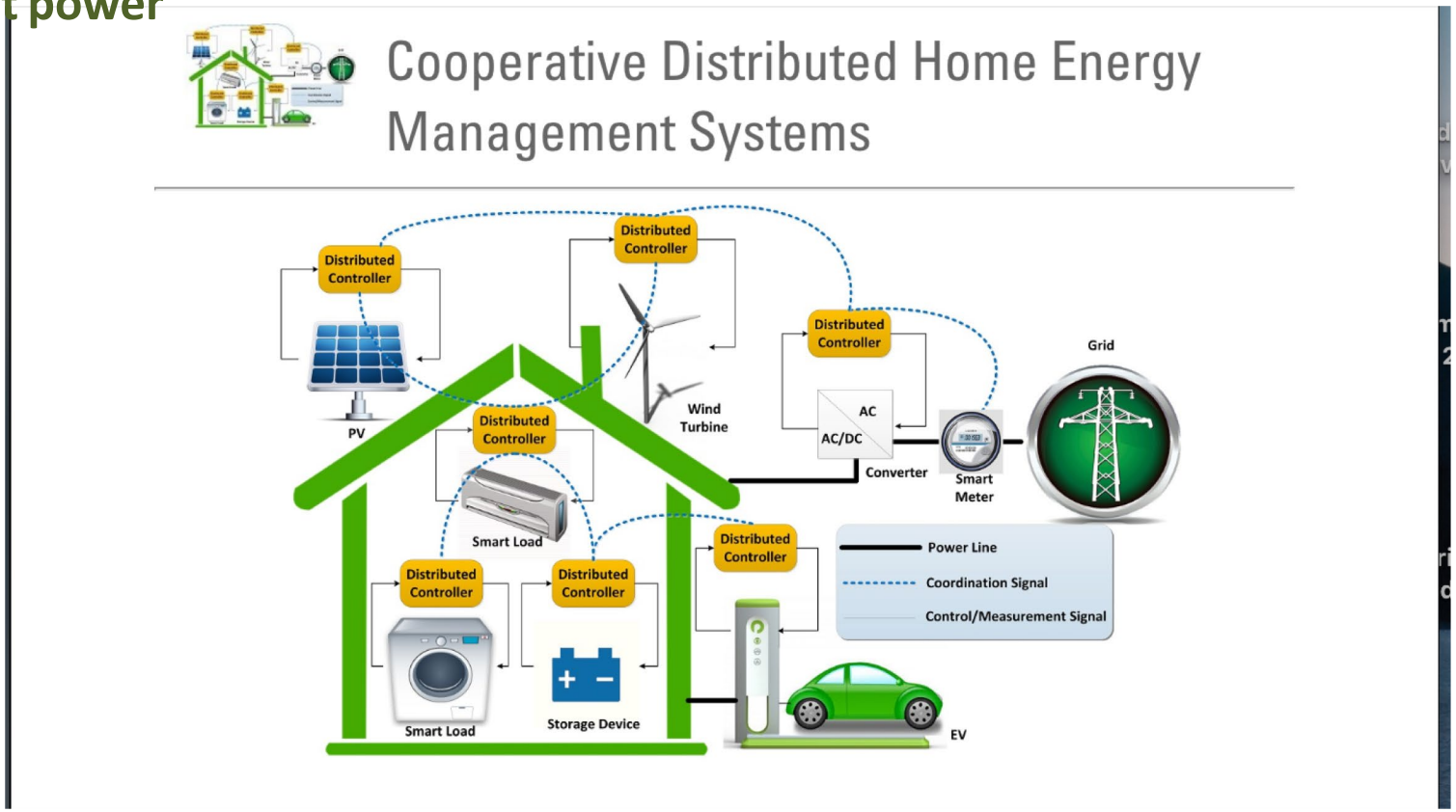
were asked if we could run it for the midstream sector. A week later, we walked into the pandemic, and by summer, the rig count dropped to a historic low of six. And it became more important than ever to find ways to leverage the skills and expertise in the industry to generate new business.

forting solution is to attack back—and that's never a good place to be when making policy or investment decisions.

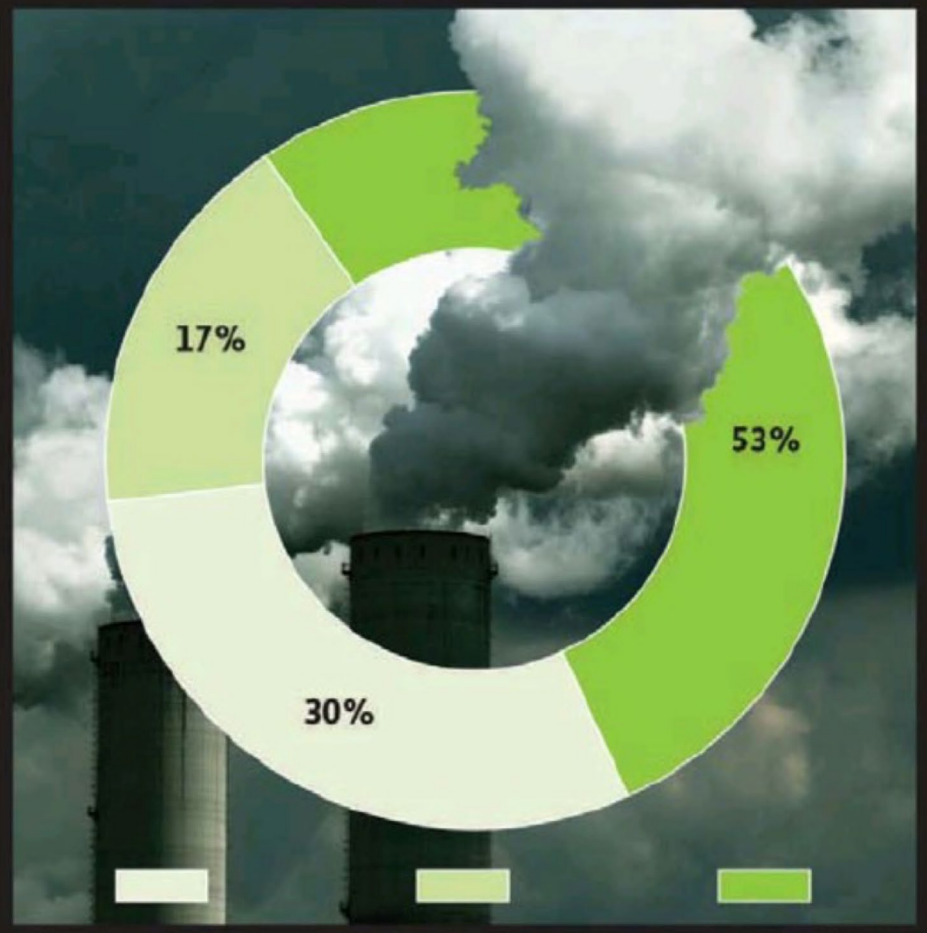
/Interview by Dawn Calleja



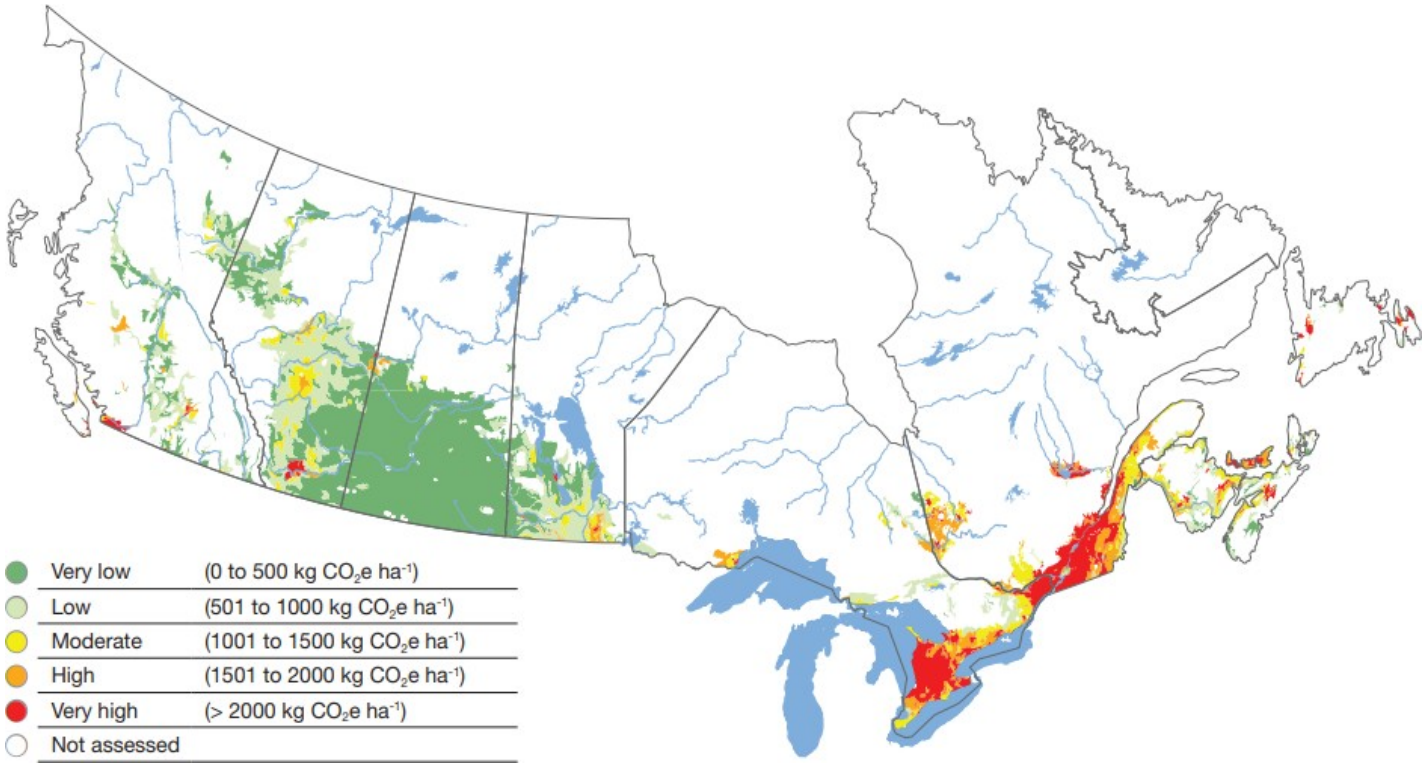
Thinking differently about power



Proportion of companies on the S&P/TSX Composite Index acknowledging Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosers (TCFD) in 2019



THE GLOBE AND MAIL, SOURCE: MILLANI



Net agricultural GHG emissions per hectare of land (kg CO_2 eq ha^{-1}) in Canada in 2011 (Worth et al. 2016).

Response options based on land management		Mitigation	Adaptation	Desertification	Land Degradation	Food Security	Cost
Agriculture	Increased food productivity	L	M	L	M	H	—
	Agro-forestry	M	M	M	M	L	●
	Improved cropland management	M	L	L	L	L	●●
	Improved livestock management	M	L	L	L	L	●●●
	Agricultural diversification	L	L	L	M	L	●
	Improved grazing land management	M	L	L	L	L	—
	Integrated water management	L	L	L	L	L	●●
	Reduced grassland conversion to cropland	L	—	L	L	- L	●
Forests	Forest management	M	L	L	L	L	●●
	Reduced deforestation and forest degradation	H	L	L	L	L	●●
Soils	Increased soil organic carbon content	H	L	M	M	L	●●
	Reduced soil erosion	↔ L	L	M	M	L	●●
	Reduced soil salinization	—	L	L	L	L	●●
	Reduced soil compaction	—	L	—	L	L	●
Other ecosystems	Fire management	M	M	M	M	L	●
	Reduced landslides and natural hazards	L	L	L	L	L	—
	Reduced pollution including acidification	↔ M	M	L	L	L	—
	Restoration & reduced conversion of coastal wetlands	M	L	M	M	↔ L	—
	Restoration & reduced conversion of peatlands	M	—	na	M	- L	●

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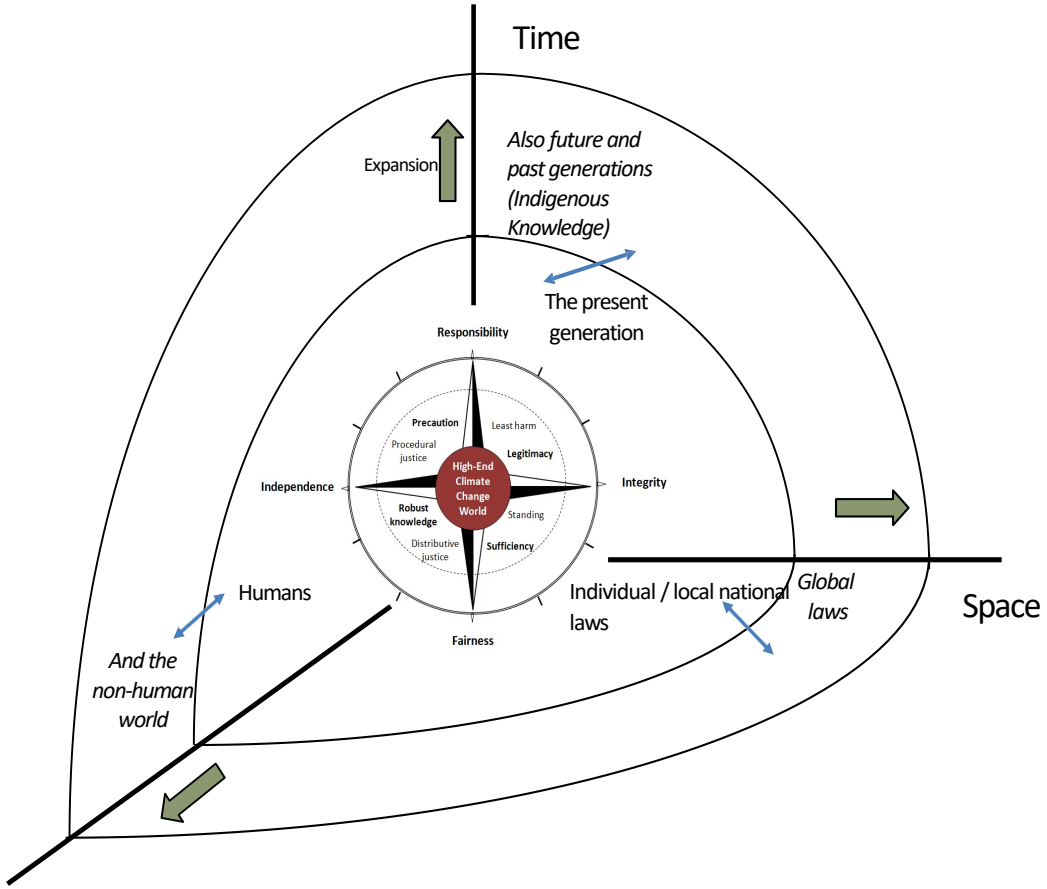
Earth System Law:

- Hurlbert, forthcoming



ation

JOHNSON SHOYAMA

Thank you

Contact:

Margot.Hurlbert@uregina.ca

”We have got to get to net zero carbon by 2050.”

Joe Biden
US President

Landing a precautionary approach to 1.5C at the intersection of civil society, policy and business within Canada’s Climate Policy Network

March 3, 2020

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1. Framing: International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5C scenarios
2. EU Macro Economic Policy and Green Deal
3. Current EU Regulatory Packages

analytica advisors

1. Framing: International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5C scenarios
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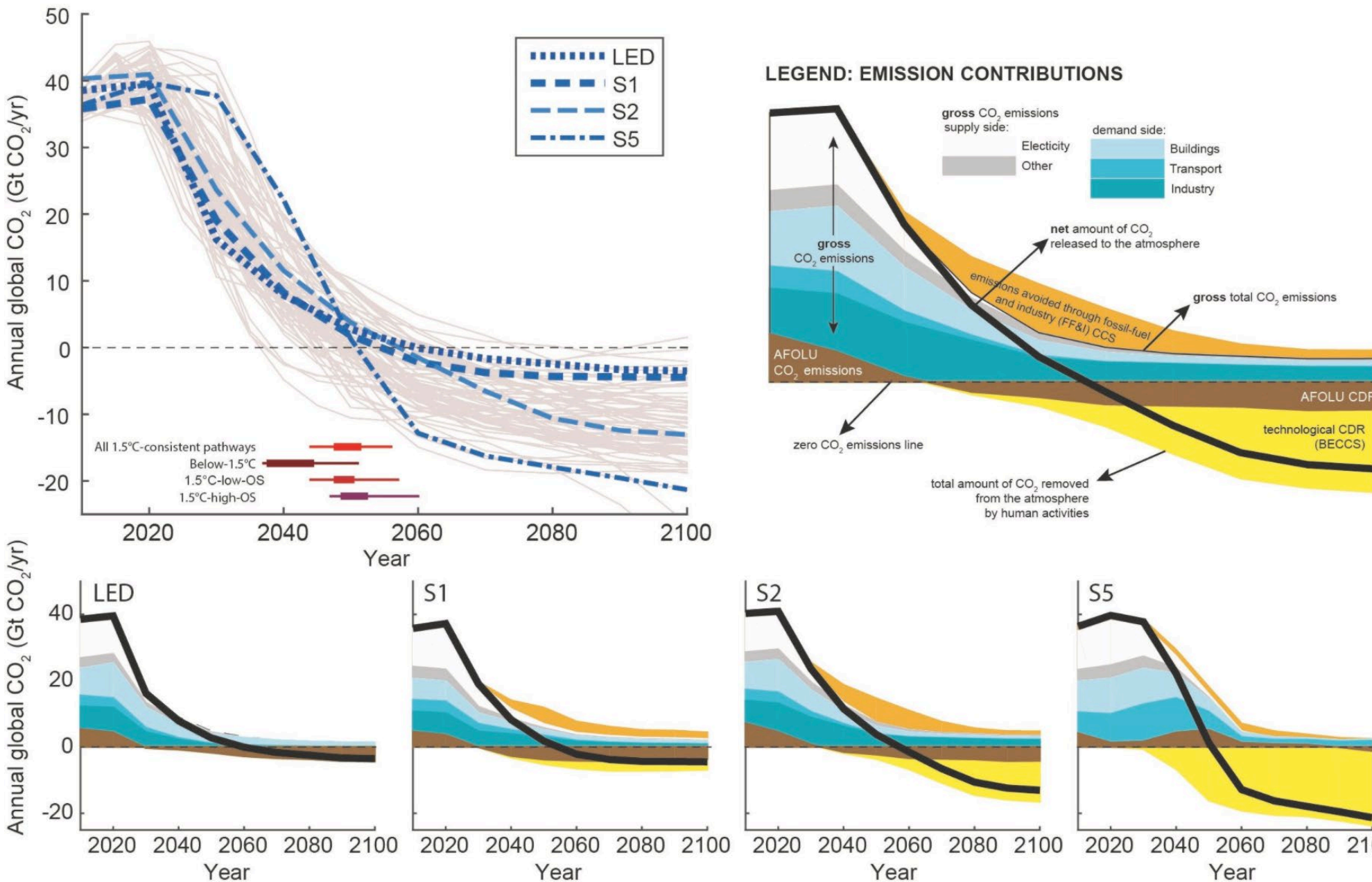
The IPCC SR 1.5C framed 4 illustrative 1.5C pathways – two of which are <u>precautionary</u> and do not rely on significantly overshooting 1.5C combined with scale Carbon Dioxide Removal



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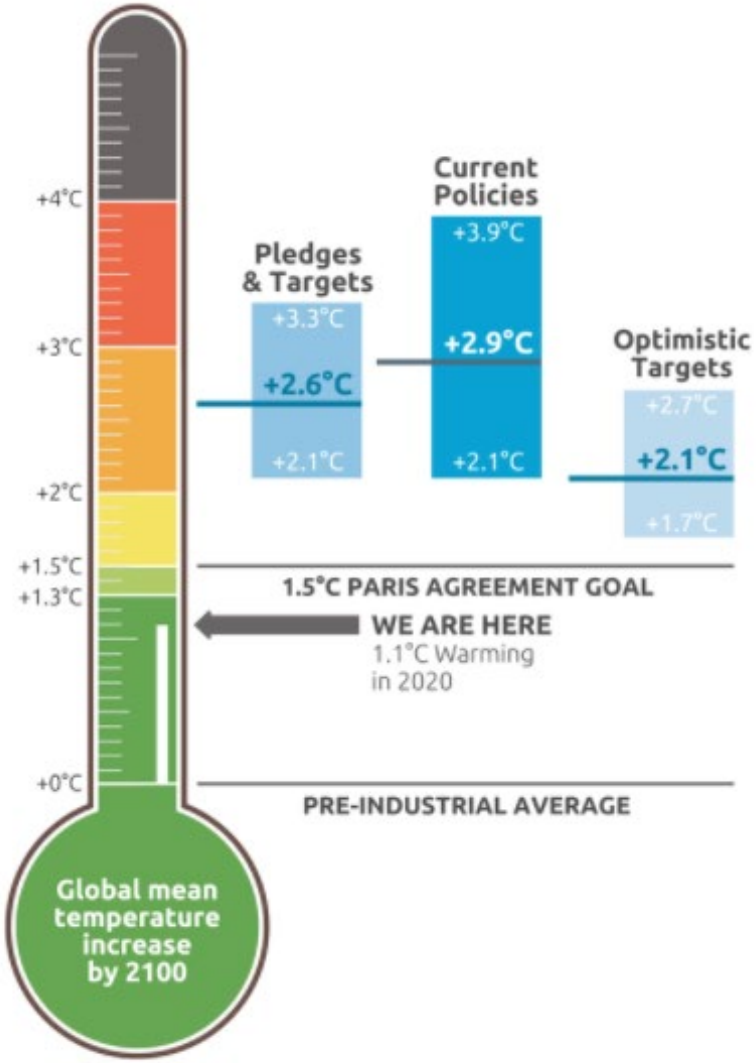
Current UNFCCC pledges reduce emissions by 1% by 2030 versus IPCC 45% reduction goal



REUTERS

World Business Markets Breakingviews Video More

ENVIRONMENT FEBRUARY 26, 2021 / 2:08 PM / UPDATED 4 DAYS AGO

Existing emissions pledges barely scratch climate targets, U.N. tally finds

By Matthew Green

2 MIN READ

Climate Action Tracker

CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100

December 2020 Update

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1. Framing: International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5C scenarios
2. EU Macro Economic Policy and Green Deal
3. Current EU Regulatory Packages

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The European Commission has released a new €750bn vehicle to mobilize investment across the Union – The Next Generation EU Fund. 30% of the total

€1.85 T is to be climate-related

Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027

€1,100 bn

(New)

Next Generation EU

New instrument for economic recovery aimed at channelling additional financing for the period 2021-2024

€750 bn

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Three pillars support a target of 55% reduction in emissions by 2030 with specific sectors of focus per member country

European Green Deal

Production and use of clean and efficient energy sources: Investments that help address the adverse effects of climate change and develop the circular economy. Promoting scale up of **renewable energy (including hydrogen)**. **Energy efficiency** in private and public **buildings**, through large-scale retrofits.

Europe Fit for the Digital Age

Sustainable transport: Development of **alternative fuel infrastructure including for electric vehicles**. Investments to increase share **of rail for the transport of goods**, including cross-border connections and connections with ports and logistics centers.

An Economy that Works for People

Energy infrastructure: Particularly **electricity interconnections with the rest of the Union** to improve the integration of the EU's internal energy market, while at the same time **promoting more competition and facilitating the development of renewable energies.**

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Comprehensive policy plan: EU will be climate neutral by protecting the environment and boosting the green economy through the EU Green Deal.

The EU as a global leader

A European climate pact

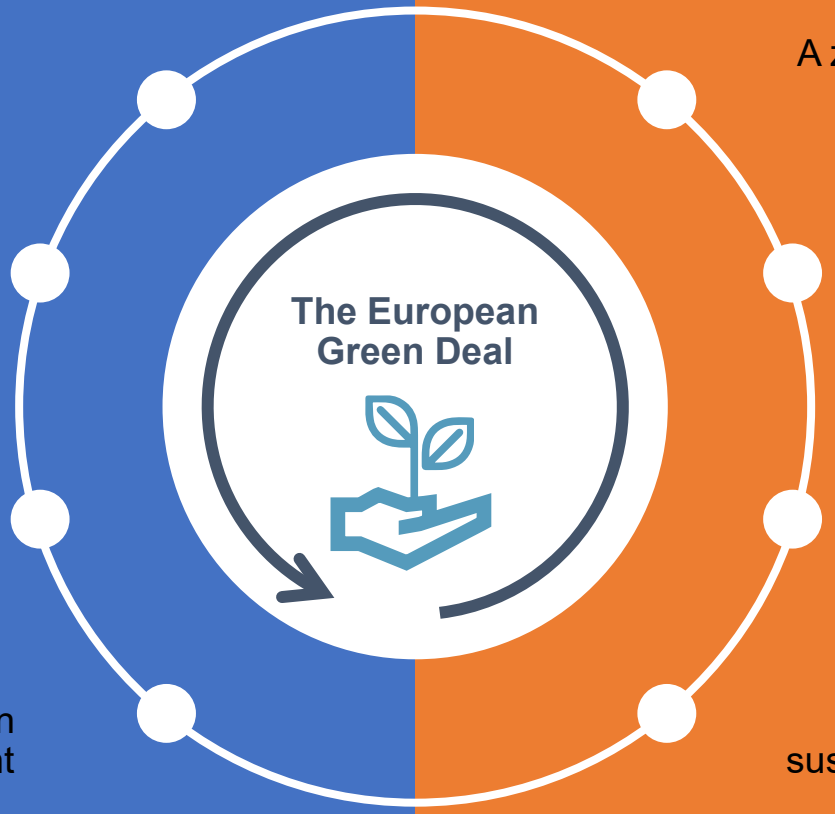
Transforming the EU's economy for a sustainable future

Increasing the EU's Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy

Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way



Mobilising research and fostering innovation

A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment

Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

From 'Farm to Fork': a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system

Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

Financing the transition

Leave no one behind (Just Transition)

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Source: EU

Pillars to achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal

Mobilizing research and fostering innovation is key to achieve the goals of EU Green Deal.

1 New technologies and disruptive innovation are critical

- **New technologies, sustainable solutions and disruptive innovation** are critical to achieve the European Green Deal
- The EU needs to grow **large-scale deployment and demonstration of new technologies** across sectors and across the single market, **building new innovative value chains**
- **Conventional approaches will not be sufficient,** initiatives should seek to combine societal pull and technology push

2 Instruments available under the Horizon Europe will support the R&I efforts needed

- **Green Deal Missions** will bring together a **wide range of stakeholders** including regions and citizens. **Partnerships with industry and Member States** will support research and innovation on transport, clean hydrogen, low-carbon steel making, circular bio-based sectors , etc.
- **The European Institute of Innovation and Technology** will continue to promote collaboration with the communities
- **The European Innovation Council** will dedicate funding, equity investment and business acceleration services to high potential SMEs and then scale up rapidly the results on global markets.

3 Unlock digital transformation to support the ecological transition

- **Accessible and interoperable data** combined with **digital infrastructure and AI solutions**, facilitate **evidence-based decisions** and expand the capacity to **tackle environmental challenges**
- The Commission will develop a **very high precision digital model of the Earth**

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Just Transition mechanism ensure no one is left behind, targeting support to regions and sectors in the transitions towards the green economy.

The Just Transition Mechanism

- The main objective is to provide **targeted support** to regions and sectors that are **most affected by the transition towards the green economy**
- **€100 billion** will be mobilizing to regions, industries and workers who will face the greatest challenges, through:
  - **Financial support:** €7,5 billion new funding, InvestEU scheme mobilizing €45 billion and new public sector loan facility with the EIB backed by the EU budget, mobilizing €25-30 billion
  - **Transition plans** for beneficiary regions to steer the investment
  - **Attractive conditions** and risk sharing for public ad private investors
  - **Technical assistance** via a Just Transition Platform to advise and support

Source: EU

Who will benefit from this mechanism?

- ✓ People and citizens most vulnerable to the transition
- ✓ Companies and sector active in or comprising carbon-intensive industries
- ✓ Member States and regions with high dependence on fossil fuel and carbon-intensive industries

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1. Framing: International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5C scenarios
2. EU Macro Economic Policy and Green Deal
3. Consultations on Current EU Regulatory Packages

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The EU has a full slate of open regulatory packages

Applications	Open EU Package	Urgency
Road Transportation	Alternative Fuel Infrastructure EUCO2 Standards for HDVs, LDVs EU Weight and Dimensions Package	↑
Intermodal Transportation	TransEuropean Transport Network	↗
Maritime Transportation	EU Maritime Package	↗
Aviation	Refuel Aviation Package	↗

Revenues
Customers and other key stakeholders
Operations and supply chain

Transformational impact
Significant impact
Medium impact
Low impact

Very urgent
Strategic priority
Secondary priority
Medium-term priority
Not urgent

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The EU has a full slate of open regulatory packages

H2 Applications	Open EU Package	Urgency
All applications	Renewed Sustainable Strategy Sustainable Finance Taxonony State Aid Reform	↑
Steel	Carbon Market Reform	↗
Chemicals	Carbon Market Reform	↗
Fertilizer	Carbon Market Reform	↗

Revenues
Customers and other key stakeholders
Operations and supply chain

Transformational impact
Significant impact
Medium impact
Low impact

↑ Very urgent
↗ Strategic priority
→ Secondary priority
↘ Medium-term priority
↓ Not urgent

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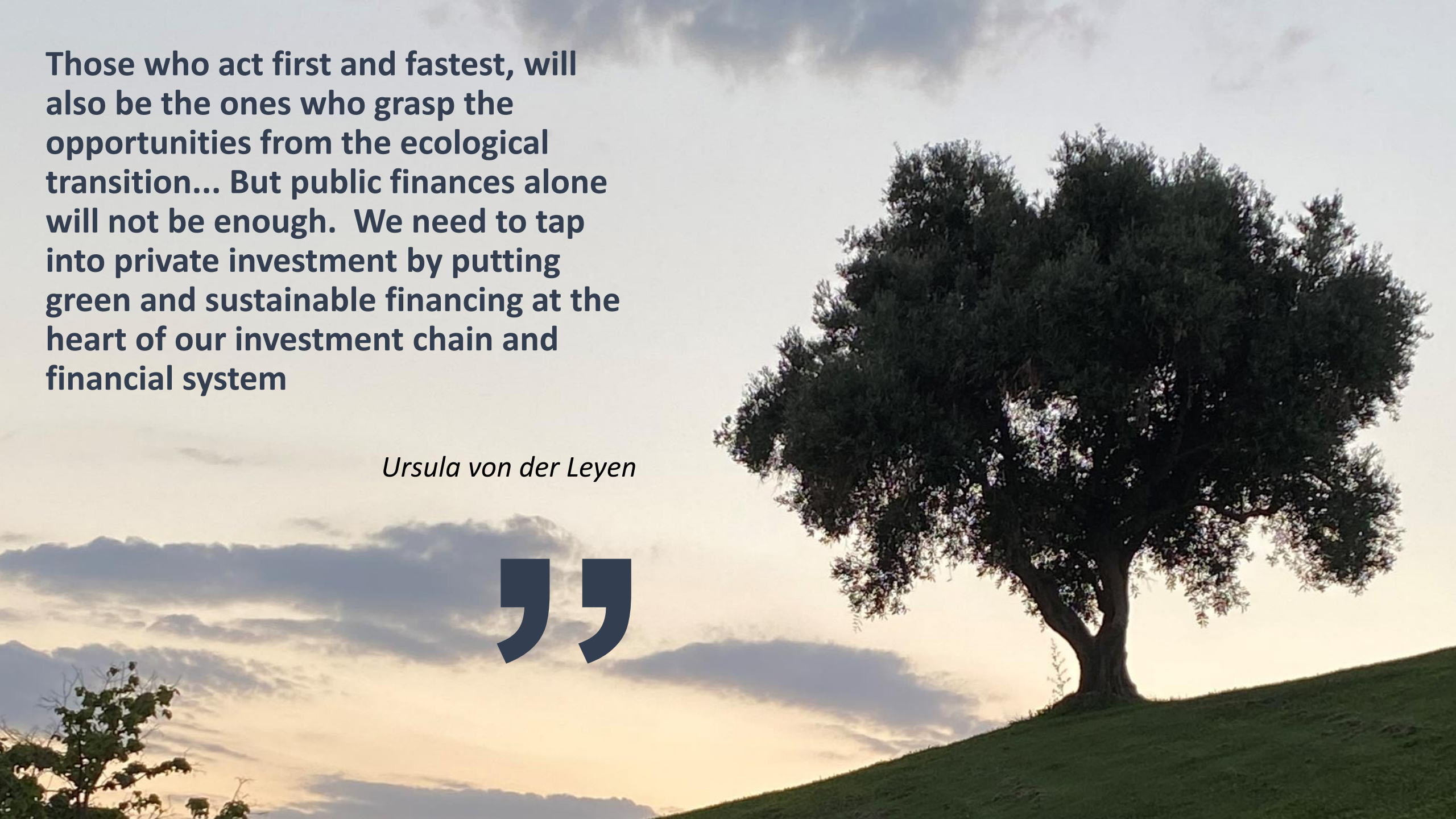
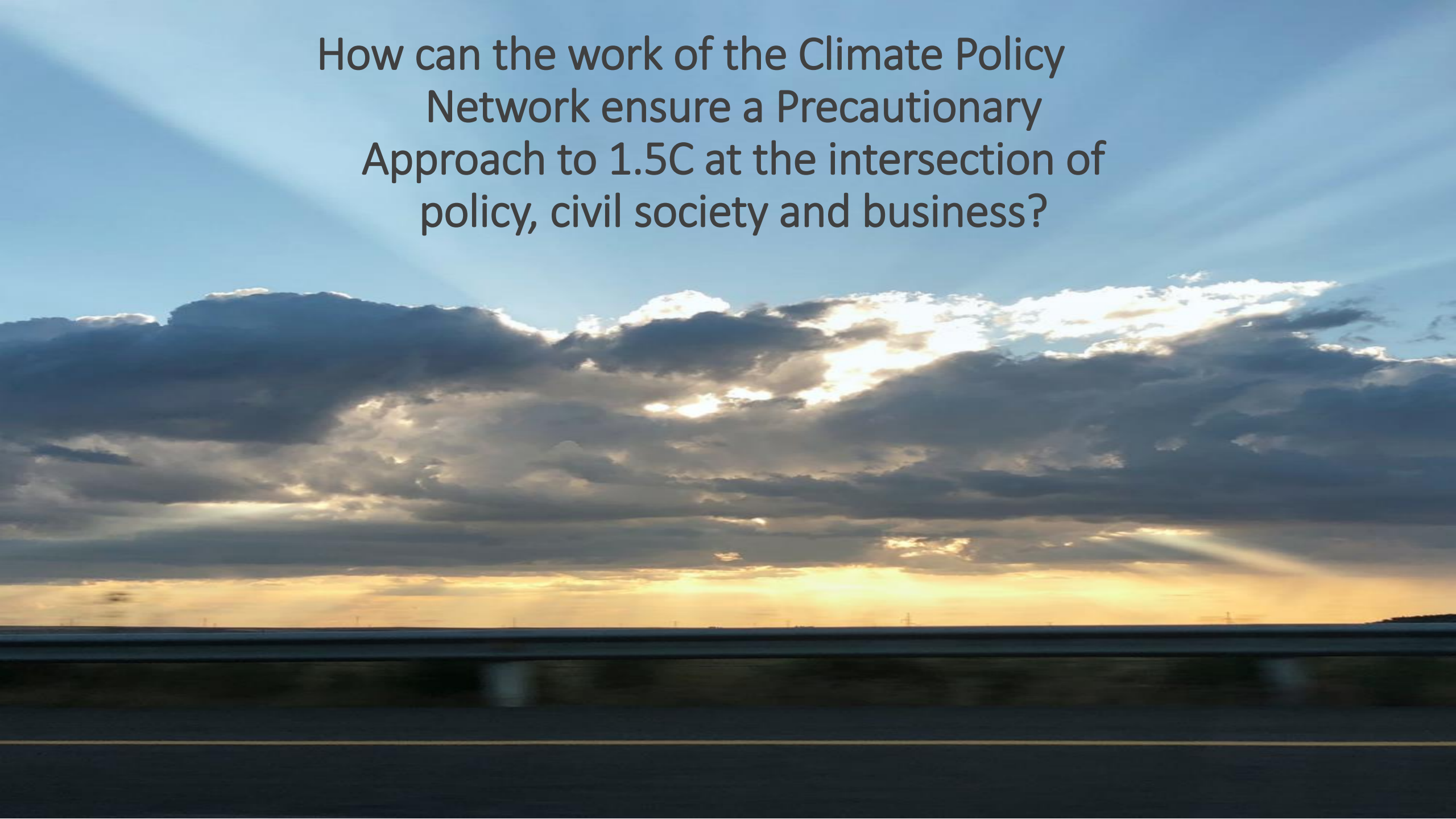
Those who act first and fastest, will also be the ones who grasp the opportunities from the ecological transition... But public finances alone will not be enough. We need to tap into private investment by putting green and sustainable financing at the heart of our investment chain and financial system

Ursula von der Leyen



How can the work of the Climate Policy Network ensure a Precautionary Approach to 1.5C at the intersection of policy, civil society and business?



CONFERENCE

Directions for Climate Policy

Q&A

Margot Hurlbert
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A Model of Canadian Climate Governance

Meet the presenters

Temi Onifade
International Doctoral Fellow & Vanier Scholar at the Peter A. Allard School of Law, University of Bristish Columbia

Dr. Fenner Stewart
Associate Professor of Law at the University of Calgary

Canada Climate Law Initiative | L'Initiative canadienne de droit climatique

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY FACULTY OF LAW

PETER A. ALLARD SCHOOL OF LAW
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Model of Canadian Climate Governance

Theoretical Framework

Temitope Onifade, International Doctoral Fellow and Vanier Scholar, Peter A. Allard School of Law, UBC

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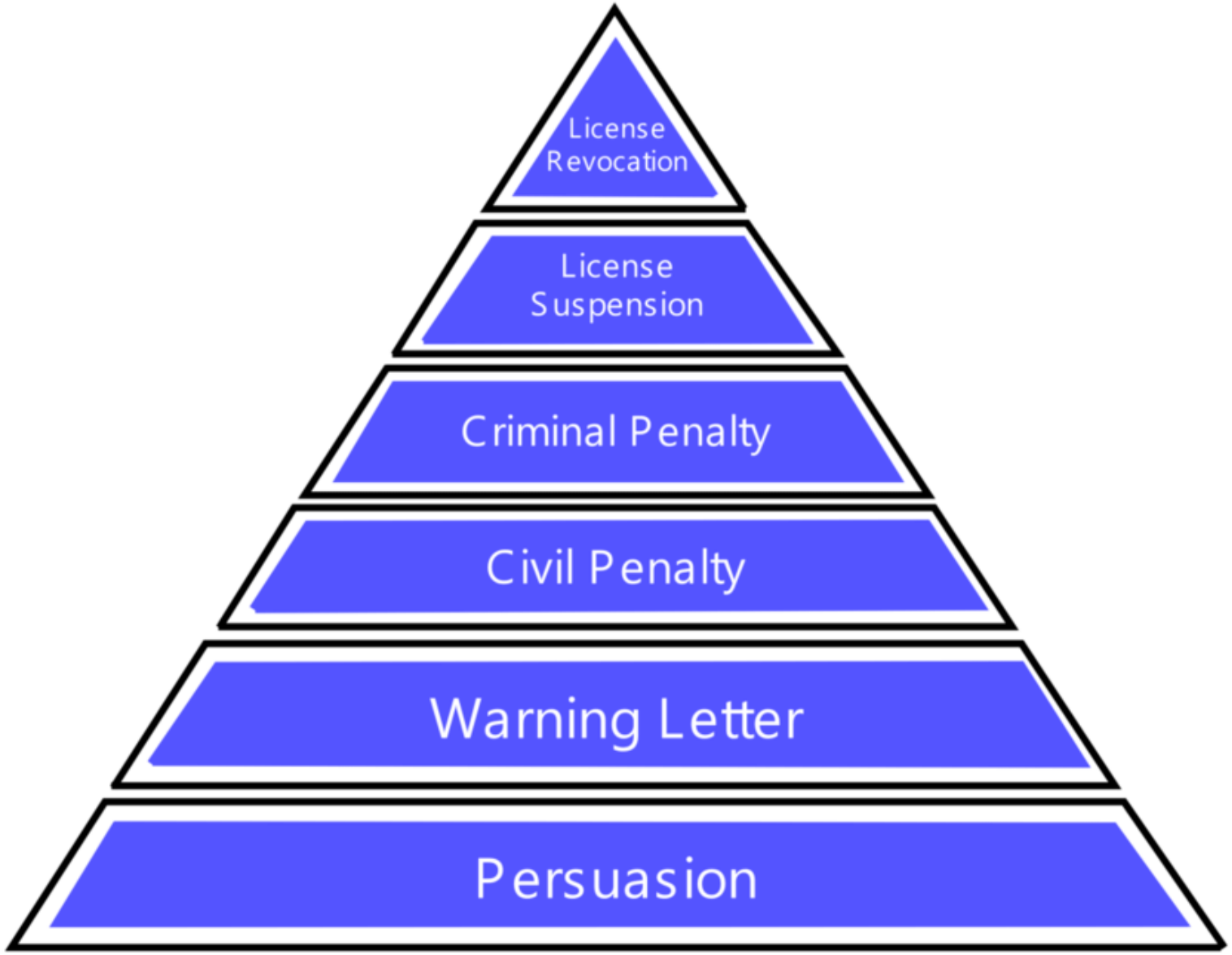
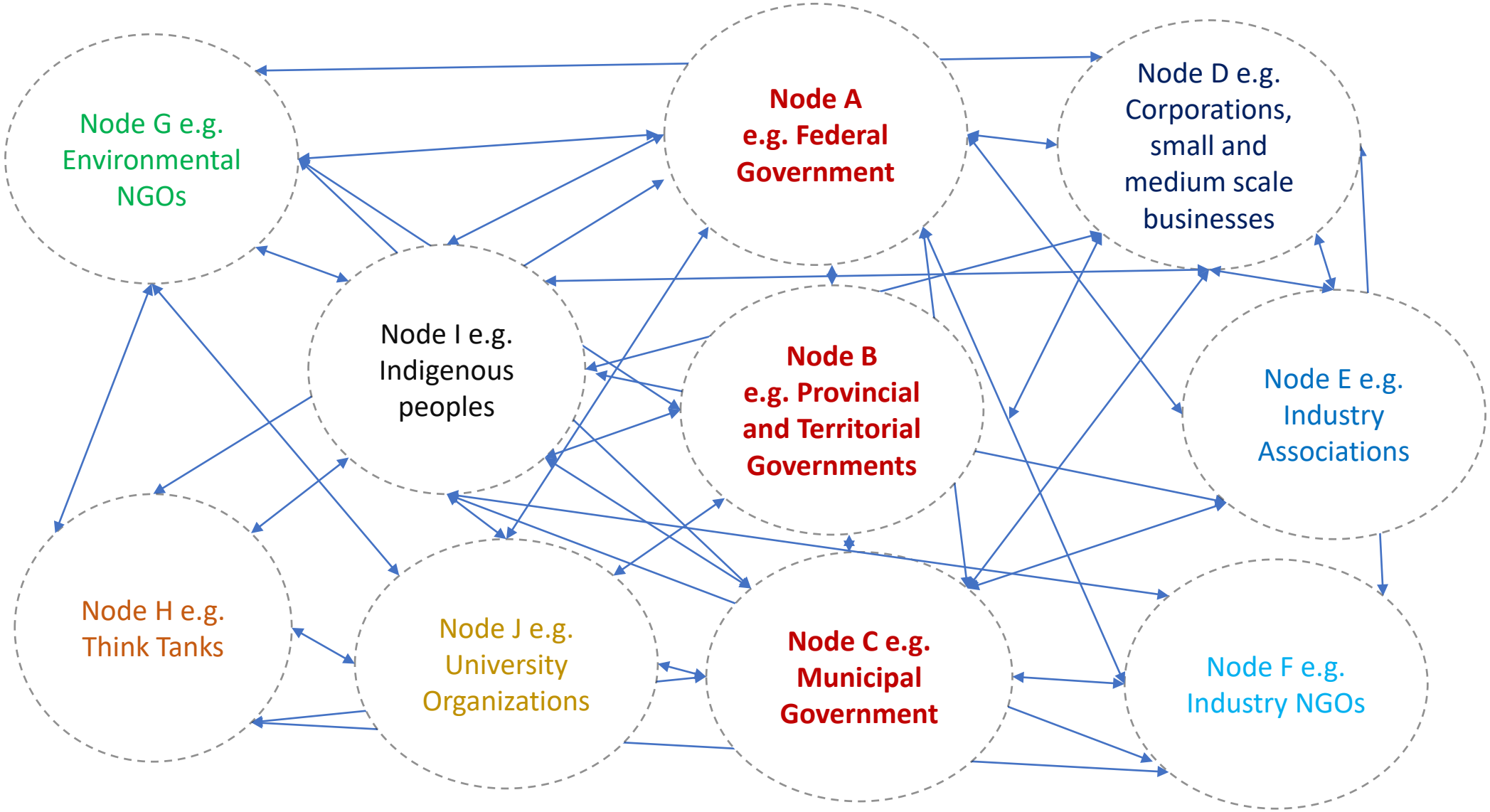
1. Enhanced State Governance Model: Responsive Regulation



Source: Ayres and Braithwaite 1992

2. Alternative Non-State Governance Model: Network Governance



Source: Original Design

3. What the literature says about network governance

"Network governance involves a select, persistent, and structured set of autonomous firms (as well as nonprofit agencies) engaged in creating products or services based on implicit and open-ended contracts to adapt to environmental contingencies and to coordinate and safeguard exchanges."

Candace Jones, William S. Hesterly, Stephen P. Borgatti, "A General Theory of Network Governance: Exchange Conditions and Social Mechanisms" (1997) 22(4) The Academy of Management Review 911 at 914.

Some key features:

- Select participants
- Persistent participation
- Structured relationship
- Implicit and open-ended contracts

Multi-Scalar Governance - One Way To Think About Canada's Climate Policy Network

March 3rd, 2021

Dr. Fenner Stewart
University of Calgary, Faculty of Law

What is the first thing that comes to mind when thinking about making climate policy?

Public Policy Through Government Action

What are some actions government can take to mitigate climate change?

Government Options?

Command & Control Action

- Establishing and enforcing objective rules with little room for interpretation
- For instance:
  - Establishing technologies that can and cannot be used
  - Setting a ceiling on the amount of GHG emissions allowed

Financial Action

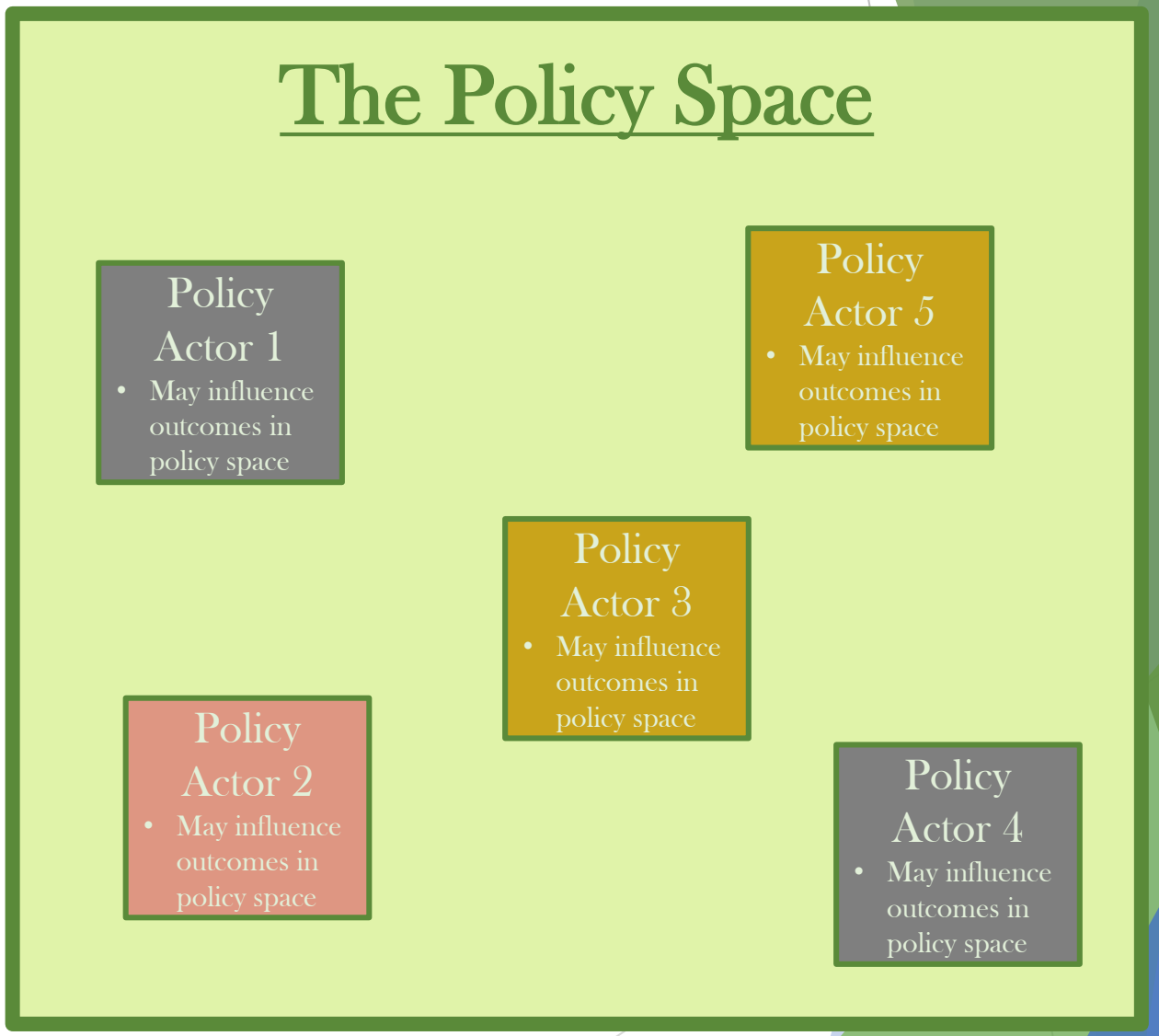
- Giving benefits to those who act as targeted
- For instance:
  - Creating assistance programs
  - Granting subsidies
  - Offering direct investment
  - Giving tax breaks

Market - Based Action

- Regulating risk or profit to change behavior
- For instance:
  - Creating carbon prices
  - Establishing preferred customers
    - Renewable energy first initiatives
  - De-risking private investment
    - Loan guarantees

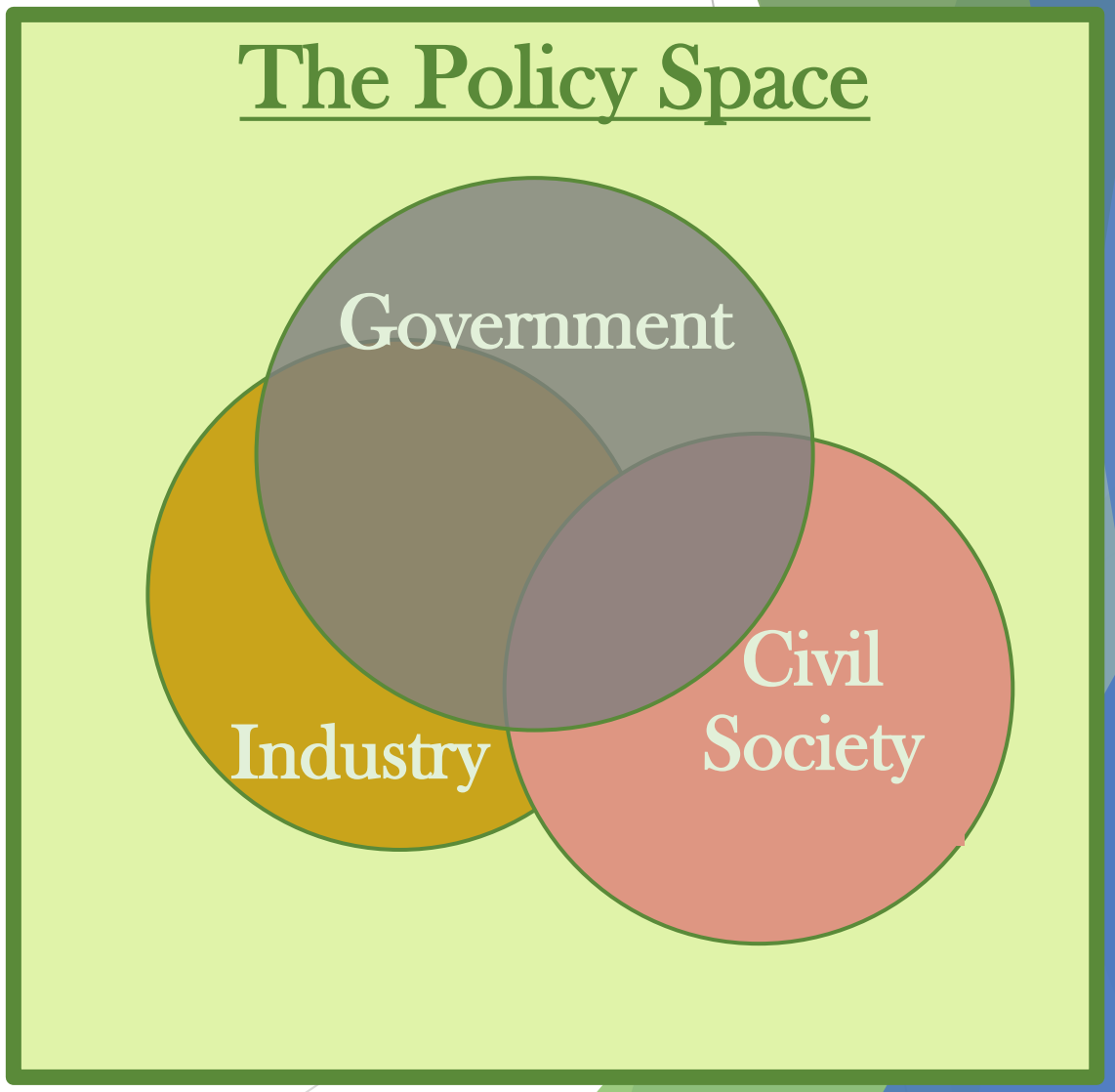
What is policy network?

- A policy network consists of actors making decisions.
- The central connection each actor has to the others is that each has an interest in the same policy space.
- By making decisions within this space, they may cooperate or compete to influence policy.



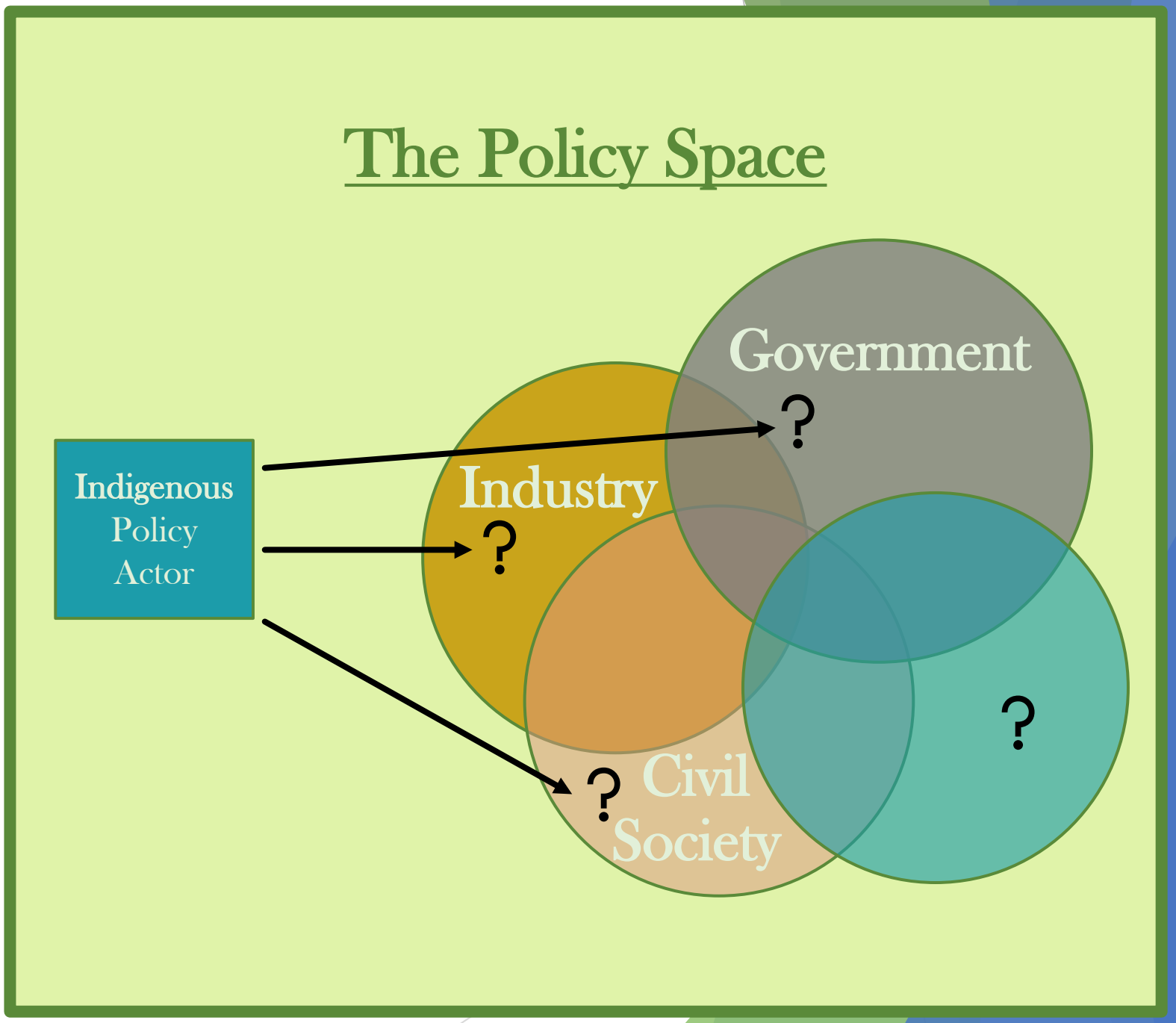
What does it mean for a policy network to be a form of "multi-scalar" governance?

- It means a policy space has multiple *scales* (think: layers) from which decisions are made.
- The scales are based on where the policy actors are situated in society. The literature suggests actors will come from 1 of 3 different places:
  1. Government
  2. Industry
  3. Civil Society
- Thus, government does not control policy outcomes alone; Industry and Civil Society play important roles too.

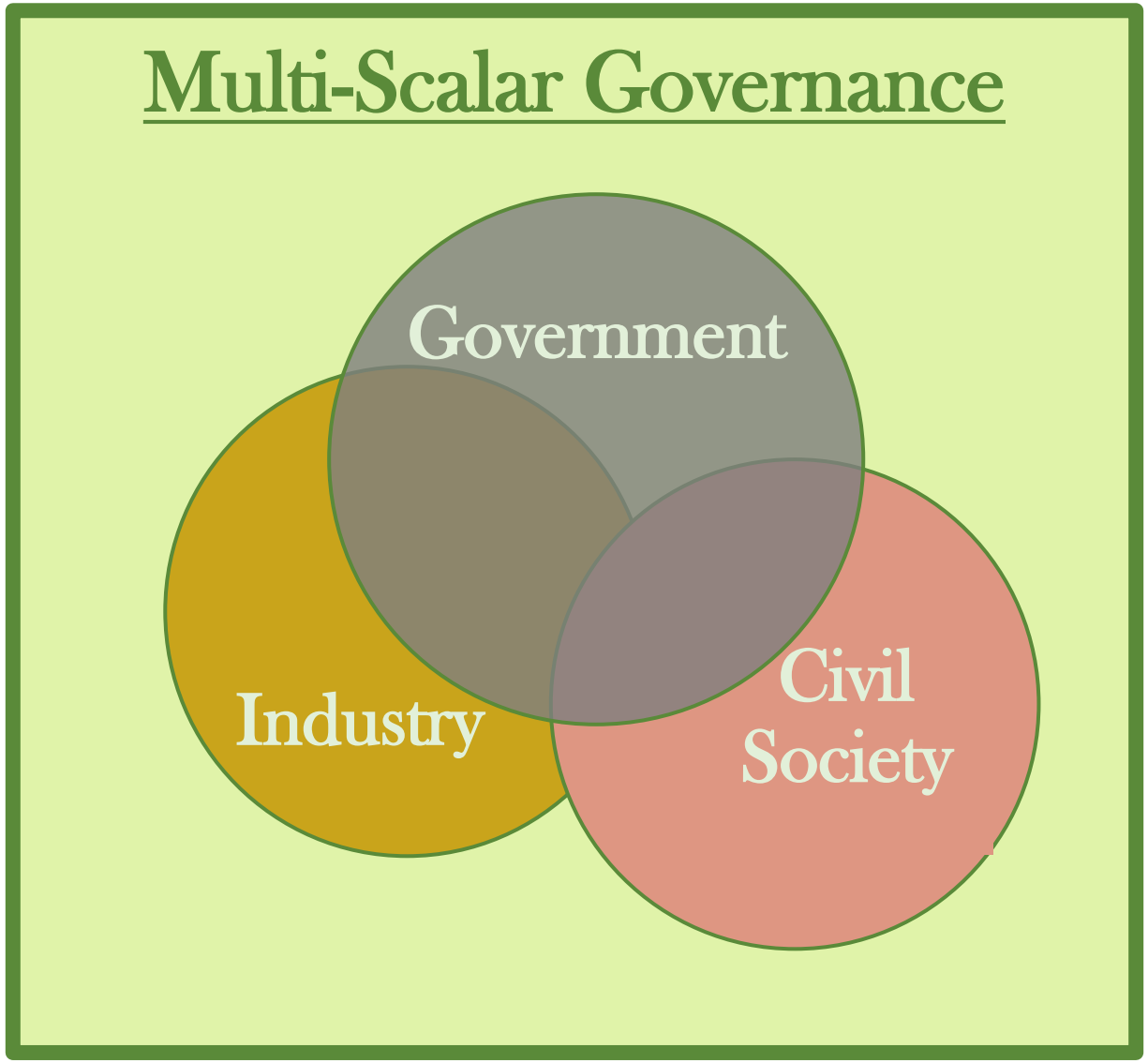


A Problem

- No theoretical model is perfect, but this one raises key questions when applying it to Canada's Climate Policy Network:
  - What about Indigenous policy actors?
  - Does a new scale need to be created?
  - If yes, then how does it function?
  - If no, then how do Indigenous actors map onto the existing model?



Thank You


Multi-Scalar Governance
Government
Industry
Civil Society

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A Model of Canadian Climate Governance

Q&A

Temi Onifade
International Doctoral Fellow & Vanier Scholar at the Peter A. Allard School of Law, University of Bristish Columbia

Dr. Fenner Stewart
Associate Professor of Law at the University of Calgary

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Connecting Canada's Policy Network

Break

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
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Canada
COMMONWEALTH Climate and Law Initiative
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Wednesday, March 3rd
9:00 am - 12:00 pm (PST)

Kenote: Bridging Canadian Climate Governance to Indigenous Ethics

Meet the presenter

John Borrows
Officer of the Order of Canada, Canada Research Chair in Indigenous Law & Professor of Law at the University of Victoria

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Connecting Canada's Climate Policy Network

Wednesday, March 3rd
9:00 am - 12:00 pm (PST)

Canada's Climate Policy Network in Practice

Meet the presenters

Andrew Leach
Associate Professor
at the Alberta School of
Business

Rachel Samson
Clean Growth Research
Director at the
Canadian Institute for
Climate Choices

Arlene Strom
Chief Legal Officer &
General Counsel at
Suncor

CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR
CLIMATE CHOICES

Canada's Climate Policy Network in Practice

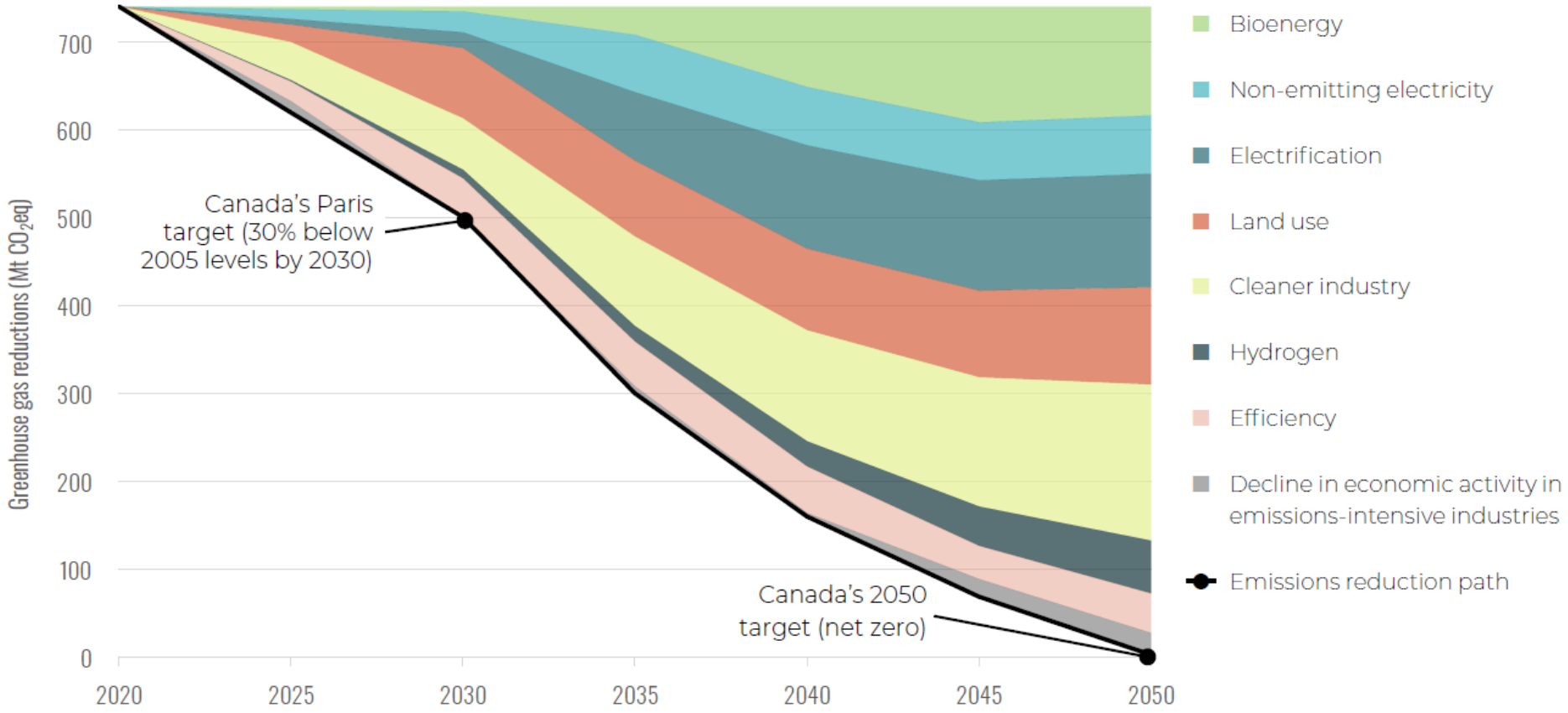
Rachel Samson

Clean Growth Research Director

The pros and cons of policy networks

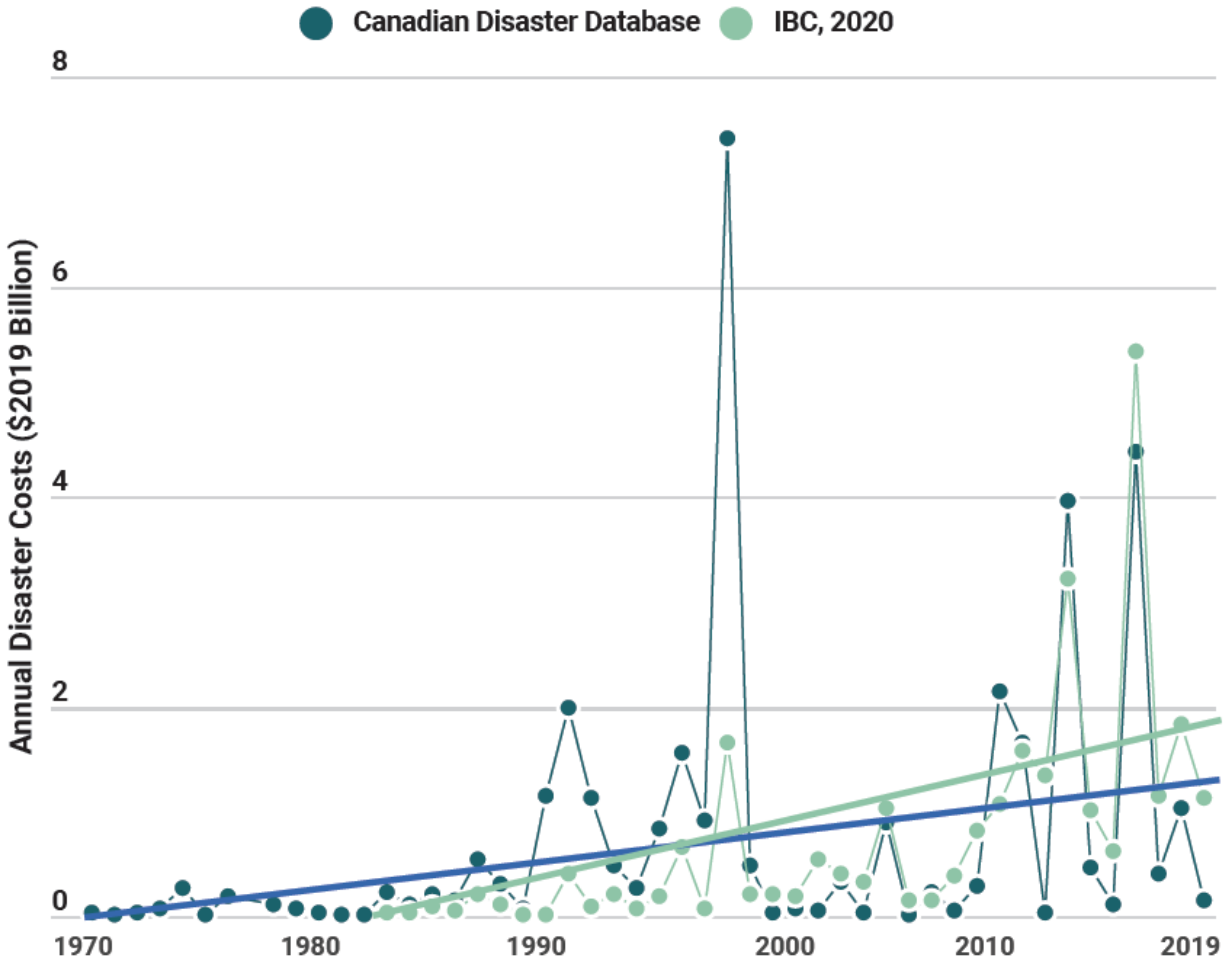
	Pros	Cons
Government-academia	Evidence-based policy	Academic rabbit holes
	Policy-relevant research	Messy research problems
Government-industry	Innovative policy	Regulatory capture
	Intra & inter-industry collaboration	Endless process

What policy networks do we need to transform our economy and society?



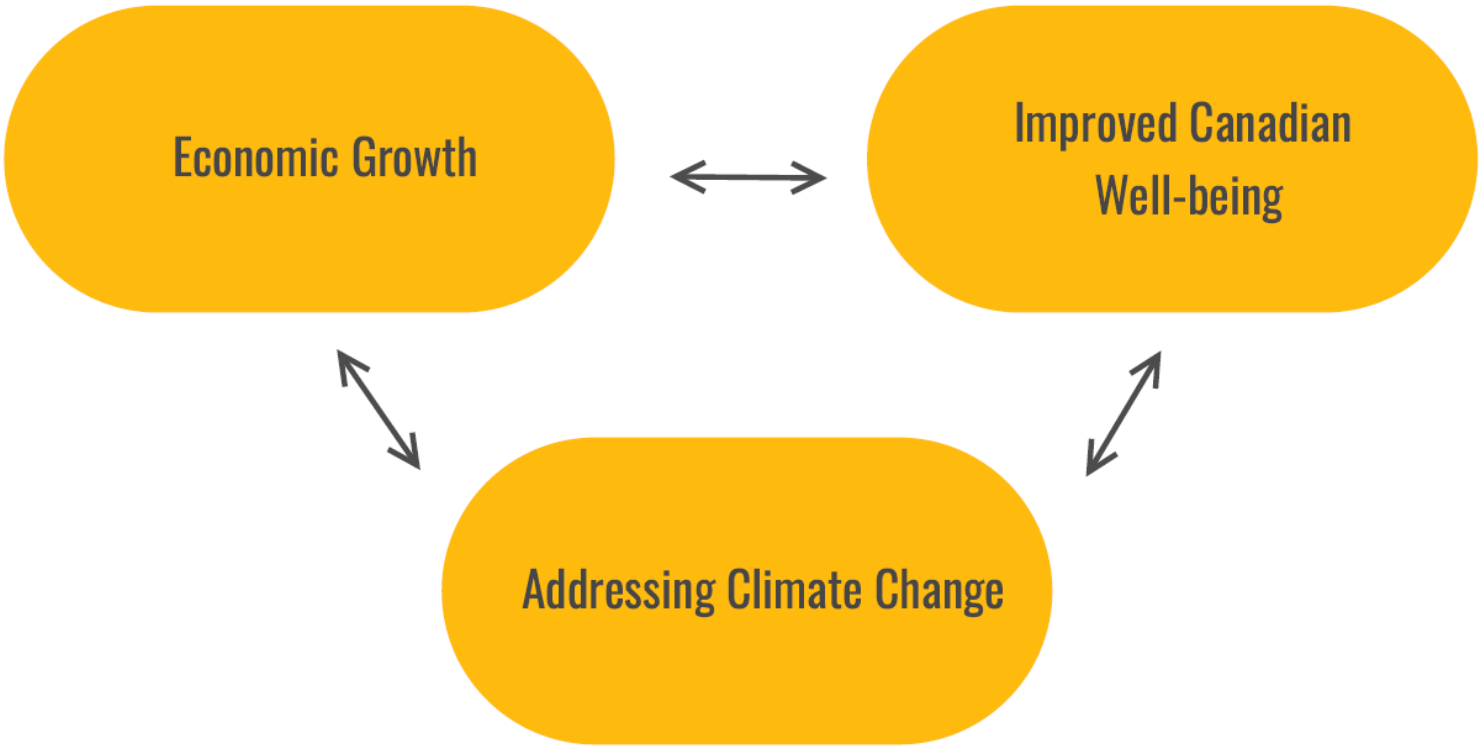
Source: Canadian Institute for Climate Choices (2021) Canada's Net Zero Future. Shows one possible net zero pathway out of over 60 analyzed.

What networks do we need to build resilience to a changing climate?



Source: Canadian Institute for Climate Choices (2020). Tip of the Iceberg.

What if we started with shared goals?



And then worked to identify solutions

- **We found 11 main areas of intersection** between economic growth, well-being, and climate change
- **Goals** focus on the intersection of economic growth and climate change
- **Catalysts** highlight key areas that need to be addressed to achieve the goals
- **Foundations** underscore the need to think about the well-being and environmental dimensions of transition
- For each, we identified indicators to measure Canada's progress and looked at historical performance

Source: Canadian Institute for Climate Choices (2020). 11 Ways to Measure Clean Growth.

Canadian Institute for Climate Choices

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Canada’s Climate Policy Network in Practice

Q&A

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Connecting Canada's Policy Network

Thank you

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada
Canada

COMMONWEALTH Climate and Law Initiative

Canada Climate Law Initiative
L'Initiative canadienne de droit climatique

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY FACULTY OF LAW

Canadian Institute of Resources Law
Institut canadien du droit des ressources

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CENTRE FOR BUSINESS LAW