## Preparing for the peak: Energy security and Atlantic Canada

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## Energy security

Government actions or policies to ensure that a community has access to reliable and affordable sources of energy

## Why is energy security an issue?

- Uneven distribution of energy resources
- Increasing world demand for energy
- Rising production costs
- Geopolitics

## Energy insecurity

- Reliable to unreliable:
  - Secure to insecure
  - Uninterruptible to interruptible
- Affordable to unaffordable

## Energy security and Canada

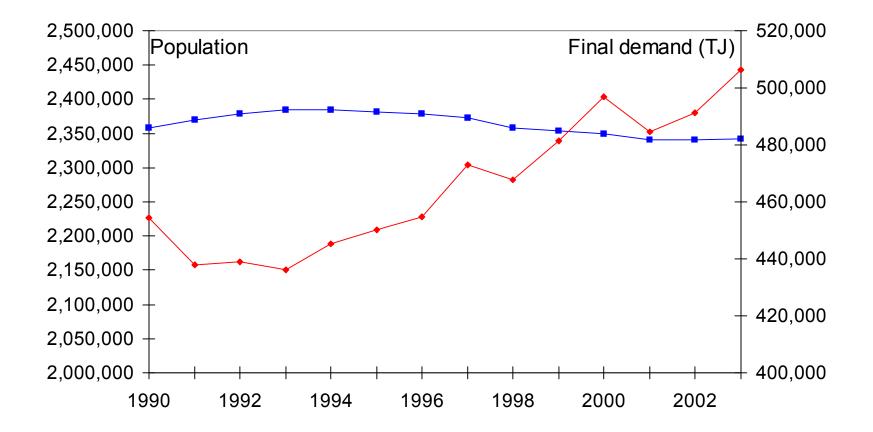
- Canada an energy "superpower"
- A net energy exporter
- Blessed with:
  - Oil
  - Natural gas
  - Coal
  - Hydroelectricity
  - Uranium
- Canada is not "energy homogenous"

#### Atlantic Canada

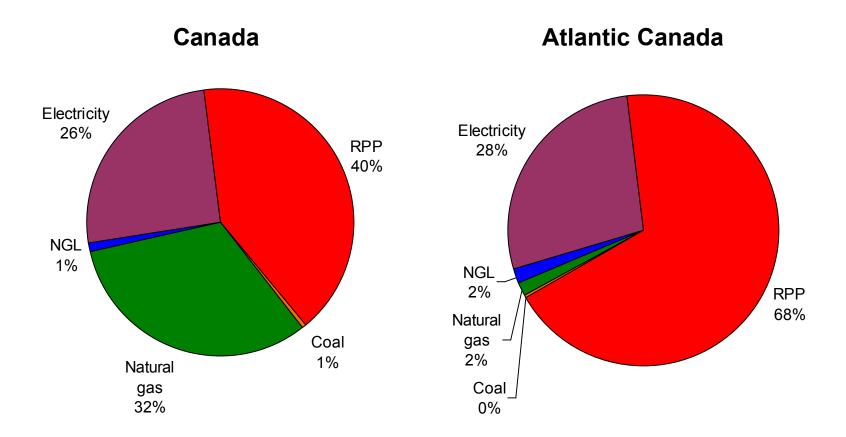


- Older housing stock
- Declining population
- Sizable rural population
- Loss of traditional industries

## Population and final energy demand



#### Energy final demand

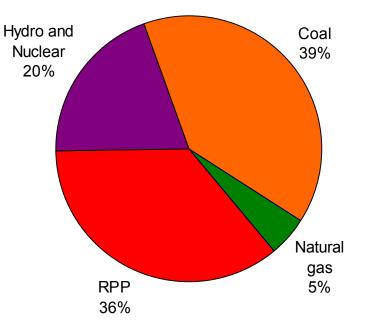


### Electricity

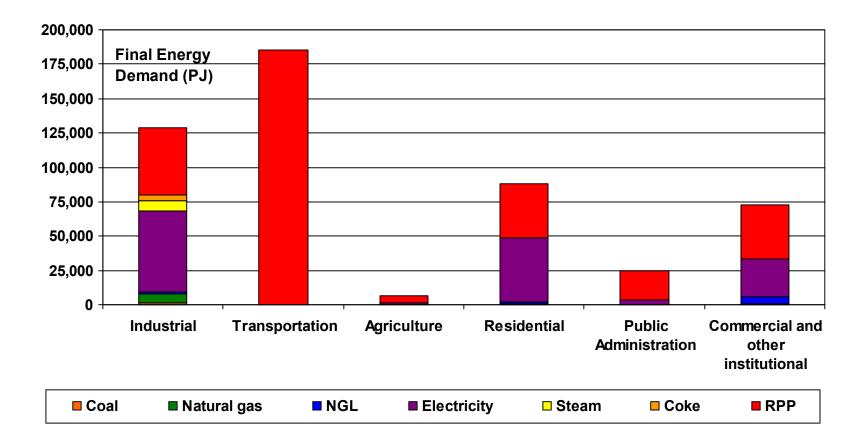
Hydro and Nuclear 47% Goal 38% RPP 6% Bas 9%

Canada



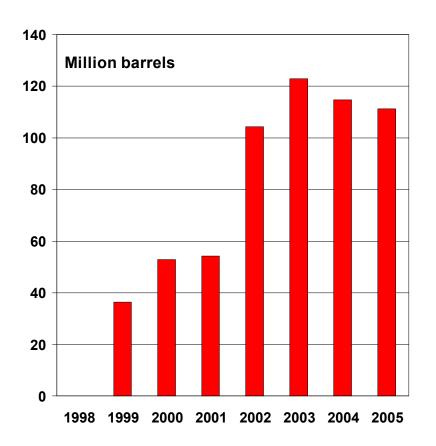


## Final demand by sector



#### Newfoundland and Labrador

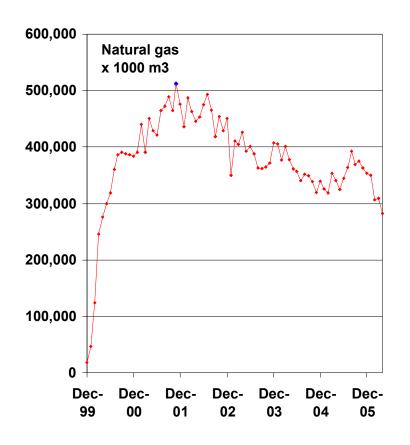
- Offshore oil:
  - Hibernia, Terra Nova, and White Rose
  - > 85% exported
  - Hebron?
- Hydroelectric:
  - Churchill Falls 5,400 MW
  - Gull Island 2,800 MW



### New Brunswick

- Limited coal reserves
- Electricity:
  - Oil and coal
  - Hydroelectric
  - Nuclear (600 MW Candu)

#### Nova Scotia



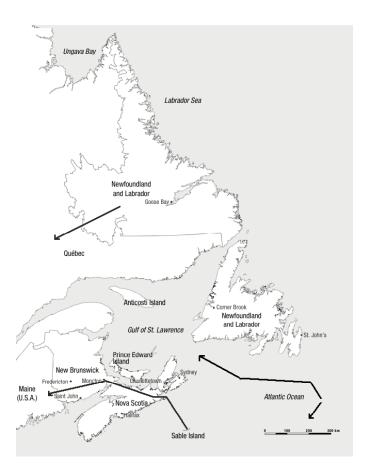
- Offshore natural gas:
  - Sable (Exxon-Mobil)
  - No exploration
  - ->90% exported
- Some coal
- Government and Nova Scotia Power:
  - Yes: FERC 888/889
  - Slow: RPS
  - Slower: Tidal power

#### Prince Edward Island

- Energy imports:
  - All refined petroleum products
  - Most electricity from NB
- Push for wind energy (electricity):
  - 2010 20 percent
  - 2015 100 percent

## Energy colony?

- Energy corridors:
  - Churchill Falls to Quebec
  - Sable to New England
  - Hibernia to Quebec and US
- Western Canada energy:
  - Oil to Ontario
  - Natural gas to Quebec



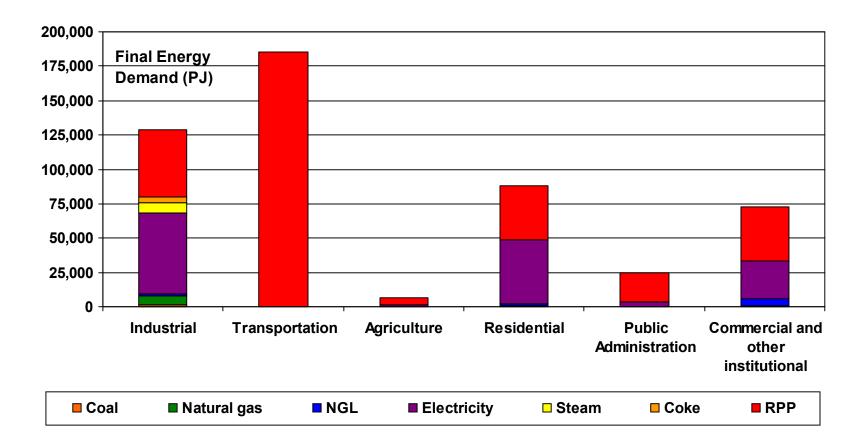
#### Where does the energy come from?

- Oil:
  - North Sea
  - Venezuela
- Natural gas:
  - LNG Russia, Trinidad and Tobago, others?
- Coal:
  - Venezuela
  - United States
  - Columbia

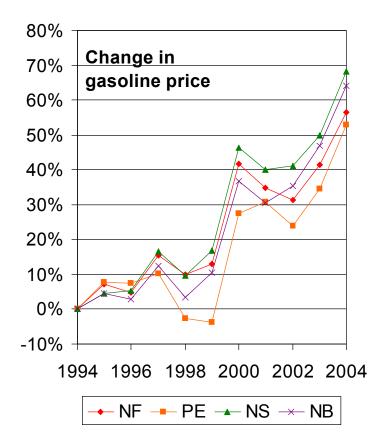
# Energy policies

- Heating fuel:
  - Low Income Fuel Assistance (NL, NS)
  - Removal of provincial sales tax (NB)
- Fuel price regulation:
  - Gasoline (NB, NL, PE)
  - Home heating fuel (PE)
- Energy efficiency programs:
  - Were coupled with federal EnerGuide program
  - Targeted provincial programs

## Preparing for the peak

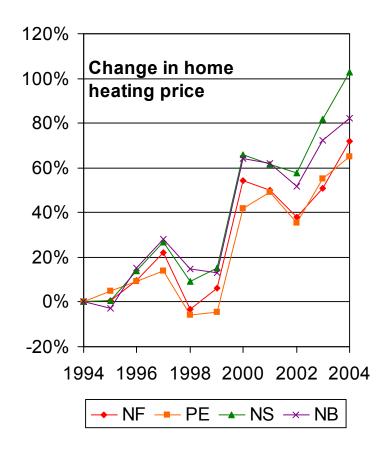


## Demand reduction: Transportation



- Put alternatives in place:
  - Regional bus and rail routes
  - Restore regional rail
- Compact urban form

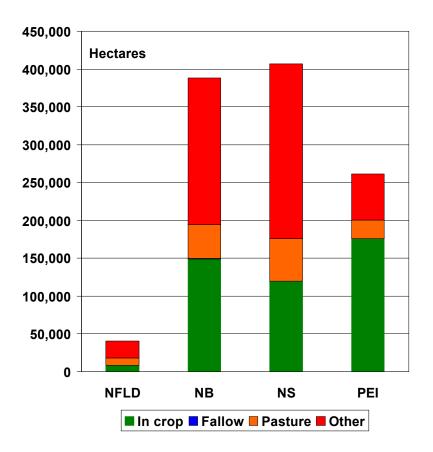
## Demand reduction: space heating



- Short term:
  - Assist low income households
  - Run home energy upgrade programs
- Long term:
  - Change building codes to maximize solar energy
  - Install district heating

#### Fuel substitution

- Agriculture:
  - Dedicated crops
  - Stover
- Forestry:
  - Plantations
  - Wood waste
- Coal-to-liquid fuels
- "Oil" shale in NB



#### What can be done?

	Now	10 years from now	20 years from now
Transport	<ul> <li>Urban form bylaws</li> <li>Limited bus/rail</li> </ul>	• Bus network	Rail restoration
Space heating	<ul><li>LIFA</li><li>Solar bylaws</li><li>Energy upgrades</li></ul>		• District heating
Fuel substitution		• Energy crops	<ul><li>Coal-to-liquids</li><li>Oil shale</li></ul>

#### Atlantic Canada...

- relies on foreign energy sources,
- is not ready for energy price rises,
- is not ready for energy shortages,
- has no short term energy policies,
- has no long term energy policies,
- is energy *insecure* and is not prepared for the peak.