

# Selected Experience with Renewable Electricity Displacement Calculations in Canada

Leslie Welsh  
Head, Sustainable Energy  
Environment Canada



photo credit Vision Quest Windelectric

# Presentation Outline



1. Electricity and the environment
2. Importance of Emissions Reductions
3. Renewable Energy and Electricity Markets
4. Experience with Displacement Reductions
5. Some Lessons Learned

# Electricity and the Environment



- Electricity has substantial impacts on the environment--land, water and air; some quantifiable, some intangible
- Impact from generation sources highly variable not only because of technology & fuel, but also due to locale & implementation (location, existing environmental loadings/sensitivities, mitigation measures, etc.--importance of environmental assessment)
- Early use of Integrated Resource Planning
- Move towards competitive electricity markets

# Importance of Emissions Reductions



- Recognition of environmental and health effects of air quality, and effects of climate change emissions dominate environmental costs =>
- Trans-boundary implications
- Tools/instruments for addressing, e.g.:
  - fiscal incentives
  - emission caps and permit trading
  - renewable portfolio standards
  - market instruments (e.g. green power markets)



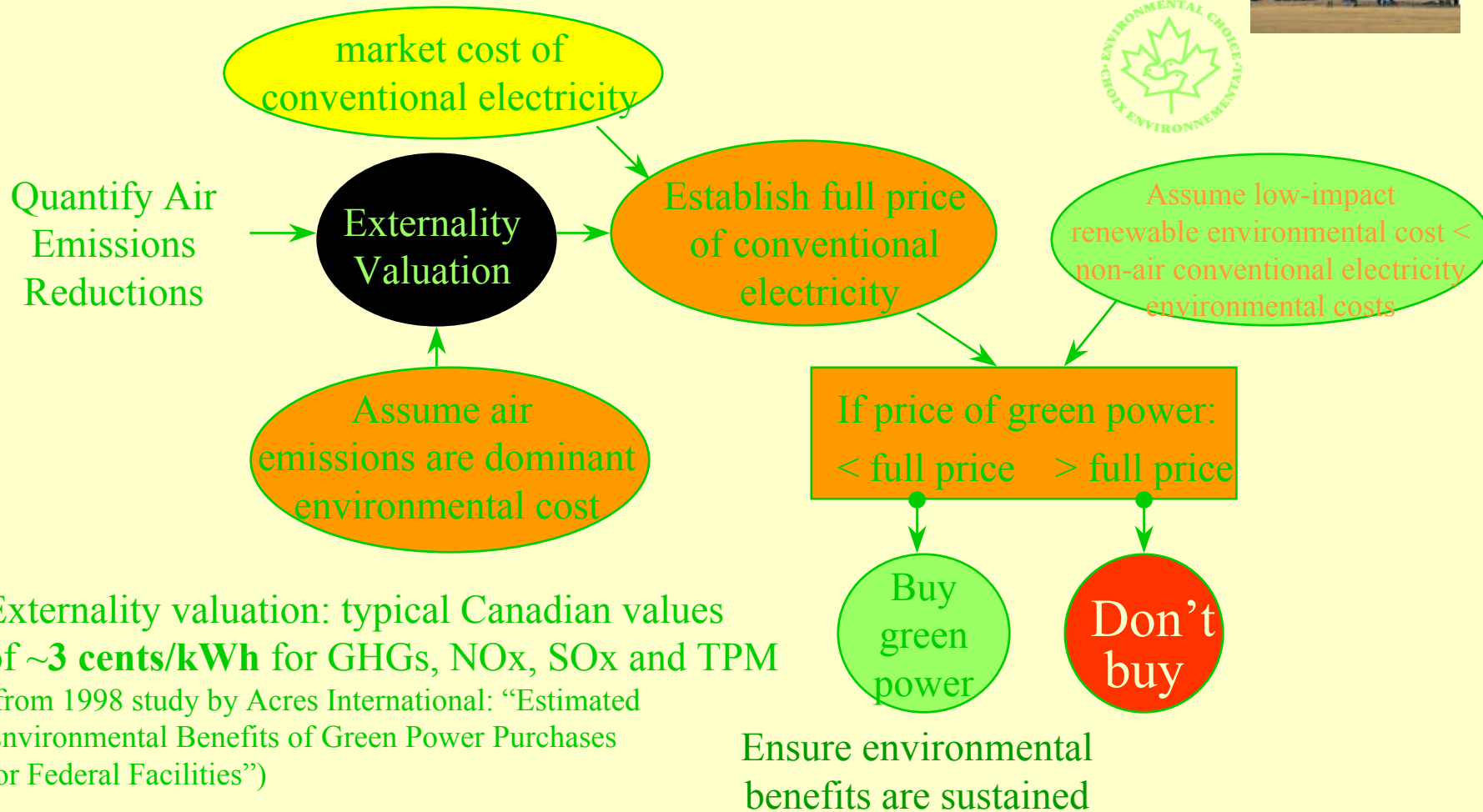
# Renewable Energy and Electricity Markets



- Displacement calculations vital for policy making (e.g. RPS, emissions trading, fiscal incentives) and market decisions (e.g. green power)
- Marginality versus System Average
- Timescales--short vs. long; current (or *post facto*) vs. future (or for planning)
- Spatial scale--GHGs vs. other air contaminants

=> differing data requirements

# Full Environmental (Net-)Cost Accounting in Green Power



Externality valuation: typical Canadian values of **~3 cents/kWh** for GHGs, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> and TPM (from 1998 study by Acres International: “Estimated Environmental Benefits of Green Power Purchases for Federal Facilities”)

# Examples



- Wind Power Production Incentive and *Climate Change Plan for Canada*
  - Energy 2020 model => marginal technology-type / emission rate by province
- Federal green power procurement:
  - annual system average
  - hourly systems averages in Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions Trading (GERT) Pilot => first Registered Emissions Reductions
  - utility dispatch models or dispatch records



# Examples (continued)



- Pilot Emissions Removals, Reductions and Learnings (PERRL) Initiative
  - Integrated Planning Model (IPM) forecast marginal emissions intensities by province for 2003-2007
- Ontario's NO and SO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Trading Code-- Renewable Energy Allowance Set-Aside
  - marginal displacement, but modified by sharing of fixed set-aside (1 kt/year for NO, 4 kt/year for SO<sub>2</sub>)
- Kyoto Clean Development Mechanism / Joint Implementation
  - marginal estimation based on seasonal load curves



# Some Lessons Learned



- How the benefits calculation is used is important
- Must have rigour in avoiding double-counting / overlap / leakage
- Simple is better (trade-off on “accuracy”)
- Overarching solution is better (trade-off on “accuracy”)

# The End



Leslie Welsh

Head, Sustainable Energy

Oil, Gas and Energy Branch

Environment Canada

Place Vincent Massey, 10th Floor

Hull, Quebec

Canada K1A 0H3

tel.: (819) 953-1127

fax.: (819) 953-8903

e-mail: [Leslie.Welsh@ec.gc.ca](mailto:Leslie.Welsh@ec.gc.ca)

