

## SUPPORTING THE TRANSITION TO CLEANER SHIP FUELS IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) is a dirty and polluting fossil fuel that powers ships throughout the global ocean – accounting for 80% of marine fuel used worldwide. HFO, already banned in Antarctica, if spilled in cold polar waters, breaks down slowly, persisting for weeks and often longer. The lack of equipment and spill response capacity in the Arctic and for ice-infested waters, coupled with its persistence, makes HFO almost impossible to clean up. An HFO spill would have long-term devastating effects on Arctic indigenous communities, livelihoods and the marine ecosystems they depend upon.

To eliminate HFO use and carriage in Canadian Arctic shipping, a fuel transition fund is needed to support the phase out of polluting HFO to lighter less polluting fuels in the shipping industry. It is estimated that 70% of families in Nunavut are food insecure. By supporting the transition to cleaner fuels, this new fund would help reduce the risks of oil spills and their impact on the marine environment, which communities depend on for food, and thus help prevent food price increases.

### Recommended Investment:

**\$15 million over 5 years**, starting in 2021 when an international ban on HFO is in place.

To further incentivize fuel switching away from the world's dirtiest and most polluting ship fuel, HFO, a renewable energy innovation subsidy is needed. Funding the design, retrofitting and testing of emerging technologies such as wind-assist would not only save on fuel costs but also reduce GHGs and emission pollutants.

**Recommended Investment: \$5 million** (total) **over 3 years**, starting in 2020.

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## LABELLING HOME AND BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Buildings account for 12% of Canada's GHG emissions and represent an important part of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Climate Change (PCF).

Home and building energy labeling were committed to by the provinces under the PCF. They are important tools in the shift to a decarbonized built environment, specifically building retrofits. According to the latest report from Clean Energy Canada and Efficiency Canada, retrofitting can lead to a 12MT reduction in greenhouse gases.

However, so far only Edmonton, Vancouver and Ontario have building benchmarking programs. No provinces and municipalities have instated mandatory home labeling, though several are running voluntary home energy labeling pilots. Provinces and municipalities face resistance to mandatory labeling from some stakeholders, such as real estate agents, and the effectiveness of labelling depends in part on building tradespeople and building inspectors being skilled on energy efficiency.

In that context, the Green Budget Coalition recommends the federal government allocate **\$2 million in 2019** to support provinces to implement mandatory labelling (for homes and buildings), including for convening stakeholders to increase awareness of the value of mandatory labelling, to develop and implement labeling pilot programs, and for capacity building for real estate agents, realtors, building inspectors, and building tradespeople.

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