Speaking Notes (April 30th 2018)

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Witness to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Natural Resources

Study on "Current state and future of national energy data"

Check against Delivery.

Monsieur le Président, mesdames et messieurs les membres du comité, bonjour. J'aimerais d'abord vous remercier pour l'invitation de venir témoigner ici aujourd'hui. J'aimerais également remercier le greffière pour son très bon travail.

Mon nom est Patrick Bateman et je suis le Directeur des politiques et du développement des marches de l'Association des industries solaires du Canada (ou CanSIA).

Aujourd'hui, je représente le Conseil canadien de l'électricité renouvelable ("CanCORE"), une collaboration des quatre principales associations professionnelles nationales pour l'électricité renouvelable: l'énergie solaire, eolienne et marin; et hydroélectricité. Ensemble, nos membres représentent 65% de toute la production d'électricité au Canada aujourd'hui.

CanCORE's over-arching goal is to ensure that Canada moves toward achieving our national non-emitting electricity target of 90% by 2030, and close to a 100% non-emitting electricity grid by 2050, to ensure that Canada meets our national climate action and clean growth objectives, and international obligations under the Paris Agreement.

We support the recommendation of the National Energy Board Modernization Panel that addresses the need for "a new, independent Canadian Energy Information Agency, separate from both policy and regulatory functions, accountable for providing decision-makers and the public with critical energy data, information, and analysis"

An enhanced government role for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about energy production, transmission, use, future trends, and associated carbon emissions, to inform policy-makers, industry, Indigenous peoples, academia, civil society, and Canadians » is of critical importance.

As would regular public reports about projected energy demand, energy sources, progress in implementing innovative clean energy technologies, climate change, international benchmarking, and performance against Canada's policy objectives.

The current state of national renewable electricity data has improved in recent years notably including the National Energy Board's new annual reports and NRCan's clean energy map.

However, there are still significant shortcomings in comparison to other nations, especially as it relates to : i) economic such as jobs, contribution to GDP and investment ; ii) small-scale projects which are growing in importance but typically fall beneath the minimum thresholds of the past; ii) emerging technologies

Challenges include

We view the Energy Information Administration and National Renewable Energy Laboratory in the United States as good examples of best practices for future data development.

benefits and

- However, a central, independent, reliable national resource for renewable electricity information is critical.
- Scope should include MW's (i.e. cumulative, net-additions/-retirements etc) and MWh's broken down by region.
- Scope should also include $'s invested, jobs created and contribution to GDP etc.
- Challenges include scale (i.e. distributed/small-scale) and emerging (i.e. marine/storage) and reporting frequency (things change fast).

Wind :

- *Size of turbines*
- *Capacity factors*
- *Electricity pricing*
- *Technology costs / MW*
- *Levelized cost of energy / PPA prices*
- *Key economic indicators should include "local investment"*

name of facility and location

-Mw installed capacity and average Gwhr of facility

- number of units and installed capacity for each unit

- is facility flat load operation, daily cycling or multi day week seasonal cycling.

This concludes my remarks.
Encore une fois, merci pour l'opportunité de venir témoigner devant le comité.
I look forward to any questions that you may have.