

CANADA

CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT 1.

Urban population

population

Functional Urban Area population*

Share of urban population

Average urban growth

37.760

26.357

million (2020)

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1983

Annual construction Annual construction rate

Residential

Non-residential

15,940

42.3%

219.942 thousand dwellings

thousand dwellings (2020)

712.4

million m² (2023)

0.385

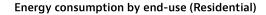
million m² (2023)

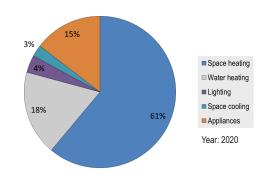
(2022)

Energy & emissions data

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	1,316	1,334	1.3%
	1990	2021	+/- rate
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	41	35.7	-13.2%

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²





Non-residential buildings	2020
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	1,215.5
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	

Heating degree days***

3,633.9

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

81.7

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker3

^{*}Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

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Ministries/Adencies	responsible for BEE	i ni iliaina enerav	V etticiencui.	and related nolicies

Government of provinces/territorie s/municipalities

Natural Resources Canada

C	Canada Mortgage
	and Housing
	Corporation

Environment and Climate Change
Canada

E	Other

Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	A B C D E	A B C D E	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards⁴

✓		Local governments can customise national standards.
	þı	Local governments cannot <u>adjust national standards,</u> ut the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.
	All build	Local governments cannot <u>adjust national standards.</u> ing codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country.
✓	Neighbourhood level approach/planning	The federal government supports subnational and local initiatives through the Greener Neighbourhoods Pilot Program and the Deep Retrofit Accelerator initiative. These are voluntary funding programs, and not federal directives
	The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level	

More ambitious policy instrument by local governments

The City of Vancouver has implemented carbon pollution limits for existing large commercial and multi-family buildings. Commercial buildings larger than or equal to 9,290 m2 must report by mid 2024. Commercial building larger than or equal to 4,645 m2 and multi-family buildings larger than or equal to 9,290 m2 must report by mid 2025. GHGi (Greenhouse Gas Intensity) limits will come into effect for commercial office and retail buildings larger than or equal to 9,290 m2 in 2026.

Capacity building

Designing for ZEB		Insulation	
Calculation for energy performance of buildings		Installation of energy efficient equipmen	t
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings	_	Other	\checkmark



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation⁵

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	✓
Providing funding for training	Priority <a>
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	√
Developing online platforms to share best practices	Priority <a>
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	-
Offering grants to hire consultants	_
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	-
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	-
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	√
Establishing mentorship programmes	-
Other	_

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	✓	✓	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	_	_

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
当	Rooftop PVs	₹¥₹ \$\$\$	Solar heating of water
	Other renewable energy	<u>_</u>	Other

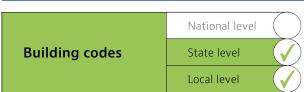


Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED) Energy bill coupon Energy coach/consultation Other

4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings



Note: Policies targeting specific households

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings	
New	✓ All □ Only large units
Renovated	☐ All ☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings	
New	✓ All □ Only large units
Renovated	☐ All ☐ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	✓
Primary energy consumption	√
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	✓
Energy efficiency of equipment	√
Operational carbon reduction	_
Whole life cycle carbon	
Comprehensive green building assessment	
Other	



Stricter standards for public buildings than private	buildings	^	For new construction 🔍 For rend	ovation
	Public build	dings	Public housing	
Energy efficiency		-		
Zero energy/emission	↑ -	-		
Renewable energy	^ 4			
Embodied carbon/life cycle	↑ 3			
Locally sourced & recycled materials		-		
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment	/)			
Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda	tory EPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	✓	New buildings (residential)		
Energy labelling on passive house	Ē	New buildings (non-residential)		
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption		Existing buildings for renovation		
Comprehensive built environment certification	<u> </u>	Existing buildings for sales/rent		
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions				
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA				
Database of CFP/EPD	_	☐Governmental	☐ Non-governmental	
Grant for using the following materials		☐ Low-carbon	☐ Bio-based ☐ Reused	1
Policy tools for reusing building materials	_			
Mandatory declaration	_	□Public	☐ Residential ☐ Non-re.	sidential
Limit value on CO2 emissions	_	□Public	☐ Residential ☐ Non-re.	sidential
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings		□All buildings □Office (rent/sale	☐ Residential (rent) ☐ Residential (rent) ☐ Control of the contro	ntial (sale)
Climate resilience	ited in the buildii	ng sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Light coloured and reflective materials		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green roof	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Other	✓			
▲ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	nted in the build	ing sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Roof drainage system	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Hip-roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Hurricane straps	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Impact-resistant glass		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Backup generators		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Microgrids		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Publicly available geographic database with clim risk information	ate		te system on climate resilience	
Flood risk		Resilience to flo		
Heat wave	<u> </u>	Resilience to he	eat	
Storm	<u> </u>	Other		_
Wild fire				
Other	<u> </u>			
Outel	1 1	This survey is dosi	and for national governments	