

# Appendix

## THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: UNPARALLELED RESOURCES

A 2021-2026 implementation plan with concrete actions and a budget of \$6.7B

### KEY MEASURES

#### Key measures – Transportation electrification

- ▶ Roulez vert Program and charging stations (\$1,306,5M).
- ▶ Electrification of school buses (\$350M), truck, rail and maritime transport (\$265M), city and intercity buses (\$276M) and taxis (\$11.5M).
- ▶ Other support measures for public, active and shared transportation (\$1,383M).

#### Key measures – Greener and more competitive industries

- ▶ Aid for energy efficiency and conversion (\$629,2M).
- ▶ Call for projects from major emitters (\$90M).
- ▶ GHG reduction and carbon sequestration R&D (\$48.7M).

#### Key measures – Decarbonizing buildings

- ▶ Conversion of residential buildings (\$134.5M), commercial and institutional buildings (\$113.4M) to electricity.
- ▶ Support for conversion to electricity bi-energy (\$125M).
- ▶ Aid for converting off-grid communities (\$25M).

#### Key measures – Sector development

- ▶ Natural renewable gas production and distribution (\$212M).
- ▶ Green hydrogen and bioenergy innovation (\$47.9M).
- ▶ Fostering the development of innovative products in the electric vehicle industry (\$30M).
- ▶ Support for the battery recycling (\$20M).

#### Key measures – Adaptation

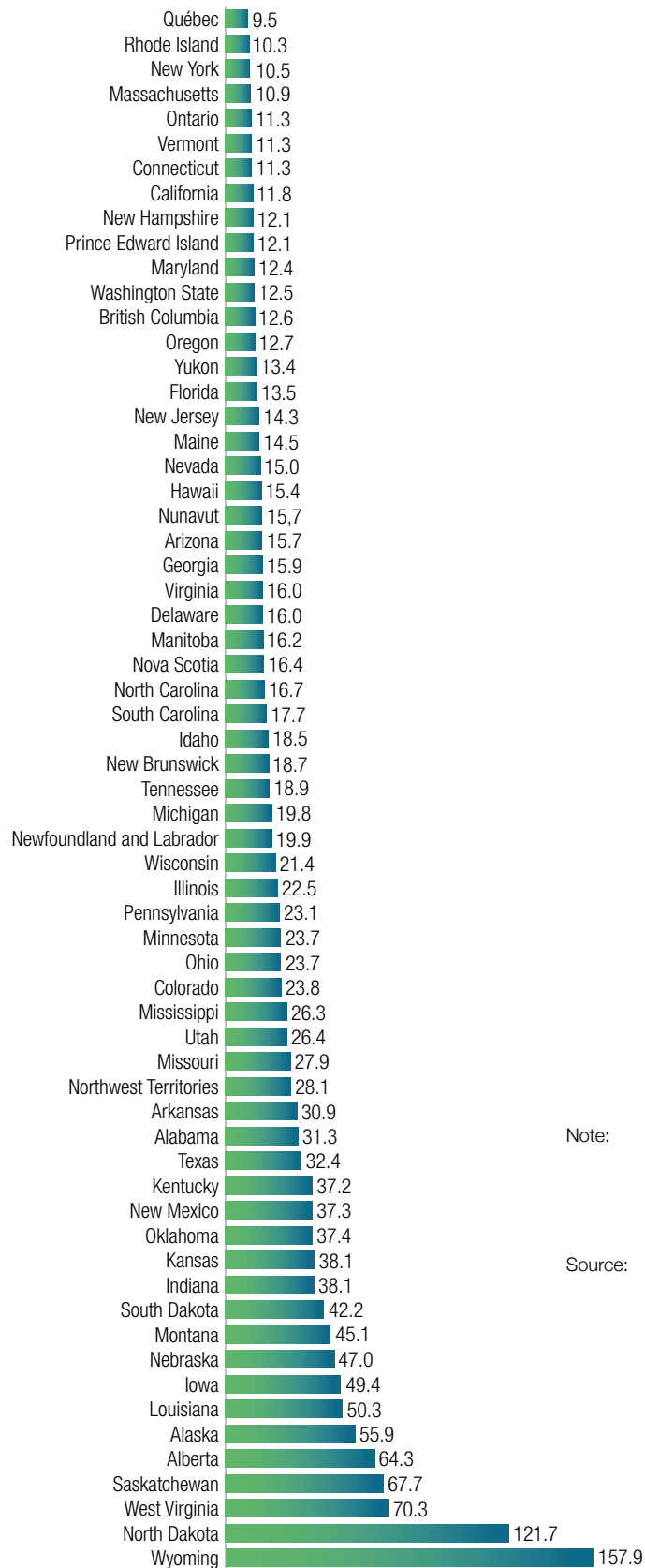
- ▶ Greening and other measures to reduce heat islands (\$111,3M).
- ▶ Flood risk prevention (\$120.5M).
- ▶ Reducing the risk of coastal erosion and landslides (\$75.6M).

#### Additional measures of interest

- ▶ Indigenous community leadership in climate transition (\$19.2M).
- ▶ International mobilization and cooperation.
- ▶ Afforestation and reforestation (\$88.3M).
- ▶ Access to the three-phase grid (\$14,1M).

**CHART 1**

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Québec, Canadian provinces and territories and U.S. states (in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)

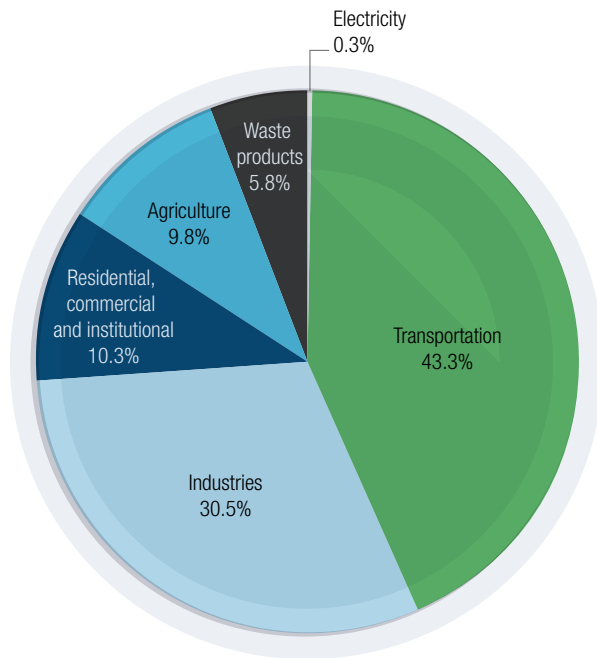


Note: The latest data available for Canada's provinces and territories is from 2017. Data shown for U.S. states is from 2014.

Source: Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (2019). 2017 Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Québec and their evolution since 1990, Québec, 44 p., and World Resource Institute.

**CHART 2**

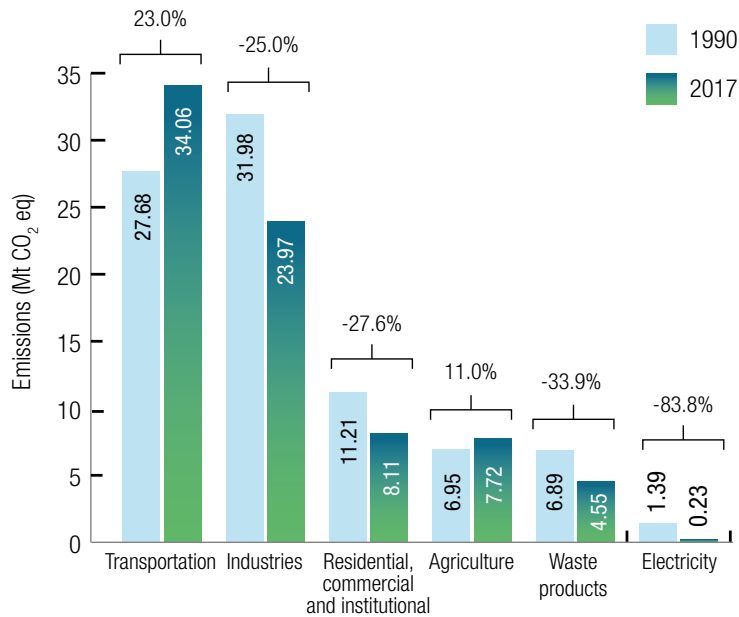
Breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions in Québec by industry – 2017



Source : Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (2019). *2017 Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Québec and their evolution since 1990*, Québec, 44 p.

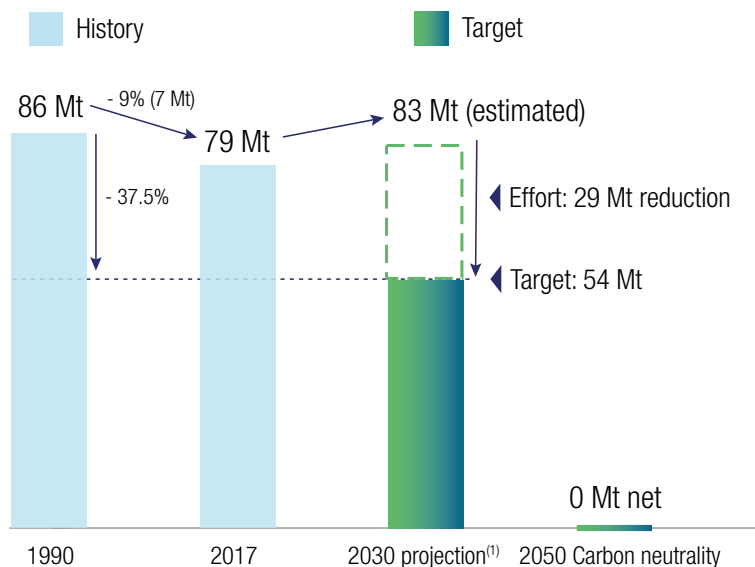
**CHART 3**

2017 Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Québec and their evolution since 1990



## CHART 4

Estimated efforts to meet the 2030 target  
(in millions of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent unless otherwise indicated)



- ▶ Achieving the 37.5% reduction target thus represents a reduction effort of 29 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent by 2030.
- ▶ By including the carbon market's impact, the 2021-2026 Implementation Plan could result in reductions of approximately 12 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in Québec within this timeframe, i.e., about 42% of the effort required.
- ▶ These reductions do not take into account the initiatives of other stakeholders such as the federal government and municipal sector.
- ▶ Reductions will increase over the years thanks to, among other things, the addition of new actions or the improvement of those already planned, technological developments and changing lifestyles.

Notes: Estimates are based on information available as of February 2020.

For more details on projected emissions in 2030 without additional action, see the booklet published by the Ministère des Finances du Québec entitled *Building a Green Economy— Budget 2020–2021*, p. 11.

- (1) This projected greenhouse gas emission scenario is based on true economic data from 2017 to 2019 and the economic forecast for the following years as set out in the 2020–2021 budget. It excludes the effects of the carbon market and measures in the 2021–2026 implementation plan of the **2030 Plan for a Green Economy**. The scenario takes a number of factors into account, including technological advancement, improved energy efficiency and pricing evolution in the economy.

Sources : Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques and Ministère des Finances du Québec.

## TABLE 1

Canada-wide comparison of GHG emissions  
based on data from the 2017 Québec Inventory

	Emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)		1990 to 2017 variations	Population	Emissions per capita in 2017
	1990	2017	%	2017	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq per capita
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.4	10.5	11.7	528,356	19.9
Prince Edward Island	1.9	1.8	-5.3	150,483	12.1
Nova Scotia	19.6	15.6	-20.3	950,401	16.4
New Brunswick	16.1	14.3	-11.2	766,762	18.7
Ontario	180.0	158.7	-11.8	14,072,615	11.3
Manitoba	18.3	21.7	18.4	1,335,018	16.2
Saskatchewan	44.4	77.9	75.4	1,150,926	67.7
Alberta	172.6	272.8	58.0	4,243,543	64.3
British Columbia	51.6	62.1	20.4	4,924,233	12.6
Yukon	0.5	0.5	-0.6	39,690	13.4
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1.6	1.8	13.3	82,467	22.4
Canada	602.2	715.8	18.9	36,543,321	19.6
<b>Québec</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>8,298,827</b>	<b>9.5</b>