

Our North Star

Action Plan

November 2025



One Canadian
Clean Economy
— TASK FORCE —



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Clean Economy**
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**One Canadian Clean Economy Task Force:
Our North Star Action Plan**

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The secretariat of the One Canadian Clean Economy Task Force is Clean Energy Canada, a think tank at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Headquarters are located on the unceded traditional territories of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh peoples. The Task Force recognizes the past, current, and enduring stewardship of the Indigenous Peoples and the critical importance of Indigenous relationship, consultation, partnership, and equity in building one Canadian clean economy.

About the Task Force

The **One Canadian Clean Economy Task Force** brings together leaders from companies and industries that make up Canada's multi-billion dollar clean economy. We represent the critical minerals, battery materials, clean transportation, clean buildings, forest products, clean electricity, and clean technology sectors.

The Task Force was created to advance three key objectives:

- 1 Identify key trade barriers and high-potential opportunities** to increase the movement of clean goods and clean economy workers across Canada, facilitate the build-out of clean supply chains, and increase clean investment across Canada.
- 2 Elevate the profile of clean economy sectors** and projects in nation-building efforts.
- 3 Develop actionable solutions** for federal and provincial governments.

We came together at a moment when Canada needs to reorient its place in the world to help the country chart a path for unlocking the full potential of Canada's clean economy. Combining our decades of expertise and experience, we offer tangible solutions for building one clean Canadian economy. This includes supporting the construction of clean nation-building projects and enabling infrastructure that can unlock greater trade and exports and help attract needed investments into these high-growth sectors, all in a manner that respects Indigenous rights and identifies concrete opportunities to advance reconciliation.

By leveraging industry-specific expertise and mobilizing behind a set of actionable recommendations, we believe we can help develop new markets and opportunities for Canada's clean economic sectors to grow—even in challenging times.

The task force's message is clear:

If Canada is to build a stronger nation,
a clean economy must be at the centre of it.

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Executive summary



Canada finds itself at a critical inflection point. Rising geopolitical instability and a strained relationship with the U.S. are forcing us to reconsider our place in the world and chart a new path to economic, energy, and national security.

To its credit, Canada is responding with swift action and a multi-pronged approach. Federal and provincial governments have been working hard to break down internal trade barriers and build one Canadian market, while the EU and Asia have been top priorities for the prime minister's trade diversification strategy. But as Canada deploys billions of dollars in government spending to transform its industries, redraw trade flows, and fast-track major projects, we must also decide what kind of nation we want to build.

The One Canadian Clean Economy Task Force believes Canada can simultaneously safeguard its economy from the trade and tariff shocks of today while setting itself up to compete for the long term, ultimately reaping massive economic advantage from the global energy transition. There are barriers to realizing this vision, of course, but many of them are within our control.

First, it's helpful to consider the federal government's own *One Canadian Economy Act*, used to assess major projects against five criteria to determine whether they are in the national interest. Clean economy projects clearly meet the clean growth criteria, but importantly, they also score impressively on the other four.

They strengthen Canada's autonomy, resilience, and security. Canada's critical minerals and materials, for example, will be key to helping us secure economic sovereignty and gain global leverage in trade relations. And biomass-powered district heating systems can help rural, remote, and Indigenous communities reduce their reliance on diesel, offering a more energy-secure way of heating homes.

Clean economy projects also provide many financial benefits to Canada and Canadians. A 2021 projection of Canada's clean energy sector saw its GDP reaching \$107 billion by 2030 with 600,000 jobs, and evidence suggests that most Canadians will see lower overall energy-related costs from a well-managed switch to electricity. Provinces across Canada are already taking action on this front. In fact, there are over 17 gigawatts of procurements, equivalent to over \$31 billion, currently underway across Canada for wind, solar, and energy storage—and this number is expected to grow.

These projects likewise advance the interests of Indigenous nations, collectively the third largest owners of clean energy assets across the country, almost entirely in renewables. BC Hydro's 2024 Call for Power, for example, resulted in agreements for nine wind energy projects and a solar project that are almost all majority-owned by First Nations.

Finally, clean economy projects have a high likelihood of success. Wind, solar, and energy storage are built much faster with lower cost overruns than other energy projects. Meanwhile, demand for the critical minerals that feed into these clean technologies—lithium, graphite, nickel, and cobalt—will grow two to five times by 2040. For context, minerals made up 21% of Canada's total merchandise exports in 2023.

That's five out of five on the government's criteria list.

But barriers do indeed exist, and this task force was brought together precisely to identify those roadblocks—and critically, how we can clear the way for Canada to build up the best version of its clean economy.



What is the clean economy?

The clean economy is made up of industries that are directly engaged in producing goods and services essential to the energy transition or in enabling other sectors to decarbonize—whether critical mineral suppliers, EV component manufacturers, or clean energy and infrastructure builders that are powering the transition and facilitating growth. These industries play a pivotal role in the rapidly expanding low-carbon economy and are positioned to be the engine of continued growth and economic competitiveness across Canada. The clean economy also encompasses companies developing innovative intellectual property, digital solutions, and advanced technologies that need strong market conditions to grow, scale, and drive Canada's global competitiveness. These businesses are foundational to both decarbonizing our economy and creating long-term, sustainable prosperity.

Project proponents often note, for example, that regulatory approval processes can be lengthy and complex, often with overlapping jurisdiction and duplicative requirements. Streamlining processes with the earliest possible Indigenous engagement are among the vital solutions needed.

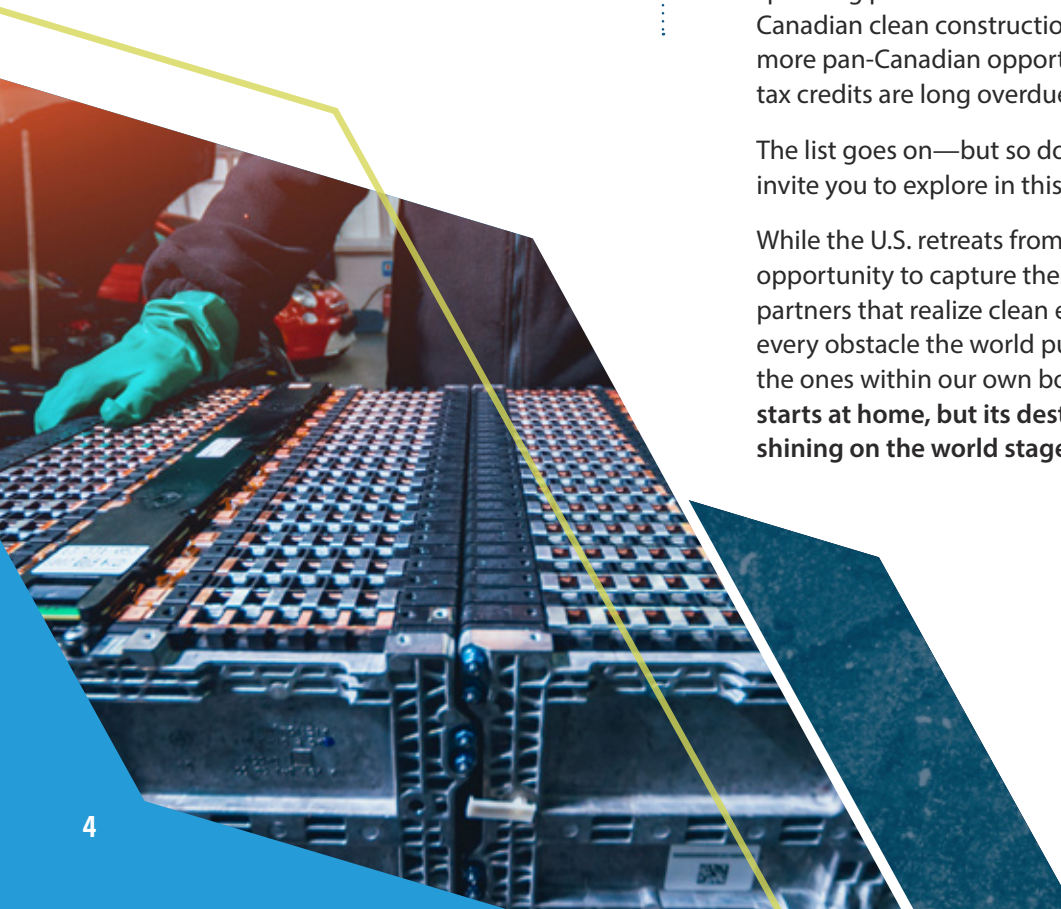
Workers similarly face barriers in the clean economy. A boilermaker apprentice in Northern Ontario may not easily be approved to work on a hydroelectric plant in Manitoba due to differences in apprenticeship requirements. Companies can struggle to find wind turbine technicians because there is no separate National Occupational Classification code for a wind turbine technician, used in labour market assessments. These inefficiencies are fixable.

Another one: A lack of coordinated electricity planning between provinces and inadequate transmission infrastructure means our industries don't have access to the clean electricity they want, and thus Canada is more reliant on U.S. power. It's past time for a "United Canada" grid initiative and more interregional planning.

And major delays in finalizing Clean Economy Investment Tax Credits have historically created an uneven playing field between Canada and the U.S. when it comes to attracting investment. Clean technology companies face additional barriers, too, as small and medium enterprises lack access to financing and face markets that can be challenging for new entrants. One Canadian company making grid-management software couldn't find a footing in Canada's fractured electricity markets but won six contracts in two years in the U.K. Increased domestic trade and leveraging government procurement—including the significant spending planned on housing and defence—could support Canadian clean construction materials and technologies, creating more pan-Canadian opportunities for local companies. And those tax credits are long overdue.

The list goes on—but so does our list of 30 solutions, which we invite you to explore in this report.

While the U.S. retreats from clean energy, Canada has an opportunity to capture these investments and align with trading partners that realize clean equals competitive. We cannot control every obstacle the world puts up, but we can certainly dismantle the ones within our own borders. **Our North Star Action Plan starts at home, but its destiny is skyward: a stronger Canada shining on the world stage.**





Why clean projects are

nation- **building**

Federal and provincial actions to date have made important progress in advancing clean projects and investments. Under the federal government's new *One Canadian Economy Act*, a project is assessed against five criteria to determine whether it is in the country's national interest.¹

By our definition, clean economy projects meet the criteria of "Contribute to clean growth and to meeting Canada's objectives with respect to climate change," but these projects also score high on the other four.

➤ Strengthen Canada's autonomy, resilience, and security

Building out Canada's clean energy advantages can help insulate our economy from geopolitically driven fossil fuel price shocks and reduce dependency on other countries. Over the last few decades, electricity prices have hovered around inflation, while oil and gas prices have experienced significant volatility.² As critical mineral supplies and refining capacity become increasingly concentrated and countries impose export controls, developing Canada's critical minerals and materials will be key to securing economic sovereignty and helping us gain global leverage in trade relations.³ Solutions like biomass-powered district heating systems can also help provide some rural, remote, and Indigenous communities a clean and reliable heating alternative to diesel.⁶³

➤ Have a high likelihood of successful execution

Renewable projects like wind and solar, as well as energy storage, can often be built much faster and with lower cost overruns than other energy projects.⁷ These energy infrastructure projects were found to have the lowest cost and schedule overruns, beating fossil thermal power, pipelines, oil and gas, and even projects such as roads, bridges, and hospitals.⁸ Mining is already an established and important part of the Canadian economy. Canada's mineral exports were \$151 billion in 2023, making up 21% of Canada's total merchandise exports, and the sector contributes a growing percentage to Canada's GDP.⁹ With an established sector and global critical mineral demand in 2030 expected to almost triple from today in a net-zero scenario, these minerals represent critical projects that we know how to deliver.¹⁰

➤ Provide economic or other benefits to Canada

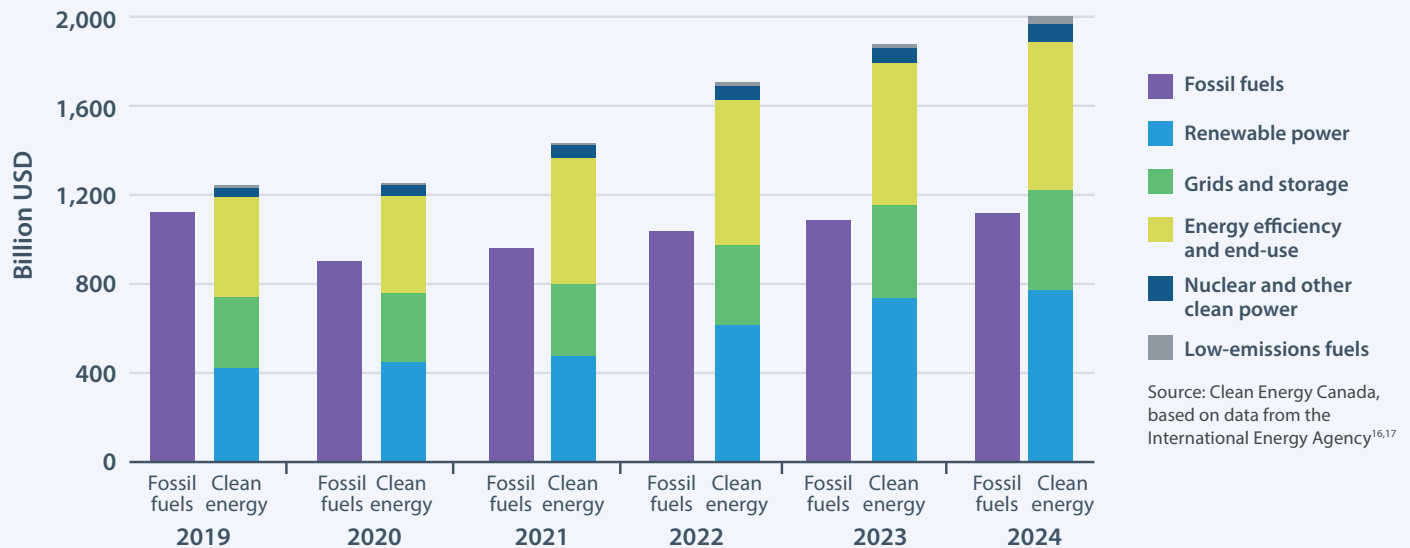
Clean economy sectors already support stable, well-paying jobs in all parts of the country. A 2021 estimate of Canada's clean energy sector found its GDP was projected to reach \$107 billion by 2030, with \$58 billion in investment and 600,000 jobs.⁴ What's more, investing in clean energy solutions delivers more wealth and prosperity per dollar than other energy investments: every dollar invested in clean buildings creates 2.8 times the jobs of a similar investment in fossil fuel, while solar power provides 1.5 times as many.⁵ When it comes to electrification more generally, evidence suggests that most Canadians will see lower overall energy-related costs from a well-managed switch over to electricity.⁶

➤ Advance the interests of Indigenous nations

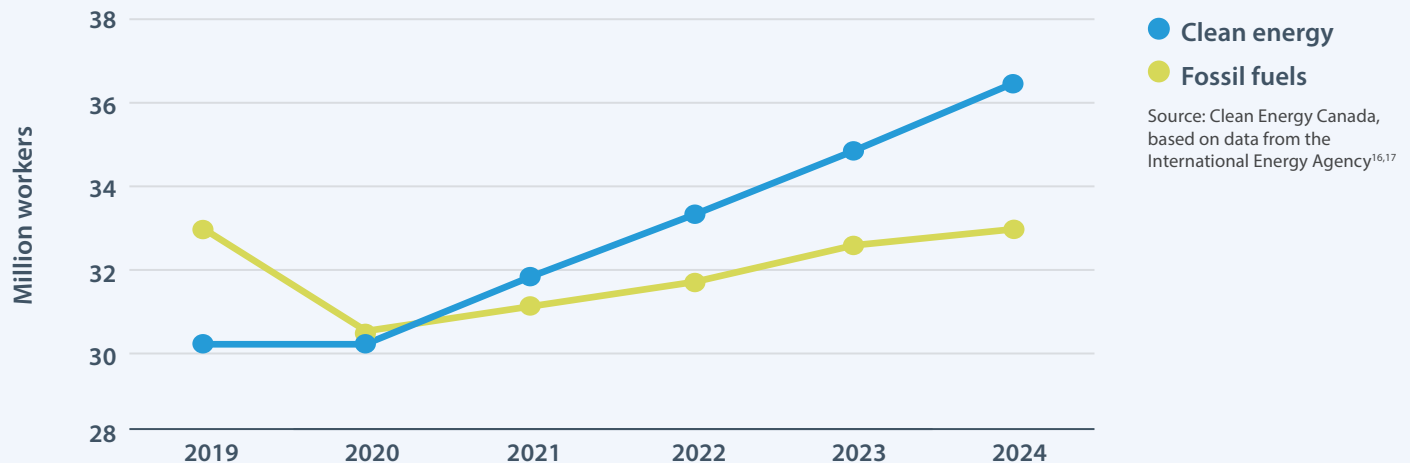
Through ownership of and partnership in clean economy projects, Indigenous nations can see meaningful opportunities for greater self-determination and the creation of own-source revenue streams, along with other economic benefits. Already, Indigenous nations are the third largest collective owners of clean energy assets across the country.¹¹ As of 2022, 20% of Canada's electricity-generating infrastructure included First Nations, Métis, or Inuit partners, almost entirely in renewables.¹² Wind energy projects are a good example of early success and Indigenous opportunities. In Québec, Mi'gmaq First Nations and Boralex formed a 50-50 equity partnership on a 150 MW wind farm.¹³ In B.C., BC Hydro's 2024 Call for Power resulted in agreements for nine wind energy projects, almost all of which were majority-owned by First Nations.¹⁴ Indigenous nations are also leading major housing construction projects, such as the Jericho Lands development in Vancouver, which proposes to build 13,000 new homes, with over a third making use of mass-timber or wood-frame construction.¹⁵ Realizing the full interests of Indigenous nations will also require a commitment to the meaningful engagement of impacted Indigenous nations by all levels of government and industry.

Globally, clean energy now drives more investment and creates more jobs than fossil fuels

Global investment in clean energy and fossil fuels



Global employment by sector



Canadians see clean energy as vital for our future

67% of Canadians say they would prioritize clean energy projects

such as critical minerals, renewable power and transmission, and energy storage over conventional fossil fuel projects like oil and gas, including LNG development*

*June 2025 survey conducted by Abacus Data on behalf of Clean Energy Canada¹⁸

87%

believe clean energy will be very (45%) or pretty (42%) important to the Canadian economy over the next decade



State of play

The global opportunity

Investment in clean technologies is on track to be 50% higher globally this year than the total amount spent bringing oil, natural gas, and coal to market.¹⁹ Renewables such as solar, wind, and hydropower now provide more than one-third of the world's electricity generation today, overtaking coal, and are set to meet about 95% of the global electricity demand growth between now and 2027.²⁰ And bioenergy, which could play an important role in hard-to-electrify sectors such as aviation and shipping, is expected to account for 95% of renewable fuel growth to 2030.⁶⁴

Electrified transport, meanwhile, is reshaping car markets from China and the EU to Thailand and Ethiopia as low-cost EVs lure new buyers, and by the end of this year, one in four new cars sold will be electric.^{21,22} Demand for the critical minerals that feed into these clean technologies—lithium, graphite, nickel, and cobalt—will grow two to five times by 2040, requiring some US\$500 billion in new capital investment.³ Globally, more people now work in the clean energy sector than in fossil fuels as job growth in sectors such as solar PV, wind, electric vehicles and battery manufacturing, heat pumps, and critical minerals mining soars.²³

While the U.S. retreats from clean energy and closes its doors to the cost-competitive technologies and global talent driving its growth, Canada has an opportunity to capture these investments and align with trading partners who realize that clean equals competitive. Among Canada's 10 largest non-U.S. trade partners, all of them have net-zero commitments and carbon pricing systems, while roughly half apply carbon border adjustments on imports and have domestic EV requirements.¹⁶

Starting next year, the EU will be applying carbon border adjustments on goods produced without a carbon price. It covers iron and steel, cement, fertilizers, aluminum, hydrogen, and electricity. China is also expanding its carbon market—one of the largest in the world—to include steel, cement, and aluminum.²⁴

With its clean industrial head start and trade agreements with 60% of the global economy, Canada is well-positioned to be a preferred supplier of low-carbon goods and clean technologies to these markets.²⁵

Indeed, Canada has all of the ingredients to compete globally and position itself as a clean energy superpower: a stable investment environment, affordable clean power, abundant natural resources, innovation and production, and one of the most skilled workforces in the world. **But to do so, Canada's clean economy must be at the heart of our nation-building and trade diversification efforts.**



Canada's 10 largest non-U.S. trade partners are building clean economies

Canada's largest non-U.S. trade partners		Net-zero commitment	Carbon pricing system	Carbon border adjustment mechanism	EV sales requirement
1	 CHINA	✓	✓	✗	✓
2	 MEXICO	✓	✓	✗	✓
3	 UNITED KINGDOM	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	 GERMANY	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	 JAPAN	✓	✓	✗	✓
6	 SOUTH KOREA	✓	✓	✗	✓
7	 ITALY	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	 BRAZIL	✓	✓	✗	✗
9	 SWITZERLAND	✓	✓	✗	✓
10	 NETHERLANDS	✓	✓	✓	✓
	 EUROPEAN UNION	✓	✓	✓	✓

LEGEND: ✓ Yes ✗ No ✓ No requirement but proposed targets or regulations

Sources: Clean Energy Canada, based on data from Net Zero Tracker, World Bank, International Energy Agency^{16, 26-28}

Canada's response

Canada is responding to the challenges of 2025 with swift action and a multi-pronged approach. Federal and provincial governments have been working hard to break down internal trade barriers and build one Canadian market, where goods, services, and labour can flow more freely across the country.

Canada is also diversifying and deepening its trade partnerships with our non-U.S. allies, with the EU and Asia being top priorities for the prime minister's forthcoming trade diversification strategy launching this fall.²⁹

In early September 2025, the Canadian government outlined the pillars of a more comprehensive industrial strategy combining faster approvals of major "nation-building" projects, money to retrain workers, a plan to harness Ottawa's purchasing power, and targeted investments to "prop up companies impacted by tariffs in the short term and support pivots to enhance competitiveness in the medium term."³⁰

The *One Canadian Economy Act* removed federal restrictions on trade between the provinces, and a handful of provinces introduced similar trade liberalization legislation (including Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, P.E.I., and B.C.) and are continuing negotiations to further break down barriers.³¹ Studies indicate addressing these barriers could have meaningful impacts on Canada's economy, boosting national GDP by anywhere from 1% to 7%, increasing average wages by 5.5%, and increasing government revenues for social programs by 4.4%. Canadians would enjoy lower prices on goods and services, workers would have better access to job opportunities across the country, and Canada would be a more attractive place to invest.³²⁻³⁶

Meanwhile, the first series of nation-building projects announced under the *One Canadian Economy Act* included electrified copper mines in Saskatchewan and B.C., small modular nuclear reactors in Ontario, wind energy in Atlantic Canada, and a high-speed rail line connecting major centres in Ontario and Quebec.³⁷

Alongside these efforts, trade partnerships such as the new EU-Canada Strategic Partnership for the Future, the reaffirmed Canada-U.K. partnership, and the new Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with Mexico discuss strategic alliances and joint opportunities to advance critical minerals, industrial decarbonization, and clean technology.³⁸⁻⁴⁰ And the strategic tariff response package and climate competitiveness strategy promise government support, "Buy Canadian" policies, regulatory certainty, and worker retraining to help Canada's industries pivot and compete.³⁷

While all of these are steps in the right direction, more focused action is needed to fully unlock opportunities in the clean economy. Clean industries across Canada face unique barriers that stand in the way of their growth, preventing clean projects from being built, stifling innovation and supply chain reshoring efforts, keeping affordable energy out of industries and people's homes, and limiting Canada's ability to attract clean investment.



The background is a dark blue map of North America, showing the outlines of the continents. Overlaid on the map are several large, semi-transparent geometric shapes: a yellow triangle on the left, and two blue triangles pointing towards the center. A thin white line runs diagonally from the top left towards the center.

The North Star

Action Plan

The Task Force's North Star Action Plan identifies these key challenges and maps out tangible solutions that will help build one clean, competitive Canadian economy. Challenges and solutions are organized under three themes: **streamlining Canada, connecting Canada, and investing in Canada.**



Streamlining Canada

Breaking down barriers to inter-provincial trade through better alignment of relevant regulations, codes, and standards

Actions

- 1 Coordinating permitting regimes to unlock clean economy projects
- 2 Labour mobility and credential recognition in the clean economy
- 3 Harmonizing and better leveraging building and construction codes to build clean

Connecting Canada

Investing in and accelerating the build-out of critical trade, transportation, and energy infrastructure

Actions

- 4 Prioritizing critical infrastructure that enables clean growth
- 5 Building out Canada's clean electricity system

Investing in Canada

Growing domestic markets and making Canada a more attractive place to invest

Actions

- 6 Enhancing interprovincial trade promotion for clean goods and services
- 7 Advancing standardized clean procurement policies
- 8 Increasing the flow of capital into the clean economy

Reducing the impact of internal trade barriers and increasing investment in Canada's clean economy must be done in partnership with Indigenous nations and create opportunities for economic reconciliation including Indigenous ownership and economic participation—all in a manner consistent with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.



Streamlining Canada

Streamlining Canada involves: enhancing policy alignment to ensure meaningful partnerships alongside Indigenous nations; accelerating regulatory and permitting processes for clean growth projects; recognizing clean economy worker credentials across provinces; and better harmonizing and leveraging building and construction codes to build our housing and infrastructure projects right from the start.

Not every project and sector can be prioritized. If we want to invest in the industries of the future and create lasting jobs for Canadian workers, we need to make sure those that keep our clean economy growing are at the top of the agenda.

Action 1

› Coordinating permitting regimes to unlock clean economy projects

Challenges

Project proponents often note that Canadian regulatory approval processes (i.e. permitting and other authorizations) can be lengthy and complex, often with overlapping jurisdiction and duplicative requirements, which add significant time and cost onto the projects that Canada must build to achieve its clean growth goals. Permitting delays impact project financing, investor confidence, supply-chain management, the ability to secure contractors and labour, and the speed at which projects can get built.

Recognizing this, the federal and many provincial governments have committed to and begun rolling out

permitting reforms, alongside new legislation to fast-track major projects. But to date, federal and provincial measures that seek to fast-track major projects—from the *One Canadian Economy Act*, to B.C.'s *Infrastructure Projects Act*, to Ontario's recently announced "One Project, One Process" framework—do not sufficiently consider a project's contribution to clean growth.^{41,42}

There are additional actions governments should take to accelerate project approvals and build investor confidence in Canadian clean economy projects, all while advancing Indigenous reconciliation, upholding strong environmental standards, protecting public health, and meeting the federal government's legal obligations.

Solutions

1. **Support the meaningful engagement, equity participation, and rights of impacted Indigenous nations** through ensuring early, coordinated engagement with affected Indigenous nations by all levels of government and industry, supporting Indigenous partnerships and project equity options, and ensuring Indigenous nations have the resources and capacity to engage with proponents and governments at all stages of a proposed project.
2. **Better coordinate and streamline permitting and review processes by:**
 - Applying learnings from the implementation of the *One Canadian Economy Act* and operation of the Major Federal Projects Office across the federal permitting system to allow other projects (i.e. not deemed to be in “national interest”) to benefit from some of the streamlining practices piloted, where appropriate.
 - Performing proactive gap assessments to identify provincial assessment and permitting processes that overlap with and sufficiently satisfy the requirements laid out in the federal review process to avoid duplication.
 - Recognizing and leveraging provincial and federal regulatory processes to eliminate duplication through formal and informal agreements with provinces, drawing on mechanisms such as coordination, substitution and/or joint review panels.
 - Establishing mandatory turnaround times for project authorizations and automatic elevations to senior decision-makers where timelines are not met.



- Establishing a consistent and coordinated application of requirements by developing clearer protocols for interdepartmental and interministerial reviews, plus ensuring coordinated codes of practice for reviews conducted by regional offices.
3. **Tailor permitting and assessment processes to project type, size, and impact through amendments to the Impact Assessment Act's Physical Activities Regulations and addressing inefficiencies in routine and low-risk approvals.**⁴³
 4. **Prioritize clean growth projects and trade-enabling infrastructure when identifying and advancing projects of national significance** such as large-scale energy transmission lines, road networks, and ports, all of which should be designed and optimized to support the movement of clean goods.

Action 2

➤ Improving labour mobility and credential recognition in the clean economy

Challenges

Canada's ambitious clean energy and economic goals, including positioning the country as a clean energy superpower, depend heavily on a skilled and ready workforce. However, significant labour shortages and skill gaps present critical barriers to accelerating clean projects nationwide. Labour mobility—the ability for workers to move between provinces as well as between trades—is critical to help address these shortages. Training delivery standards also need to

catch up with emerging technologies, and key gaps still remain in how we measure, report, and plan for the emerging skill sets we need.

As federal and provincial governments work together to reduce labour mobility barriers to build one Canadian economy, it is vital that clean economic sectors poised for growth—and the workers within them—are prioritized in these efforts.



Barriers facing clean economy workers

There are a variety of different barriers that workers in the clean economy face. A boilermaker apprentice in Northern Ontario, for instance, may have difficulty getting approval to work on a hydroelectric plant in Manitoba due to differences in apprenticeship requirements. Companies may struggle to find wind turbine technicians because there is no separate National Occupational Classification (NOC) code for a *wind turbine technician*, which is used in labour market assessments.⁴⁴ Canada currently relies on the NOC code used for *construction millwrights and industrial mechanics*, even though these professionals will often lack the specific expertise to work in the wind industry.

Solutions

5. Ensure education and training programs are keeping up with the rapid deployment of clean energy technologies (i.e. solar panels and EVs) and the competencies required:

- Prioritizing emerging clean technologies—and the required skills to work with them—when reviewing and updating professional requirements for clean economy occupations, including skilled trades, engineers, technicians, and technologists.
- Working with colleges and industry associations to develop a nationally accepted training standard through the Forum of Labour Market Ministers to inform education programs and competencies for emerging and unregulated clean economy occupations. This will fill a critical gap in the labour mobility of these occupations and provide businesses with the certainty they require that a worker has the necessary skills requirements.
- Establishing consistent Trade Equivalency Assessments that allow clean economy workers to get credit for existing training and experience. This would allow workers with existing credentials to challenge a certification examination in an emerging area without a requirement to entirely redo training.
- Expanding investments in career education and awareness programs in middle school and high school with a focus on clean economy careers to build youth interest in long-term engagement in the clean economy (e.g. Great Canadian Electricity Map, Electricity Now, STEM youth camps).

6. Prioritize clean economy skilled trades and regulated professions in the implementation of provincial mutual recognition legislation and MOUs.

This should include regulations that support the building of inter-regulator communication and trust.

7. Provide mobility to apprentices and support for new entrants into the clean workforce by updating the *Provincial-Territorial Apprentice Mobility Protocol* to enhance alignment across provincial apprenticeship requirements and targeting a percentage of the **\$450 million federal reskilling package invested via Labour Market Development Agreements** to clean economy jobs that align with the level of investment being made to deploy clean energy technologies.

8. Address critical gaps in how we measure, report, and plan for the emerging skill sets we need by updating National Occupation Codes to support clean professions. This should include immediately conducting a one-time review and update focused on occupations related to the use of clean energy technologies, updating the review process to undertake a major review at minimum every five years to keep up with the pace of change, and incorporating the use of forward-looking assessments to identify emerging occupations in need of classification.

Action 3

➤ Harmonizing and better leveraging building and construction codes to build clean

Challenges

There have been ongoing efforts over recent years to harmonize Canada's building and construction codes across provinces. As it stands today, discrepancies in these codes amount to internal trade barriers across the country and cost the Canadian construction sector and economy at large. The ways in which we regulate the construction of our buildings also shape the climate impacts of our built environment—both in the amount of energy they require to operate and the emissions from the manufacturing of their building materials. There is an opportunity to leverage the current process of harmonizing these codes to also make it cheaper and easier to build clean across Canada, creating a more compelling marketplace for low-carbon materials and technology while supporting domestic innovation—particularly as we embark on a generational housing build-out with a surge in government spending and through the new Building Canada Homes agency. Lower-carbon solutions for materials, operations, and electrical infrastructure are available today, but these can be overlooked or even prevented by conflicting provincial building codes that have fallen behind the times. The new national model code development process provides an opportunity for clean harmonization by creating buy-in from the ground up.

Solutions

9. Renew the commitment to implement future versions of the National Model Codes, starting with the 2025 edition within 18 months following the publication. All provinces signed onto the 2019 *Reconciliation Agreement on Construction Codes*, which outlines a timeline for adoption.⁴⁵

10. Provinces should update the priorities for the 2030 national model codes to include the following low-cost clean economy requirements:

- Predictably increase energy efficiency and operational carbon standards through phasing out the lowest tiers of standards. This tiered system should remain in place, but the standards should gradually be strengthened by phasing out the lowest tiers on a published, predictable,

and established schedule. These performance standards and schedule should also guide the construction of buildings supported by Build Canada Homes.

- Establish a requirement for all new residential buildings to have the electrical infrastructure to deploy Level 2 EV charging for at least one parking spot per residence (applicable in Part 3 and Part 9 of the Building Codes).
- Create an embodied carbon requirement for all new buildings. Building toward lower-embodied carbon by using lower-carbon materials and designing to avoid material overuse has the potential to cut material costs.⁴⁶ Embodied carbon requirements (applicable in Part 3 and Part 9 of the Building Codes) can also be implemented through a tiered approach, akin to the operational carbon and energy efficiency requirements.

11. Advance the speed of evaluation and certification for new construction products, and harmonize the approach across provinces. Instead of only recognizing their own certification bodies, provinces should authorize third-party evaluation and certification organizations that are approved by the Standards Council of Canada to undertake evaluations and verifications of new construction materials and products that are conducted on a national basis. The federal government should bolster the core capacity of and provide additional resources to the Canadian Construction Materials Centre to speed up new product evaluation and approval processes at a federal level and proactively engage industry on new product developments, focusing on industries impacted by tariffs and looking to increase internal trade, including forest products, cement and concrete, aluminum, and steel.



Connecting Canada

Connecting Canada means investing in and accelerating the build-out of critical trade-enabling, energy, and transportation infrastructure, like road networks to remote mining sites and ports to growing markets.

It is also now more important than ever that Canada enhance connections between provincial electricity systems. Prioritizing grid interties in strategic regions will enhance energy security, flexibility, and ratepayer affordability.

Action 4

➤ Prioritizing critical infrastructure that enables clean growth

Challenges

The efficient movement of goods and robust supply chains are essential elements in growing Canada's clean economy and wider prosperity. When it comes to our transportation infrastructure, the National Supply Chain Task Force established in 2022 concluded that Canada's transportation supply chain is mired in "crisis" conditions.⁴⁷ Furthermore, materials and components needed to build clean supply chains also face particular barriers, as enabling infrastructure isn't built to accommodate their needs. For instance, wind turbine blades and other components may

be too large to be accommodated by existing port infrastructure, requiring upgrades.⁴⁸ Similarly, the movement of batteries and battery materials may be impeded by weight restrictions on roads or bridges. As Canada seeks to improve interprovincial trade in the clean economy, connect supply chains, enhance our security and sovereignty in the Arctic, and build out a more integrated energy system, it is necessary to ensure that the underlying infrastructure to support these projects is prioritized and aligned with clean growth goals.

Solutions

- 12. Make the build-out of enabling infrastructure eligible for the federal government’s “projects of national interest” list and prioritize infrastructure projects that best support clean growth** such as transportation corridors, service roads, port expansions, and transmission.
- 13. Align existing and new infrastructure funding with emerging nation-building priorities.** The federal government’s major infrastructure funding envelopes and financing agencies (e.g., the Canada Infrastructure Bank, the Canada Growth Fund, and the next phase of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Plan) should be reviewed to ensure their direction is aligned with the clean-growth-related priorities set by the Major Projects Office and best enable the build-out of clean projects of national interest.
- 14. Ensure Canada’s enabling infrastructure is designed, built, and operated in ways that accommodate clean economic activity.** For instance, ports and transportation corridors must be able to accept both domestically produced and imported wind turbine blades, which can be extremely large, and transportation networks must be designed to carry the weight of batteries and properly designated to be able to transport hazardous materials.⁴⁹
- 15. Leverage opportunities for enabling infrastructure to support clean growth sectors through the use of Canadian-produced clean materials.** One option would be for federal and provincial governments to apply the federal Standard on Embodied Carbon in Construction to all new infrastructure funding.⁵⁰ A recent study by Clean Energy Canada and Chandos Construction found that lower-carbon materials and designs are already available in Canada at no or negligible cost increases.⁴⁶
- 16. Allocate adequate funding (i.e. in line with commitments made at the G7 meeting in Kananaskis in 2025) to protect critical infrastructure from the growing impacts of extreme weather events, including wildfires, floods, and ice storms.** Such investments in enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure could even be counted toward Canada’s commitment to spend 5% of its Gross Domestic Product annually on defence by 2035.

Action 5

➤ Building out Canada’s clean electricity system

Challenges

Reliable and affordable clean electricity is the backbone of Canada’s current and future economic prosperity. In the context of a rapidly transforming global economy—whether driven by U.S. trade threats, or by Canada’s other trading partners increasingly doubling down on electrification and clean economic opportunities—it will be a vital competitive advantage for Canada to invest in affordable clean electricity.¹⁶ However, Canadian provinces rarely coordinate energy planning and have far more linkages and energy trading relationships with U.S. states to the south than they do with each other.^{51,52} For instance,

mining projects in Northern Ontario currently rely on expensive diesel generation instead of plugging into Quebec’s cheap, clean electricity due to a lack of provincial interties and electricity trading. Furthermore, realizing some opportunities, such as Atlantic Canada’s offshore wind potential, will require investments in transmission to help connect new sources of supply with regions of growing demand. Canada has an opportunity to better leverage the strengths of each province to enhance reliability, drive down energy costs, advance reconciliation, and meet the growing demand for clean electricity.

Solutions

17. Launch a “United Canada” grid initiative which will help ensure transmission projects are prioritized both in discussions of “national interest projects” and in energy corridor planning across the country. The initiative would bring together federal and provincial governments to identify and expedite the build-out of priority transmission projects that support Canadian sovereignty and grid reliability. Unlike other “national interest projects,” transmission projects often do not have a single industry proponent and will require coordination between provincial governments as well as active Indigenous leadership, participation, and ownership to realize these projects.

- Establish a process and criteria for the identification and development of strategic interregional transmission projects, led by provinces.
- Develop and implement common-cost allocation and benefit-accrual frameworks designed to facilitate identified projects to establish a shared starting point between provinces faced with different costs and benefits.
- Clarify the federal role, including existing and expanded financial support, to reduce project risk and ensure an even distribution of costs and benefits across jurisdictions if provinces agree on a priority project.
- Help facilitate accelerated project approvals and permitting processes for identified projects through a one-project, one-review process.

18. Advance interregional planning between provinces. Provinces should update integrated resource planning requirements to include the evaluation of opportunities that leverage resources in neighbouring provinces, especially by considering consistent capacity expansion modelling between neighbouring jurisdictions, identifying and considering interregional transmission planning as a resource option, and exploring opportunities to enhance integration between regional frequencies to support enhanced grid connections between different provinces that participate in different regional reliability entities.

19. Support and expand government funding for clean energy projects to accelerate the pace of deployment and help reduce the costs for ratepayers. This should prioritize the finalization of the Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit and provide continued funding for the Canadian Infrastructure Bank’s clean power, building retrofit, and Indigenous initiatives, such as the Indigenous Community Infrastructure Initiative and Indigenous Equity Initiative, among other options.

20. Ensure Indigenous nations’ equity ownership options in projects are prioritized in project approvals. This should focus on co-designing processes alongside Indigenous nations that prioritize equity ownership options and participation in these projects, as well as expanding government budgetary support for the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program and funding for comprehensive Indigenous capacity supports.





Investing in Canada

Investing in Canada means growing the market for Canadian products, supporting Canadian ownership, and helping emerging Canadian companies scale up through domestic measures and foreign investment attraction.

Governments can do this through consumer incentives for locally made clean technologies, government procurement that favours low-emissions Canadian products, and strategic trade promotion.

Action 6

› Enhancing interprovincial trade promotion for clean goods and services

Challenges

It can be easier for Canadian companies to buy, sell, and trade with companies outside of the country than those within it. Clean energy and technology companies face particular barriers, as many are small- and medium-sized enterprises that are less aware of market opportunities, lack access to financing, or face markets that are challenging to new entrants and are weighted toward protecting incumbent players. For example, one Canadian company making

grid-management software couldn't find a market in Canada's fractured electricity markets but won six contracts in two years in the U.K.⁵³ Reorienting some of Canada's export-oriented tools and resources to facilitate increased domestic trade could help create more pan-Canadian opportunities for Canadian businesses and strengthen the resilience of clean supply chains.

Solutions

- 21. Commission public-facing value chain assessments for priority clean economy sectors to identify opportunities to onshore strategic supply chains and guide internal trade promotion efforts.**
- 22. Expand domestic trade support by updating the mandate of Export Development Canada.** EDC's mandate should be updated to enable it to support investment in domestic infrastructure and liquidity for Canadian companies looking to export, helping to support critical infrastructure and the movement of goods across the country.⁵⁴
- 23. Direct Global Affairs Canada, working with Intergovernmental Affairs and with provincial trade entities, to develop and launch a domestic trade commissioner service.** A trade commissioner service could facilitate domestic trade by providing businesses with accurate, up-to-date information on new markets and business opportunities across Canada and hosting buyer-supplier events to connect Canadian businesses with potential customers.

Action 7

➤ Advancing standardized clean procurement policies

Challenges

Public procurement is an underutilized resource for creating and supporting markets for clean materials, technologies, and services across Canada. The federal government alone purchases approximately \$37 billion worth of goods and services every year.⁵⁵ As the federal government works to implement its "build" agenda across housing, defence, and other nation-building projects, the ways in which we leverage procurement have never been more important.⁵⁶ Channelling those dollars into the clean economy can move the market. Using clean Canadian materials and technology should be a north star of this economic activity moving forward. Provinces and municipalities similarly have the ability to wield their procurement power, but a fractured landscape of different procurement processes and specifications across Canada, plus the potential misuse of Buy Canada policies, risk adding administrative burden, limiting the scale of the procurement opportunity and slowing clean growth.⁵⁷

Solutions

- 24. Ensure any Buy Canada provisions provide long-term value to Canadians, create the right incentives for domestic industries, and do not inadvertently inhibit growth in key strategic sectors by:**
 - Offering bonuses for domestic content as opposed to imposing requirements or allowing for targeted exemptions for clean economy projects to recognize the reality of supply chains today. Canada must ensure clean Canadian companies are not restricted from accessing the technologies and materials they need to build, grow, and succeed.
 - Building in additional bonuses and prioritization of low-carbon materials, ensuring policies like Buy Clean continue to expand and build momentum, providing long-term pathways to grow clean industries in Canada.
- 25. Implement harmonized Greening Government standards at provincial and municipal levels.** Provinces and municipalities should adopt the existing federal greening government standards that were developed in collaboration with industry, including:
 - Adopting the Standard on Embodied Carbon for concrete, steel, and whole-building procurements, aligning timelines for implementation where possible to create a predictable schedule for industry.

- Adopting aligned targets on greening government fleets and purchasing zero-emissions vehicles, including medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, and prioritizing Canadian-made vehicles where available.
- Requiring greenhouse gas emissions reporting for high-value procurements to increase awareness among governments of the impact of their procurement decisions.

26. Create a shared clean solutions forum through the Canada Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) to develop a harmonized approach to clean technology procurement, advertise provincial procurement opportunities, and exchange knowledge and best practices. A clean solutions forum should prioritize:

- Aligning technology specifications across provinces for products and services where

beneficial to allow for easier joint procurements and to create larger markets (e.g. creating shared standards for renewable assets in energy procurements, such as wind turbine or photovoltaic size and performance criteria).

- Facilitating buyers clubs for clean Canadian goods and materials, leveraging the Buying Groups provision set out in the CFTA.⁵⁸
- Exploring opportunities to create shared procurement platforms targeted at clean technologies to support scaling companies. This could include bulk purchases of more advanced technologies like medium- and heavy-duty EVs, as well as a procurement stream for earlier-stage clean technology innovations, modelled on the approach of Innovative Solutions Canada.⁵⁹

Action 8

› Increasing the flow of capital into the clean economy

Challenges

Growing Canada's clean economy will require substantial investment. The federal government estimates that annual investment will need to grow from \$15 to \$25 billion per year, to \$125 to \$140 billion per year to attain net-zero emissions in Canada by 2050.⁶⁰ Mobilizing and aligning private sector capital is a crucial part of achieving this goal. While federal and provincial governments have taken steps in the right direction, some opportunities are being missed. For instance, major delays in finalizing certain clean economy tax credits have historically created an uneven playing field between Canada and the U.S. when it comes to attracting clean investment. The recently announced Strategic Response Fund lacks any clear connection to "climate competitiveness." Canada will need to better coordinate existing tools and leverage some new ones to mobilize investment at the pace and scale required to capture Canada's clean economy opportunity.

Solutions

27. Maximize the impact of new and existing Clean Economy Investment Tax Credits (ITCs). This should include launching an education and awareness campaign to improve uptake of existing ITCs, immediately adopting and fully implementing the Clean Electricity, Electric Vehicle Supply Chain, and Clean Technology Manufacturing ITCs, extending and expanding the Critical Minerals Exploration Tax Credit, and developing a clear and predictable mechanism for expanding eligibility for all of the above tax credits to include new technologies and clean energy solutions.

28. Expand Canada's toolkit for making direct investments in clean economy projects and infrastructure by:

- Coordinating the new Strategic Response Fund, the Canada Infrastructure Bank, and the Canada Growth Fund to better unlock domestic capital and align their investment strategies with the government's climate competitiveness strategy, plus the priorities set by the Major Projects Office.

- Expediting the launch of planned transition bonds from 2027 to 2026 and expanding the scope beyond industrial and agricultural sectors to include broader clean energy projects, aligning eligible sectors with existing clean economy ITCs.
 - Issuing federal and provincial green bonds more regularly, aligning green bond frameworks across governments, expanding the scope of eligible projects to include clean infrastructure and projects that facilitate clean growth, and better communicating their availability plus eligibility criteria.
 - Securing the future of the National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program for clean tech support, preserving it as a separate stream, and expanding its capacity to fund broader groups of capital assets and expenses. The program should also look at matching funding from corporate partners and increase dollar limits to serve the capital-intensive nature of clean tech.
 - Enabling and incentivizing Canadian pension funds to focus on securing and scaling Canadian clean economy investments by advocating for the removal of the current rule limiting investments in Canadian entities by pension funds to no more than 30%.⁶¹ In addition, direct the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board to reinstate its net-zero commitment.
 - Ensuring the significant amounts of government spending planned for housing and infrastructure are spent applying the federal government's Climate Lens.
 - Increasing funding for demand-side management (DSM) and grid modernization by following the Canada Electricity Advisory Council recommendations to start directing a greater share of the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program toward DSM, increasing funding for low-income energy efficiency, and modernizing the Energy Efficiency Act.
- 29. Streamline Indigenous access to capital for interprovincial and interterritorial projects** by expanding the current federal and provincial programs currently providing capacity funding and loan guarantees to Indigenous nations, such as the Low Carbon Economy Fund's Indigenous Leadership Fund, and doubling the clean nation-building infrastructure projects supported through the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program.⁶²
- 30. Maintain the industrial carbon price and work toward linking provincial systems.** The upcoming review of the federal *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* should explore options for linking industrial carbon pricing systems to create a unified Canadian market, including: establishing an inter-governmental harmonization process for the design of credit markets; linking the provincial trading systems through a fungible credit standard; developing a process for harmonizing the tightening rates for industrial carbon pricing across provinces; and overseeing the creation of single performance standards for facilities in the same industrial sectors, which could be phased in over time.



Conclusion

Prioritizing Canada's clean economy is a critical way that a united Canadian economy can compete in today's world—and tomorrow's.

In a turbulent and rapidly shifting global economic landscape, we cannot prioritize every project and every sector. We must be decisive, strategic, and forward-thinking. The sectors explored in this report are poised to drive future growth across Canada as we seize opportunities from the accelerating global energy transition, spurring billions in GDP growth, new high-quality jobs, new exports, opportunities to meaningfully advance Indigenous economic reconciliation, and improved quality of life for Canadians.

Governments across the country are taking action to build the future of our economy and our nation. But the clean economy must be centred in nation-building efforts and critical sectors, from clean energy and technology to critical mineral mining and clean manufacturing, or Canada risks having its full economic potential held back. Governments of all stripes and sectors of all types can unify behind this North Star Action Plan to build one clean, competitive economy—an economy that tackles the challenges of today and fortifies us for the future.



Summary of solutions

Streamlining Canada

Action 1 | Coordinating permitting regimes to unlock clean economy projects

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
1. Support the meaningful engagement, equity participation, and rights of impacted Indigenous nations	Federal and provincial	✓	
2. Better coordinate and streamline permitting and review processes by:	Federal and provincial	✓	✓
• Applying learnings from the implementation of the <i>One Canadian Economy Act</i> and operation of the Major Federal Projects Office across the federal permitting system	Federal	✓	
• Performing proactive gap assessments to identify provincial assessment and permitting processes that overlap	Federal and provincial	✓	
• Recognizing and leveraging provincial and federal regulatory processes to eliminate duplication through formal and informal agreements with provinces	Federal and provincial	✓	
• Establishing mandatory turnaround times for project authorizations and automatic elevations to senior decision-makers where timelines are not met	Federal and provincial	✓	
• Establishing a consistent and coordinated application of requirements by developing clearer protocols for interdepartmental and interministerial reviews	Federal and provincial		✓
3. Tailor permitting and assessment processes to project type, size, and impact through amendments to the Impact Assessment Act's Physical Activities Regulations	Federal	✓	
4. Prioritize clean growth projects and trade-enabling infrastructure when identifying and advancing projects of national significance	Federal and provincial	✓	

Action 2 | Improving labour mobility and credential recognition in the clean economy

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
5. Ensure education and training programs are keeping up with the rapid deployment of clean energy technologies (i.e. solar panels and EVs) and the competencies required by:	Federal and provincial		✓
• Prioritizing emerging clean technologies—and the required skills to work with them—when reviewing and updating professional requirements for clean economy occupations	Federal and provincial		✓
• Working with colleges and industry associations to develop a nationally accepted training standard through the Forum of Labour Market Ministers for emerging and unregulated clean economy occupations	Provincial		✓
• Establishing consistent Trade Equivalency Assessments that allow clean economy workers to get credit for existing training and experience	Provincial		✓
• Expanding investments in career education and awareness programs in middle school and high school with a focus on clean economy careers	Provincial		✓
6. Prioritize clean economy skilled trades and regulated professions in the implementation of provincial mutual recognition legislation and MOUs	Provincial	✓	
7. Provide mobility to apprentices and support for new entrants into the clean workforce by updating the Provincial-Territorial Apprentice Mobility Protocol to enhance alignment across provincial apprenticeship requirements and targeting a percentage of the \$450 million federal reskilling package invested via Labour Market Development Agreements to clean economy jobs that align with the level of investment being made to deploy clean energy technologies	Provincial	✓	
8. Address critical gaps in how we measure, report, and plan for the emerging skill sets we need by updating National Occupation Codes to support clean professions	Federal and provincial	✓	

Action 3 | Harmonizing and better leveraging building and construction codes to build clean

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
9. Renew the commitment to implement future versions of the National Model Codes, starting with the 2025 edition within 18 months following the publication	Federal	✓	
10. Provinces should update the priorities for the 2030 national model codes to include the following low-cost clean economy requirements:	Federal and provincial		✓
Predictably increase energy efficiency and operational carbon standards through phasing out the lowest tiers of standards. This tiered system should remain in place, but the standards should gradually be strengthened by phasing out the lowest tiers on a published, predictable, and established schedule. These performance standards and schedule should also guide the construction of buildings supported by Build Canada Homes	Federal and provincial		✓
Establish a requirement for all new residential buildings to have the electrical infrastructure to deploy Level 2 EV charging for at least one parking spot per residence	Federal and provincial		✓
Create an embodied carbon requirement for all new buildings, implemented through a tiered approach, akin to the operational carbon and energy efficiency requirements	Federal and provincial		✓
11. Advance the speed of evaluation and certification for new construction products, and harmonize the approach across provinces	Provincial		✓

Connecting Canada

Action 4 | Prioritizing critical infrastructure that enables clean growth

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
12. Make the build-out of enabling infrastructure eligible for the federal government's "projects of national interest" list and prioritize infrastructure projects that best support clean growth	Federal	✓	
13. Align existing and new infrastructure funding with emerging nation-building priorities	Federal	✓	
14. Ensure Canada's enabling infrastructure (ports, transportation corridors, etc.) are designed, built, and operated in ways that accommodate clean economic activity	Federal and provincial		✓
15. Leverage opportunities for enabling infrastructure to support clean growth sectors through the use of Canadian-produced clean materials	Federal and provincial	✓	
16. Allocate adequate funding (i.e. in line with commitments made at the G7 meeting in Kananaskis) to protect critical infrastructure from the growing impacts of extreme weather events, including wildfires, floods, and ice storms	Federal and provincial	✓	

Action 5 | Building out Canada's clean electricity system

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
17. Launch a "United Canada" grid initiative which will help ensure transmission projects are prioritized both in discussions of "national interest projects" and in energy corridor planning across the country	Federal and provincial	✓	
Establish a process and criteria for the identification and development of strategic interregional transmission projects, led by provinces	Federal and provincial	✓	
Develop and implement common-cost allocation and benefit-accrual frameworks designed to facilitate identified projects to establish a shared starting point between provinces faced with different costs and benefits	Federal and provincial	✓	
Clarify the federal role, including existing and expanded financial support, to reduce project risk and ensure an even distribution of costs and benefits across jurisdictions for transmission projects	Federal	✓	
Help facilitate accelerated project approvals and permitting processes for identified transmission projects	Federal and provincial	✓	

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
18. Advance interregional planning between provinces	Provincial		✓
19. Support and expand government funding for clean energy projects to accelerate the pace of deployment and help reduce the costs for ratepayers	Federal and provincial	✓	
20. Ensure Indigenous nations' equity ownership options in projects are prioritized in project approvals	Federal and provincial	✓	

Investing in Canada

Action 6 | Enhancing interprovincial trade promotion for clean goods and services

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
21. Commission public-facing value chain assessments for priority clean economy sectors to identify opportunities to onshore strategic supply chains and guide internal trade promotion efforts	Federal and provincial	✓	
22. Expand domestic trade support by updating the mandate of Export Development Canada	Federal	✓	
23. Direct Global Affairs Canada, working with Intergovernmental Affairs and with provincial trade entities, to develop and launch a domestic trade commissioner service	Federal and provincial		✓

Action 7 | Advancing standardized clean procurement policies

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
24. Ensure any Buy Canada provisions provide long-term value to Canadians, create the right incentives for domestic industries, and do not inadvertently inhibit growth in key strategic sectors by:	Federal and provincial	✓	
• Offering bonuses for domestic content as opposed to imposing requirements or allowing for targeted exemptions for clean economy projects to recognize the reality of supply chains today	Federal and provincial	✓	✓
• Building in additional bonuses and prioritization of low-carbon materials, ensuring policies like Buy Clean continue to expand and build momentum, providing long-term pathways to grow clean industries in Canada	Federal and provincial	✓	
25. Implement harmonized Greening Government standards at provincial and municipal levels, including the following:	Provincial	✓	✓
• Adopt the Standard on Embodied Carbon for concrete, steel, and whole-building procurements across provinces	Provincial		✓
• Ensure provinces adopt aligned targets on Greening Government fleets and purchasing zero-emissions vehicles, including medium- and heavy-duty vehicles	Provincial		✓
• Require greenhouse gas emissions reporting for high-value procurements to increase awareness among governments of the impact of their procurements	Provincial	✓	
26. Create a shared clean solutions forum through the Canada Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) to develop a harmonized approach to clean technology procurement	Federal and provincial		✓
• Align technology specifications across provinces for products and services where beneficial to allow for easier joint procurements through the solutions forum	Provincial		✓
• Facilitate buyers clubs for clean Canadian goods and materials, leveraging the Buying Groups provision set out in the CFTA	Provincial		✓
• Explore opportunities to create shared procurement platforms targeted at clean technologies to support scaling companies through the solutions forum	Provincial		✓

Action 8 | Increasing the flow of capital into the clean economy

Solution	Level of government	To be actioned today	Longer-term action
27. Maximize the impact of new and existing Clean Economy Investment Tax Credits (ITCs)	Federal	✓	
28. Expand Canada's toolkit for making direct investments in clean economy projects and infrastructure by:	Federal and provincial	✓	
Coordinating the new Strategic Response Fund, the Canada Infrastructure Bank, and the Canada Growth Fund to better unlock domestic capital and align their investment strategies with the government's climate competitiveness strategy	Federal	✓	
Expediting the launch of planned "transition bonds" from 2027 to 2026 and expanding the scope beyond industrial and agricultural sectors to include broader clean energy projects	Federal	✓	
Issuing federal and provincial green bonds more regularly, aligning green bond frameworks across governments, and expanding the scope of eligible projects to facilitate clean growth	Federal and provincial		✓
Securing the future of the National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program for clean tech support, preserving it as a separate stream and expanding its capacity	Federal	✓	
Enabling and incentivizing Canadian pension funds to focus on securing and scaling Canadian clean economy investments	Federal and provincial		✓
Ensuring the significant amounts of government spending planned for housing and infrastructure are spent applying the federal government's Climate Lens	Federal and provincial	✓	
Increase funding for demand-side management (DSM) and grid modernization by following the Canada Electricity Advisory Council recommendations to start directing a greater share of the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program toward DSM, increasing funding for low-income energy efficiency, and modernizing the Energy Efficiency Act	Federal and provincial	✓	
29. Streamline Indigenous access to capital for interprovincial and interterritorial projects by expanding the federal and provincial programs currently providing capacity funding and loan guarantees	Federal and provincial	✓	
30. Maintain the industrial carbon price and work toward linking provincial systems. The upcoming review of the federal Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act legislation should explore options for linking industrial carbon pricing systems	Federal and provincial		✓



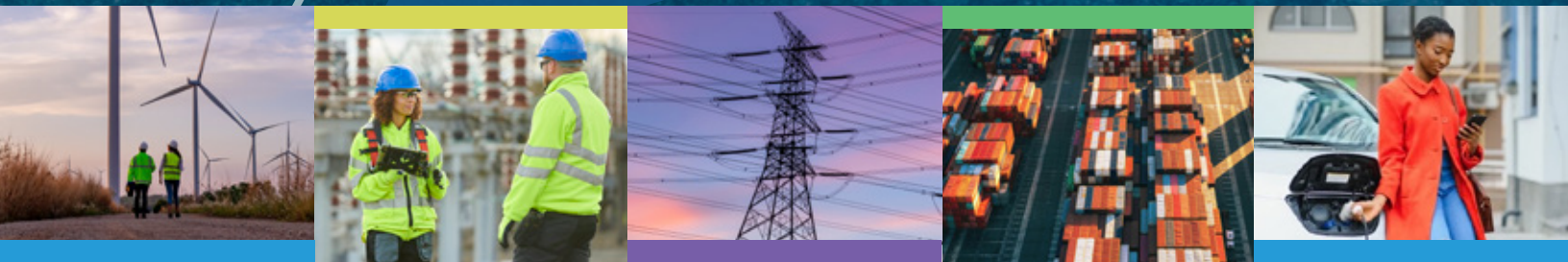
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