

**Ministry of  
Energy, Mines and  
Low Carbon Innovation**

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**2021/22  
Annual Service Plan Report**

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## Minister's Accountability Statement



The *Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation 2021/22 Annual Service Plan Report* compares the Ministry's actual results to the expected results identified in the *2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan* created in April 2021. I am accountable for those results as reported.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Ralston", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Honourable Bruce Ralston  
Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation  
July 29, 2022

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## Letter from the Minister

The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (Ministry) plays a vital role in supporting the sustainable development of British Columbia's varied and abundant natural resources. Through the responsible development of these key resources, revenues are generated that support important public services such as education and healthcare for all British Columbians. This annual report outlines the Ministry's efforts during 2021/22 to support and regulate mining, enforcement, mineral exploration, electricity generation, distribution and conservation, alternative energy, and oil and gas development in B.C.

Changes to the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia came into force on April 1, 2021, which strengthened worker protection and all aspects of mining oversight. Through the Standing Code Review Committee, the code was updated to ensure high safety and environmental standards, which contribute to safe, stable work for British Columbians.

In July 2021, the government released the B.C. Hydrogen Strategy; a blueprint for how renewable and low-carbon hydrogen supports climate goals and creates new jobs in B.C.'s growing clean-tech sector. With clean electricity, abundant natural resources and innovative companies, B.C. can be a world leader in the growing hydrogen economy, creating new jobs and opportunities for people across the province. This strategy identified the actions the government will take to realize this vision on the path to net-zero emissions by 2050, and *Budget 2021* included \$10 million over three years for developing policy on reducing the carbon intensity of fuel and advancing the hydrogen economy.

In November 2021, the government sought public input on the design of a new oil and gas royalty system that puts the interests of British Columbians first. The province released a discussion paper that provided background and outlined options for a renewed system that aligns with our economic development goals, provides a fair return on public resources and continued environmental protection. Results released in February 2022 showed that more than half of the respondents felt that transitioning to a new royalty structure should be a priority.

I am pleased to present this annual report.



Honourable Bruce Ralston  
Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation  
July 29, 2022

## Purpose of the Annual Service Plan Report

The Annual Service Plan Report is designed to meet the requirements of the [Budget Transparency and Accountability Act](#) (BTAA), which sets out the legislative framework for planning, reporting and accountability for Government organizations. Under the BTAA, the Minister is required to report on the actual results of the Ministry's performance related to the forecasted targets documented in the previous year's Service Plan.

## Purpose of the Ministry

The [Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation](#) (Ministry) is responsible for British Columbia's (B.C.) electricity, alternative energy, oil, natural gas and related infrastructure, and the province's mining and mineral exploration sectors. These sectors are made up of diverse interests that explore for and produce oil, natural gas, coal, and other valuable minerals and that develop energy and electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure. To support Government's climate objectives set out in the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030, the Ministry focuses on advancing energy efficiency and clean or low-carbon intensity energy sources and technologies, making sure that the energy we use, develop and export is the cleanest possible.

The Ministry facilitates electricity, mining and oil and gas sectors which are globally competitive, environmentally leading, and that advance reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, while providing opportunities and quality jobs for British Columbians and a fair return on resources to support the Province's economic recovery following the COVID-19 global pandemic.

The Ministry carries out this work in accordance with the CleanBC plan, and commitments to Indigenous reconciliation. In fulfilling its mandate, the Ministry consults and collaborates with other ministries and levels of government, private sector stakeholders, Indigenous people, communities, environmental and industry organizations, and the public.

The Ministry supports the Minister in discharging responsibilities for the following Crown Corporations: [British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority](#) (BC Hydro), and the [BC Oil and Gas Commission](#) (OGC).

## Strategic Direction

The strategic direction set by Government in 2020, laid out in Minister Bruce Ralston's [2020 Mandate Letter](#), and government's coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic shaped the goals, objectives, performance measures and financial plan outlined in the [2021/22 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation Service Plan](#) and the actual results reported on in this annual report.

## Operating Environment

The CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 and the StrongerBC Economic Plan set out the Government's integrated approach for long-term clean energy production and use, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and economic recovery. During 2021/22, the Ministry contributed to this

vision through enhancing incentives for energy efficiency; launching the B.C. Hydrogen Strategy and the Indigenous Clean Energy Opportunities Review; and committing to expand the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, implementing a GHG emissions cap for natural gas utilities, and implementing a 100 per cent Clean Electricity Standard, and advancing BC Hydro's Electrification Plan.

Investors and ratings agencies remained increasingly motivated by quantifying new kinds of financial risk. Beyond simple shareholder returns and revenues, markets continued to look for stable investments that align with long-term global goals (i.e., Paris Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, etc.) and analysts and regulators were including social, environmental and governance factors in their investment and procurement decisions. B.C. operators in the energy and mining sectors continued to face increased pressure from investors and consumers for greater transparency regarding provenance-related attributes for supply chain tracing and environmental, social and governance (ESG) reporting, in particular, where products come from and how they are produced.

B.C.'s mining industry flourished in 2021/22 with the help of rising commodity prices and continued support from the Province during the post-pandemic recovery period. Copper and metallurgical coal, which are B.C.'s top mineral commodities in terms of production value, saw prices increase by 40% and over 160% respectively (spot price) last fiscal. Total exploration expenditures in 2021 were \$660 million, which was the second highest annual amount on record for the province. Early estimates at B.C.'s 15 operating mines indicate that approximately \$12 billion worth of minerals were produced in 2021 which would set an annual record for the province. In 2021, the mining sector contributed over 3% to the provincial GDP, more than any other natural resource sector and represented approximately 25% of B.C. origin exports.

The Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines (OCIM) followed strict COVID-19 Protocols in 2021/22 when conducting on-site mine inspections. Where operationally feasible, the OCIM continued to leverage use of video conferencing and online tools for industry training and certification programs. The OCIM will continue to make use of new technologies going forward to support resourcing efficiencies and consistency in practices across the province, for example, the move to centralize Blaster Certifications as was announced in March 2022. Along with the on-going pandemic, mine sites faced challenges related to the emergency events, such as the wildfires and floods. The OCIM monitored situations and engaged with affected mine sites to assess risk and provide support if necessary.

British Columbia's natural gas production continued to expand in 2021/22 according to Statistics Canada, growing on average by 12% year-over-year with annual marketable production expected to eclipse 50 billion cubic meters for the first time. The vast majority of natural gas produced in the province continues to make its way via pipelines to Alberta, eastern Canada and into the United States, with a small portion remaining to supply domestic consumers. Strong demand for natural gas throughout North America resulted in an increase to prices recorded in B.C. with Station 2 prices averaging \$3.57 in 2021/22 (up from \$2.32 in 2020/21).

On June 29, 2021, in *Yahey v British Columbia*, the Supreme Court of British Columbia found that the cumulative impacts of the Province's permitting of industrial development infringed on

Blueberry River First Nations' Treaty 8 rights. As a result of this decision, during 2021, the Ministry carried out negotiations with Blueberry River First Nations, as well as other Treaty 8 Nations, on improving and modernizing land and resource management in a way that recognizes and respects their Treaty rights and seeks to balance the interests of other tenure holders on the land base. In October 2021, the Province and Blueberry River First Nations reached an initial agreement which provided funding for Blueberry River to undertake activities to heal the land and to support further cultural activities that protects their traditional way of life. As part of the agreement, 195 of 215 forestry and oil and gas permits which were previously authorized, proceeded. In October 2021, the Province and Blueberry River First Nations began working on a second agreement that focused on future development that balances Treaty 8 rights, the economy and the environment.

## **Report on Performance: Goals, Objectives, Measures and Targets**

### **Goal 1: An innovative, low carbon energy portfolio that advances CleanBC economic opportunities across all sectors.**

#### **Objective 1.1: Accelerate efforts to decarbonize B.C.'s energy sectors and usage to support the provincial CleanBC plan.**

#### **Key Highlights**

- The Ministry released the B.C. Hydrogen Strategy in July 2021, to guide the development of B.C.'s hydrogen economy. The Strategy includes actions and policies designed to support the development of hydrogen hubs around the province and to advance hydrogen related economic opportunities. Hydrogen is a key decarbonization pathway for reaching our legislated GHG-reduction targets and net-zero by 2050.
- In October 2021, the Government of British Columbia, the Government of Canada, and Shell Canada established the Centre for Innovation and Clean Energy with each party committing \$35 million for joint investments. The Centre will bring together innovators, industry, governments, and academia to accelerate the commercialization and scale-up of B.C.-based clean energy technologies.
- The October 2021 CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 committed to the development of a Clean Transportation Action Plan, that takes an efficiency-first approach to reducing emissions and using clean energy in the transportation sector, and to enhancements to the *Zero Emission Vehicles Act*.
- In 2021, light-duty zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) sales represented 13% of all new light-duty vehicle sales in B.C., the highest update rate in North America. As of December 31, 2021, there were almost 80,000 light-duty ZEVs registered in B.C., over 3,000 public charging stations, and four public hydrogen fuelling stations in B.C.
- The CleanBC Building Innovation Fund disbursed \$5 million towards seven projects across the province that advance innovative low-carbon building designs, construction practices, systems, materials, and products.
- In March 2022, the Province established the B.C. Hydrogen Office, a one-stop-shop for hydrogen projects. The role of the Office is to work with companies to navigate the project development process and assist with the coordination of regulatory and permitting

processes. Priorities include hydrogen production, distribution, storage, end-uses, and export, as well as the setting of policy, regulatory, and other enabling frameworks.

Performance Measure(s)	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Forecast	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.1 Clean, renewable and low carbon energy as a share of total utility and transportation energy sales <sup>1</sup>	30%	31%	31%	32%	33%

Data source: Compiled by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation and includes data from BC Hydro.

<sup>1</sup> The following data is tracked to provide the performance measure: BC Hydro’s performance in clean procurement; FortisBC’s performance in deploying Renewable Natural Gas; relative sales of electricity and natural gas using data from the largest utilities, and transportation fuels.

## Discussion of Results

Preliminary data<sup>1</sup> indicate that the performance target was achieved for 2021/22.

The Low Carbon Fuel Standard has become the single largest contributor to meeting our CleanBC targets. To date, it has resulted in the avoidance of more than 12 million tonnes of global greenhouse gas emissions, and accounts for about one-third of all reductions in the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030.

BC Hydro and Fortis Electric reported increased electricity sales from the previous year and from historical data. This increase can be attributed to the continued recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Another contributor may have been demand for space cooling during an unusually hot summer. While natural gas use increased, potentially due to slightly colder than usual temperatures during the heating season, this increase was less significant than the increase in electricity consumption.

Public charging station numbers grew by 50% in 2021, compared with 2020, making it easier for British Columbians to use electricity in transportation. Approximately 60% of the core network of fast-charging sites enabling travel throughout B.C. are now ready.

Although transportation fuel use rebounded somewhat from its low in 2020, it has not recovered to its pre-pandemic levels and clean transportation fuels increased their share of transportation fuel consumption in 2021.

<sup>1</sup> 2021 Low Carbon Fuel Standard data is undergoing evaluation and should be considered preliminary and subject to change. Final data is expected in fall 2022.

## Objective 1.2: Quality programs and incentives that encourage British Columbians to choose greener homes, buildings and transportation.

### Key Highlights

- In 2021, the Ministry continued to implement legislation and programs to reduce emissions and switch to efficient use of clean energy in the transportation sector, including making investments to increase affordability and awareness of zero-emission vehicles across all vehicle classes.
- The CleanBC GoElectric suite of programs provided rebates for 18,534 light-duty ZEVs, 230 e-bike, electric motorcycle, and medium-heavy-duty ZEVs, 34 electric school buses, and 3,106 home and workplace charging stations.
- The CleanBC GoElectric Hydrogen Fuelling Program approved funding for 10 new hydrogen fuelling stations (in addition to the 6 already supported), and the Public Charging Program funded 107 new public fast charging stations.
- The CleanBC Better Homes and Better Buildings program provided over 15,750 residential retrofit rebates, approved pre-registrations for 350 residential new construction projects, and approved 110 capital incentives for commercial, institutional, and multi-unit residential building energy efficiency and fuel-switching projects.
- On September 28, 2021, the Ministry and BC Hydro jointly released BC Hydro’s Five-Year Electrification Plan, under which BC Hydro will invest \$260 M to make it easier and more affordable to efficiently use more of B.C.’s clean electricity in place of fossil fuels in buildings, transportation, and industry.
- Work to develop several new initiatives was started following the release of the October 2021 CleanBC Roadmap to 2030, including a GHG Reduction Standard to require natural gas utilities to reduce the emissions of their building and industry customers by 47% by 2030.

Performance Measure(s)	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.2 Zero-Emission Vehicle sales per cent of new light-duty vehicle sales.	9%	10%	13%	12%	14%

Data source: Data Source: Compiled by Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation staff from BCHydro, ICBC and ZEV sales. Transport Canada defines a light-duty vehicle as one that weighs 3,856kg (8,500lbs) or less.

### Discussion of Results

The 2021/22 target was surpassed, and the Ministry is on the way to achieving the Roadmap to 2030 updated ZEV target of 26% ZEV sales by 2026.

The CleanBC Go Electric program provides funding for vehicle rebates across all vehicle classes, builds out charging and hydrogen-fuelling infrastructure, increases public awareness, and encourages job training and economic development in B.C.’s Electric Vehicle sector.

Increased funding is available for Indigenous business and communities in B.C. to purchase and install charging stations in homes, workplaces, and public spaces.

To build confidence in people that their EVs can be serviced and repaired by a qualified professional, the Ministry expanded the CleanBC Go Electric EV Maintenance Training program to more colleges in B.C. This expansion provides more automotive technicians with opportunities to upgrade their skills to work on EVs, and brings the total number of schools offering the program to seven, covering all regions in B.C. In addition, by the end of 2021, there were 255 electricians trained throughout B.C. under the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Program.

The Go Electric Community Outreach Incentive Program (COIP) provides funding to communities and non-profit organizations in B.C. to deliver EV outreach activities and events. In 2021, COIP funding was provided to 12 EV awareness projects, and three transportation target and planning projects within communities.

B.C. has one of the largest public charging networks and the first cluster of public hydrogen-fuelling stations in Canada. British Columbia was the first place in the world to have a 100% zero-emission vehicles law. A key CleanBC Roadmap action is to strengthen the Zero-Emission Vehicles Act to require light-duty vehicle sales to be 26% ZEVs by 2026, 90% by 2030 and 100% by 2035, five years ahead of the original target.

**Goal 2: A sustainable and competitive mining sector that supports Indigenous reconciliation, reflects high environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards and contributes to the transition to a low carbon economy with responsibly produced minerals and metals.**

**Objective 2.1: A strong, innovative mining sector that positions B.C. as a desirable and responsible jurisdiction for investment.**

**Key Highlights**

- The B.C. Government and the Tahltan Nation, represented by the Tahltan Central Government, negotiated the first consent-based decision-making agreement under section 7 of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (Declaration Act) related to the environmental assessment of the Eskay Creek gold mine. This agreement involving multiple ministries will be the first decision-making agreement ever to be negotiated under the *Declaration Act*, providing a tangible example of how shared Crown-Indigenous decision-making can advance reconciliation and support self-determination.
- The Ministry made significant contributions in 2021 to the development of a cross-government ESG strategy, including the announcement of an ESG Centre of Excellence in the StrongerBC Economic Plan.
- Additional resources for major mine related permitting and Environmental Assessment reviews resulted in the key permits being issued for Cariboo Gold, Blackwater and South East Coal projects.
- The Ministry continued implementation of the Departure from Approval Guidance for Major Mine Permit Holders, which helps define what is a substantial change to an approval and resulted in a reduction in the number of permit amendments and shorter approval timelines.
- Additional resources were allocated to regional mines to address permitting timelines and backlogs, and the intake process was modified to reduce delays.
- The Ministry supported competitiveness through the continued implementation of the Mining Jobs Task Force (MJTF) recommendations and related initiatives as well as the provision of public geoscience.

Performance Measure(s)	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Forecast	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
2.1 B.C.'s share of Canadian mineral resource development investments	15%	16%	16.5% <sup>2</sup>	17%	18%

Data source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation and Natural Resources Canada

<sup>2</sup> Based on preliminary estimates.

## Discussion of Results

Based on preliminary estimates, the 2021/22 performance measure target was achieved. Final data have not yet been confirmed by Natural Resources Canada and are expected to be released in September 2022. The measure is an indicator of the attractiveness of B.C. as an investment destination relative to competing jurisdictions across Canada.

Achievement of this performance target was realized, in part, by ministry activities to maintain and enhance investment attractiveness of the B.C. mining sector. This included efforts to enhance permitting timelines and efficiency, build strong relationships with Indigenous nations, and advance sector programs and policy that drove sector competitiveness through actions initiated by the MJTF and other initiatives, including:

- Launching a multi-stakeholder expert advisory committee on responsible minerals markets for B.C.
- Supporting the development of sector content for the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030.
- Piloting the use of digital trust technology with the Ministry of Citizen Services to support energy and mining companies in BC to prove origin and build trust in claimed sustainability credentials.

## Objective 2.2: Oversight of the mining industry is continuously improved to protect the environment, health and safety, and the public interest.

### Key Highlights

- In June 2021, the Chief Auditor published their first audit report on requirements for tailings storage facilities (TSFs) and the Ministry accepted all seven recommendations.
- The first eight revisions to the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia (the Code) brought forward by the Standing Code Review Committee came into force on April 1, 2021.
- The Standing Code Review Committee’s four sub-committees continued to focus on high priority issues: to support aligning Code revisions with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; to address the recommendations of the TSF audit by the Chief Auditor; to address worker health and safety revisions; and, to examine the use of alternative energy equipment and emerging technologies on mine sites.
- The Abandoned Mines Branch, established in 2019, initiated fieldwork in 2021 to start systematically identifying abandoned mines and assessing hazards, to mitigate public hazards
- The Abandoned Mines Branch continued to take action on five abandoned TSFs, as required, to ensure dam safety and evaluating each site with a goal towards permanent closure.

Performance Measure(s)	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
2.2 Minimum mine inspections	1594	1600	2119	1600	1600

Data Source: Manually compiled by Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation.

## **Discussion of Results**

In fiscal year 2021/2022, the Ministry exceeded the 1,600-inspection target by performing 2119 inspections as of March 31, 2022. Thirty-three of these were accompanied inspections with Indigenous Nations. In cases where travel was not possible due to COVID, inspectors used online tools to conduct desktop inspections. The Ministry uses a risk-based inspection planning process to focus on the highest risk sites for regular inspections.

**Goal 3: B.C.’s oil and gas industry reduces its carbon footprint in a manner that supports economic sustainability, advances Indigenous reconciliation and exhibits high environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.**

**Objective 3.1: Policies, technologies and processes that support the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the oil and gas sector.**

**Key Highlights**

- In December 2021, the Ministry submitted a second Report to the Government of Canada under the federal equivalency agreement respecting methane emissions reductions within the oil and gas sector.
- In January 2022, a review of the provincial methane regulations was initiated to confirm that B.C. is on track to meet its 2025, 45 per cent reduction target. The review, being led by the BC Oil and Gas Commission and supported by both the Ministry and the Climate Action Secretariat, was launched with stakeholder workshops that shared results from the 2021 methane emissions research projects being directed by B.C.’s Methane Emissions Research Collaboration. Following the workshops, stakeholders had the opportunity to make submissions proposing revisions to the regulations.
- In July 2021, the Ministry’s Clean Growth Infrastructure Royalty Program approved nine new sustainability projects which will reduce emissions, including electrification and connection of upstream facility equipment with clean BC Hydro power, installation of solar powered zero emission well pads, engine waste heat recovery at natural gas compression facilities, and conversion of natural gas driven pneumatics with instrument air technology.
- The Ministry supported the negotiation of an initial agreement in October 2021 with Blueberry River First Nation related, in part, to the oil and gas sector, including funding for restoration, land and resources management capacity, and cultural investments. The agreement was the first step in responding to a B.C. Supreme Court decision about treaty rights infringements and cumulative effects management.<sup>1</sup>
- Supported new funding arrangements with seven other Treaty 8 Nations for new land restoration initiatives in northeast B.C. to initiate Indigenous-led restoration projects as new cumulative effects management initiatives were being negotiated.

Performance Measure(s)	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
3.1 Annual GHG reductions from infrastructure improvements under infrastructure royalty credit programs offered by the Province	83,000 Tonnes	163,000 Tonnes	147,000 Tonnes	210,000 Tonnes	290,000 Tonnes

Data Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation

<sup>1</sup> See: <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2021IRR0063-001940>

## Discussion of Results

The 2021/22 actual for GHG emission reductions of 147,000 tonnes came in just under the target. The COVID-19 pandemic created construction and installation challenges. Due to the pandemic, 45% of projects were unable to meet completion deadlines as planned, resulting in lower-than-expected emission reductions in the short-term. Several projects were cancelled or amended by operators. In total, seven projects under infrastructure royalty programs (2016-2020) were cancelled.

The 2021/22 target for GHG emission reductions that was established in February 2021 for the 2021/22 Service Plan was calculated based on emission reduction estimates from projects approved under the 2016 and 2018 Clean Infrastructure Royalty Credit Programs and the 2019 and 2020 Clean Growth Infrastructure Royalty Programs.

### Objective 3.2: Value-added development of B.C.’s oil and gas resources to maximize the benefits to all British Columbians and provide a fair return from our resources.

#### Key Highlights

- Completed the review of B.C.’s oil and natural gas royalty framework to ensure it meets the Province’s goals for economic development, a fair return on our resource, and environmental protection.
- Promoted price transparency and public accountability in the gasoline and diesel market through the implementation of the *Fuel Price Transparency Act* under which the BC Utilities Commission completed a reporting pilot for the retail sector with results released and recommendations delivered to government
- Continued oversight and support for the implementation of LNG Canada to ensure government’s goals and expectations are being met.
- Added value to B.C.’s abundant natural gas resources by continuing to work with industry, Indigenous Peoples, BC Hydro, and the Climate Action Secretariat to ensure oil and gas development and related infrastructure supports CleanBC and clean growth.

Performance Measure(s)	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Forecast	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
3.2 Relative annual investment in natural gas and oil exploration and development (B.C. as % of Canada)	16%	14%	18% <sup>1</sup>	14%	14%

Data source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation based on Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers Net Cash Expenditure historical data and forecasts for 2021. All data is only available and provided by calendar year.

<sup>1</sup>2021 Calendar year data is an estimate. Actuals will be available in the fall of 2022.

## **Discussion of Results**

British Columbia continued to maintain its share of the Canadian market for natural gas investment. The February 2022 invasion of Ukraine combined with rebounding economic activity following the COVID 19 pandemic and recent underinvestment in oil and gas development across North America led to a spike in natural gas prices.

The 2021/22 result is based on Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers' estimates released in January 2022 and is calendar year-based.

## Financial Report

	Estimated	Other Authorizations <sup>1</sup>	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance <sup>5</sup>
<b>Operating Expenses (\$000)</b>					
Mines Competitiveness and Authorizations	18,487	15,077	33,564	30,994	(2,570)
Mines Health, Safety and Enforcement	10,674	527	11,201	13,877	2,676
Electricity and Alternative Energy	39,347	144,245	183,592	185,733	2,141
Oil and Gas	16,855	4,141	20,996	15,981	(5,015)
Strategic and Indigenous Affairs	3,055	50,000	53,055	53,125	70
Executive and Support Services	12,179	0	12,179	14,877	2,698
Innovative Clean Energy Fund Special Account	8,103	0	8,103	7,983	(120)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108,700</b>	<b>213,990</b>	<b>322,690</b>	<b>322,570</b>	<b>(120)</b>
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	(160)	(160)
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,700</b>	<b>213,990</b>	<b>322,690</b>	<b>322,410</b>	<b>(280)</b>
<b>Ministry Capital Expenditures (\$000)</b>					
Executive and Support Services	299	0	299	15	(284)
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(284)</b>
<b>Other Financing Transactions (\$000)<sup>3</sup></b>					
Oil and Gas Commission Receipts <sup>4</sup>	(41,574)	(0)	(41,574)	(43,357)	(1,783)
Oil and Gas Commission Disbursements	41,574	0	41,574	43,357	1,783
<b>Net Cash Requirements (Source)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>(41,574)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(41,574)</b>	<b>(43,357)</b>	<b>(1,783)</b>
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>41,574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,574</b>	<b>43,357</b>	<b>1,783</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Requirements (Source)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other Authorizations" include Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations and Contingencies. Amounts in this column are not related to the "estimated amount" under sections 5(1) and 6(1) of the *Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act* for ministerial accountability for operating expenses under the Act.

<sup>2</sup> The Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual of \$0.160 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

<sup>3</sup> Other Financing Transactions are for disbursements that are provided by the province to the Oil and Gas Commission with respect to oil and gas industry fees and levies assessed and collected on behalf of the Commission under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act* and the Fee, Levy and Security Regulation.

<sup>4</sup> Levies include Orphan Site Reclamation Fund revenues and production levies but not Pipeline revenues or fees from oil and gas applications. Reported information may differ from Oil and Gas Commission due to recognition differences.

<sup>5</sup> Variance represents “Actual” minus “Total Estimated”. If the Actual is greater than the Total Estimated, the Variance will be displayed as a positive number.

## **Appendix A: Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Tribunals**

The Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation is responsible and accountable for the following:

### [BC Oil and Gas Commission](#)

The BC Oil and Gas Commission is a single-window regulatory agency with responsibilities for regulating oil, gas and renewable geothermal operations in B.C. The Commission regulates activities from exploration and development to pipeline transportation and reclamation.

### [British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority](#)

BC Hydro is one of the largest electricity suppliers in Canada, generating and delivering electricity to 95 per cent of the population of B.C., serving over four million people.

### [Assayers Certification Board of Examiners](#)

The Board of Examiners provides for the training, examination, and certification of assayers. This ensures that assayers practicing in the province meet the high standards of competency required by the mining and securities industries and that skilled and qualified assayers are available in B.C. as well as other jurisdictions.