

Where Leaders Align

What we learned at the
2025 Pembina Summit Inner Circle

April
2026

Laura Hughes, Nafisa Nawal, Monica Curtis



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The Pembina Institute
#802, 322 – 11 Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2R 0C5
403-269-3344



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The Pembina Institute is a national non-partisan think tank that advocates for strong, effective policies to support Canada's clean energy transition. We use our expertise in clean energy analysis, our credibility as a leading authority on clean energy, and our extensive networks to advance realistic climate solutions in Canada.

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Together, we can lead Canada's transition to clean energy. Your gift directly supports research to advance understanding and action on critical energy and environmental issues. Canadian charitable number 87578 7913 RR 0001; pembina.org/donate

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The Pembina Institute recognizes that the work we steward and those we serve span the lands of many Indigenous Peoples. We respectfully acknowledge that our organization is headquartered in the traditional territories of Treaty 7, comprising the Blackfoot Confederacy (Siksika, Piikani and Kainai Nations); the Stoney Nakoda Nations (Goodstoney, Chiniki and Bearspaw First Nations); and the Tsuut'ina Nation. These lands are also home to the Otipemisiwak Métis Government (Districts 5 and 6).

These acknowledgements are part of the start of a journey of several generations. We share them in the spirit of truth, justice and reconciliation, and to contribute to a more equitable and inclusive future for all.

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Executive summary

Globally, we are in a period of “polycrisis,” with cost-of-living pressures, trade instability and strained healthcare systems, exacerbated by climate change impacts. This context presents a window of opportunity for transformative policies that strengthen economies and energy systems while cutting emissions.

On November 25, 2025, the Pembina Institute, in partnership with adelphi and The Clean Economy Bridge, convened a strategically curated group of senior leaders from British Columbia, Canada and Europe to align on near-term, investable steps for the clean energy transition. Leaders came from across the energy ecosystem, including industry, government, Indigenous communities, buildings, transportation, labour, utilities, finance and more. With B.C. as the focus, the discussions explored how political imperatives and emissions reductions goals can work together to drive the clean energy transition.

B.C. has been a leader in delivering impactful policies that balance economic prosperity with climate objectives (e.g., building code reform, electric vehicle (EV) adoption, industrial carbon pricing). Delivering on the climate objectives outlined in the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 would position the province to again lead the way. With mounting uncertainties ahead, there is no better time to accelerate investment in the province to strengthen long-term economic resilience, reinforce B.C.’s position as a climate leader and catalyze change across the country.

Realizing this opportunity will require systemic, coordinated action across interconnected sectors such as buildings, transportation, electricity and energy generation. The Pembina Summit Inner Circle was designed to initiate this process, mobilizing key stakeholders and facilitating cross-sectoral dialogue through a series of workshop-style activities and participatory engagement. The activities aimed to find alignment between B.C.’s current political imperatives and the clean energy transition. This report details the key insights that surfaced consistently across discussions and identifies recommended next steps. It does not attempt to reflect every perspective or policy consideration raised. Rather, the report captures what the Pembina Institute heard most consistently throughout the conversations.

The Pembina Summit Inner Circle surfaced four core themes:

1. Outdated regulations are constraining innovation.
2. The time for siloed policy making is over.
3. Successful energy projects include Indigenous leadership, a skilled workforce and knowledge sharing.
4. The story we tell will dictate our outcomes.

Matching these, we identified four priority next steps:

1. Drive policy decisions in a single, integrated direction.
2. Reset the regulatory environment to enable, not constrain.
3. Implement the non-negotiable building blocks of energy projects.
4. Lead with a narrative that can build and sustain public support.

Progress in B.C. will not only influence Canada's national outcomes on energy security and stability, affordability, high-quality careers and global economic competitiveness — it will also shape Canada's credibility as a clean energy leader. By taking decisive action across energy systems, Canada can emerge as a global clean-energy superpower.



1. Introduction

The Pembina Institute, adelphi and Germany’s The Clean Economy Bridge hosted the Pembina Summit Inner Circle to chart opportunities for the B.C.’s clean energy transition. The event brought together a strategically selected group of senior leaders from B.C., Canada and Europe, representing diverse sectors across the energy ecosystem including industry, government, environmental groups and Indigenous communities (Table 1).

Table 1. Sector representation across participants

Sector	Participants
Buildings (design, construction, property developers, associations)	6
Environmental non-profits	4
Finance and insurance (investors, financial institutions, associations)	4
Government (federal, provincial, municipal)	4
Indigenous communities	2
International experts (German Federal Foreign Office, German consulate, researchers, International Council for Clean Transportation, municipalities, industry)	10
Labour (unions, non-profits)	4
Philanthropy	4
Traditional energy (LNG, methane)	3
Transportation (fleet owners, charging providers, resource planning)	7
Technology and innovation	3
Utilities, renewables and distributed energy resources	9

This discussion comes at a decisive moment for B.C. The province has built a strong reputation for pioneering policies that balance economic growth with climate action. However, an independent review in late 2025 of CleanBC, B.C.’s climate plan, found that while the province is not on track to reach its 2030 target of reducing emissions 40% below 2007 levels, the actions taken have created important momentum.¹ Amid increasing pressures related to affordability,

¹ CleanBC Independent Review Panel, *Rising to the Moment: Renewing CleanBC to improve affordability, strengthen the economy and ensure a cleaner future* (2025).

<https://engage.gov.bc.ca/app/uploads/sites/121/2025/11/CleanBC-Independent-Review-Final-Report-November-2025.pdf>

trade, public health and the growing impacts of climate change, now is the time to accelerate investment in the province and strengthen long-term economic resilience. By seizing opportunities across the energy system, B.C. can reinforce its role as a national leader, guide other provinces, and help position Canada as a global clean energy superpower.

Realizing this opportunity will require systemic, coordinated action across interconnected sectors. To set this work in motion, we partnered with Simon Fraser University's Centre for Dialogue to create workshop-style activities that encouraged active, meaningful dialogue and collaboration among event participants. A detailed breakdown of these activities can be found in Appendices A and B. The goal was to bring together participants from diverse sectors and backgrounds, transforming a long list of isolated ideas into strategic, coordinated cross-sector actions. Additionally, adelphi and The Clean Economy Bridge supported the event's design and facilitated the participation of international experts to provide comparative insights on climate actions across jurisdictions.

The following sections of this report outline core themes that emerged from the discussions and explore them in greater depth.



2. Outdated regulations are constraining innovation

2.1 What's holding us back

One participant described B.C.'s policy landscape as a 'mismatched pile of Tupperware,' reflecting a shared view among participants that decades of siloed policymaking have addressed individual issues rather than the system as a whole. Policies designed with the intent to contribute to decarbonization, among other outcomes, now impede the systems that they are meant to support.

According to participants, elements of existing regulatory systems – from municipal permitting and government procurement to utility system regulation – impede innovation, discourage new technologies and increasingly place the burden of decarbonization onto households and small businesses through user-focused measures such as peak-time electricity use management. Participants also emphasized that the challenge is not a shortage of ideas or technical solutions, but a regulatory environment that is lagging behind the pace and scale of change now required.

2.2 Needed shifts

Addressing the entirety of the province's outdated regulations requires more than incremental policy adjustments. A deliberate, system-wide shift in B.C.'s regulatory approach is required to strengthen market conditions. Individual policies need to be replaced with system-wide planning that encourages innovation, fosters opportunities, offers market certainty and predictability, and considers all players within a system. Additionally, system-wide policies need to be purposefully designed to incentivize innovation. These policies fall into three categories:

1. **Regulation:** Policies that create market demand and provide the certainty needed to enable private sector investment. This includes, but is not limited to, tailpipe emissions standards that drive electric vehicle (EV) demand, clean electricity standards that level the playing field for renewable energy, and procurement standards that ensure government buildings and infrastructure are built with clean materials.
2. **Incentives:** Policies that reward early adopters and reduce technology risk. These can include tax credits, rebates or financing mechanisms such as loan loss reserves, property assessed clean energy programs and Canada Infrastructure Bank investments.
3. **Industrial strategy:** Policies that provide clear long-term direction, giving investors, innovators and workers the confidence to commit to the clean energy transition across

political cycles. Implementing these will help to dismantle the existing regulatory barriers and support innovation at scale rather than in isolation, or not at all. While ambition and investment are present in B.C., the durability of policy will ultimately determine whether these investments translate into lasting outcomes.

2.3 Policy gaps

The existing regulatory framework in B.C. contains critical gaps across electricity planning, carbon pricing and electrification of buildings and transportation. These gaps must be addressed to accelerate the province’s clean energy transition and position Canada as a clean energy superpower.

Electricity regulation

Perhaps the most acute regulatory challenge raised across the table discussions was in electricity regulation. Participants noted plainly that there is no integrated energy plan in B.C. A provincial climate strategy (i.e., CleanBC Roadmap to 2030) exists, but the province and its gas and electricity utilities have never been brought together under a shared planning framework. BC Hydro and FortisBC plan largely in isolation from one another, with neither explicitly mandated to plan toward net-zero. This creates considerable regulatory burden. Until the province establishes an integrated electricity planning framework, the regulatory environment will continue to work against the very transition it is meant to support.

In addition to this regulatory burden, individual utility policy can dissuade decarbonization investment. Both BC Hydro and FortisBC apply “cost of new entry” or “first beneficiary pays” principles when assigning infrastructure upgrade costs. This requires the customer whose load increment triggers a system upgrade to bear the full cost, creating prohibitive barriers for homeowners, building owners and business owners who would otherwise invest in decarbonized upgrades. Without an integrated electricity plan that anticipates and pre-invests in electrification infrastructure, these costs fall on first movers rather than being shared across the ratepayer base. Participants shared an example of a major regional transportation hub that sought to reduce energy demand and improve efficiency. In doing so, it was required to upgrade an entire substation — a significant cost and barrier to what should have been a straightforward improvement benefiting the broader public.

Carbon pricing

Carbon pricing remains one of the most significant and contested decarbonization policy levers in B.C. Participants emphasized that the province’s output-based pricing system is doing meaningful work, but its potential is being undermined by weak public communication that fails

to clearly explain how revenues are reinvested in visible, tangible ways. The collapse of the consumer carbon tax illustrated what happens without adequate public support and buy-in, even if that policy was making life more affordable for the majority of British Columbians. Any path forward must pair carbon pricing with transparent, proactive messaging about where revenues go and who benefits.

Electrification of buildings and transportation

Regulations governing energy use in buildings and transportation were identified as an underleveraged tool. Participants pointed out that national standards, like building performance, appliance efficiency and tailpipe emissions, work quietly and effectively when well designed and uniformly implemented. However, implementation responsibilities are largely fragmented across federal, provincial and municipal governments, resulting in inconsistent implementation across jurisdictions. This limits impact and creates complexity for owners, businesses and investors. Strengthening and aligning regulations was seen as a leading opportunity to reduce emissions while improving affordability and system efficiency.



3. The time for siloed policymaking is over

3.1 The case for cohesion

In their discussions, participants consistently emphasized the need for a single, cohesive, high-level plan to enable integrated and de-siloed policymaking. Such a plan would allow for strategic prioritization of public funding and direct resources towards where they can have the greatest impact. To better understand where these policy priorities may lie, participants took part in the “Pathways to Decarbonization in B.C.” activity in table groups. Here they examined key design tensions involved in decarbonizing energy systems, such as the balance between increasing energy supply and reducing demand. A full description of the activity, including the four design tensions explored, is provided in Appendix B.

Across table groups, participants concluded that priority areas could not function in isolation and that nearly all policy options inevitably intersected with each other. In many cases, the so-called “tensions” proved more complementary than conflicting, making it difficult — and often counterproductive — to design policy in isolation. This interdependence underscores the need for integrated, system-level policymaking to ensure the success of any individual priority.

At the same time, participants were clear that planning at this scale and complexity carries a risk that when the scope of what is required comes into focus, it can lead to paralysis rather than progress. German participants, drawing on their own experience with the clean energy transition, were direct on this point: don’t let perfect be the enemy of the good. They emphasized that climate policy is broader than any single metric, and must encompass social, economic and community dimensions alongside emissions reductions. The priority to build a complete toolkit matters more than waiting for the perfect tool. Participants also stressed the importance of phased approaches and flexible roadmaps that can be updated, reviewed and refined over time. This helps ensure that the scale of a system-wide roadmap does not become a barrier to taking the first step toward cross-sector alignment.

3.2 Alignment across sectors

Building on this, participants highlighted the importance of alignment across sectors and stakeholder groups to ensure that policy pathways are not only technically coherent but socially comprehensive. They highlighted that, for policy to truly work for the system, all communities must be included throughout the policymaking process. This includes meaningful and early

involvement of all impacted communities, particularly Indigenous leaders and rightsholders, whose knowledge, jurisdiction and leadership are essential to decarbonization.

Participants also emphasized that engaging utilities, regulators, municipalities, industry, workforce and training institutions, capital providers and trusted community intermediaries from the outset is crucial. Misalignment among these actors is a primary reason that well-intentioned policies stall at delivery. Early engagement was seen as critical to building durable policy, investable markets and public confidence.

Collaboration across sectors creates opportunities for “bundled” regulatory mechanisms that package related policies together, simplifying compliance, reducing administrative burden and providing clearer market signals. Many participants shared that the province, in partnership with the federal and other levels of government, has a critical role in developing a coordinated trade and investment strategy to unlock, de-risk and fast track clean energy projects. Such an approach would streamline project development across multiple levels of government while reinforcing shared priorities, enabling a cleaner, faster and more equitable decarbonization process.

3.3 Building reliability, transparency and public support

Transparency in planning and implementation emerged as a theme across discussions, with participants emphasizing that honesty, clarity and reliability are essential to building public support. For instance, transparent reinvestment of revenues, such as carbon tax revenue, into renewable energy, retrofits and infrastructure could make the benefits visible and tangible in the public eye. Participants framed transparency as an accountability tool and a driver of public trust, contributing to policy popularity and more ambitious climate action.

4. Successful energy projects include Indigenous leadership, a skilled workforce and knowledge sharing

Across the table discussions, participants considered a wide spectrum of energy projects, from building retrofits, heat pumps and community microgrids, to district energy systems, transmission infrastructure, grid modernization and large-scale renewable generation. The priorities below apply across this full range and are not limited to any single project type or scale.

4.1 Indigenous ownership and leadership

Indigenous ownership and leadership must be the foundation of energy projects. This means moving past one-off consultations toward shared decision-making, equitable participation and sustained involvement across the project life cycle. Embedding Indigenous leadership early in projects helps secure social license, accelerate permitting and improve project durability through political and regulatory cycles. Additionally, equitable Indigenous participation was repeatedly mentioned as a way to reduce project risk, shorten timelines and strengthen long-term outcomes for major infrastructure and transmission projects. Indigenous community participation and leadership also support economic competitiveness and project resilience.

4.2 Workforce upskilling and reskilling

B.C.'s highly skilled workforce must be central to the province's decarbonization. Participants emphasized the imperative of not leaving workers behind, while also flagging the risk of stalled projects due to limited skilled labour. Current gaps, such as limited availability of EV maintenance workers and supporting infrastructure, constrain uptake. Coordinated upskilling and reskilling efforts are critical to ensuring that industries can meet future demand and workers can transition into new roles. Participants also stressed that workforce transitions are key to building confidence and perceived fairness and that visible, credible pathways to reach workforce skills are essential to sustaining public support.

4.3 Building knowledge

The participation of German experts highlighted opportunities for B.C. and Canada to learn alongside international jurisdictions facing similar policy, regulatory and political challenges. Participants noted that many jurisdictions are navigating comparable pressures around affordability, infrastructure and decarbonization, but are approaching these issues with different strengths, creating clear opportunities for shared learning. Working together allows jurisdictions to build on each other's policy experience, regulatory approaches and implementation lessons. Learning from others' successes and missteps can reduce risk, avoid duplication and strengthen policy outcomes, making international collaboration key to accelerating policy and project timelines that drive emissions reductions.



5. The story we tell will dictate our outcomes

5.1 Why storytelling matters

Participants emphasized that the clean energy transition will not succeed with policy design alone. Even well-designed and technically sound policies depend on sustained public and political buy-in, particularly in a context shaped by other, more prominent public concerns such as affordability, economic uncertainty and unpredictable trade relationships. Without a deliberate and credible public narrative, support for clean energy policies may falter, increasing implementation risks.

Additionally, participants expressed that climate and energy policy in B.C. has often been framed primarily in terms of cost, constraint or collective sacrifice. This has made policies vulnerable to backlash, limiting their durability across political cycles. Storytelling is an essential strategic tool that shapes whether policies are understood, trusted, defended and ultimately implemented. Resources must therefore be intentionally allocated to narrative development — not just to explain policies once announced, but to build understanding and support well before and throughout implementation.

5.2 Messaging strategies

Climate policy is economic policy. Participants consistently called for a positive shift in how clean energy policies are communicated. Rather than centering messages on costs, compliance or abstract emissions targets, they suggested framing policies around tangible, positive quality-of-life outcomes. Affordability, reliability, health benefits, economic opportunity and system resilience were all identified as entry points that better align with public priorities and help build public support.

Countering misinformation also emerged as a key concern. Misinformation can flourish when policies are complex, inconsistently explained, or poorly understood. Addressing this challenge requires proactive and consistent communication that clearly articulates policy intent and trade-offs.

Moreover, participants highlighted the importance of trusted messengers in carrying this narrative forward, including Indigenous leaders, community representatives, industry practitioners and local governments who can ground policy objectives in lived experience and local context.

5.3 Highlighting co-benefits

The clean energy transition brings a range of co-benefits that are often under-communicated. In addition to lowering emissions and improving climate outcomes, clean energy benefits include enhanced system resilience, public health gains, job creation and long-term affordability. An economy powered by clean energy supports energy sovereignty, trade and Canada's position in the world as an energy superpower. Clearly communicating these benefits was seen by participants as essential for building public confidence in the feasibility and value of the clean energy transition.

Participants noted that in B.C. and across Canada there are many concrete examples of clean energy projects and policies delivering multiple benefits simultaneously, yet these stories are not routinely amplified or shared strategically.

Case studies were identified as a critical tool for demonstrating these co-benefits. When paired with transparent policy design and the reinvestment of revenues, such as carbon tax funds, case studies can reinforce trust by British Columbians to see themselves within clean energy policies, contributing to sustained public and political support.



6. What comes next

The dialogue at the Pembina Summit Inner Circle reinforced that Canada is operating in a moment of significant opportunity, with strong policy intent, substantial investment opportunity and growing momentum behind the clean energy transition, and that B.C. is well positioned to benefit from its early leadership. Meeting the moment requires aligning systems, institutions and narratives quickly, deliberately and efficiently to convert momentum into concrete actions that advance the clean energy transition while addressing current political imperatives.

To accomplish this, the Pembina Institute has identified four priorities from the conversations held:

1. Drive policy decisions in a single, integrated direction

Bring energy, climate, infrastructure and workforce planning under one coherent high-level plan. Use this plan to focus investment, identify priorities and provide the certainty needed for long-term investment decisions. The provincial government is responsible for developing an economy-wide energy plan with regular reviews. The federal government can support this effort by reducing interprovincial trade barriers and deploying financial mechanisms to help unlock clean energy investment. While Canada's emerging industrial strategies across housing, defense and automotive bring together economic and climate objectives, fragmentation remains. Explicitly integrating climate drivers into economy-wide national plans — such as a national electricity strategy and a national workforce development strategy — could help create a coherent national industrial plan.

2. Reset the regulatory environment to enable, not constrain

It is time to end a pattern of incremental fixes and to harmonize the systems that shape project timelines and innovation. The province needs to take the lead in shifting from “mismatched Tupperware” policies toward an integrated approach that includes regulation, incentives and industrial strategy. The federal government can support this by harmonizing national standards (e.g., equipment efficiency, zero-emission vehicle mandates) to provide consistent market signals across jurisdictions.

3. Implement the non-negotiable building blocks of energy projects

Projects must embed Indigenous leadership and equitable participation from start to finish. Workforce development, including reskilling and upskilling, should progress alongside the shift toward clean energy projects. There is also significant opportunity to accelerate learning through targeted collaboration with other regions and countries that have similar

goals, but different strengths. Action from both provincial and federal governments is needed to make this possible. The province must integrate Indigenous participation into project approvals and workforce planning, while the federal government can support through capital mechanisms that de-risk projects and fund Indigenous participation.

4. Lead with a narrative that can build and sustain public support

For the above to happen, there must be clear and transparent public communication that builds deep and lasting support. This requires a compelling narrative explaining where the system is headed, why it matters and how people benefit. The narrative must be grounded in affordability, reliability and economic competitiveness, and it must be carried by trusted messengers. Both provincial and federal governments share a responsibility to invest in supporting trusted messengers (such as Indigenous leaders, community representatives and industry practitioners) to implement decarbonization narratives that resonate locally in B.C. and nationally across Canada. Governments must also be proactively transparent, linking revenues to their reinvestment as a mechanism for building public trust and buy-in on decarbonization.

B.C. has the resources, the ambition and the economic opportunity to lead. The missing piece is the coordination and urgency that the moment demands. The next step is to align policy, investment and narratives across sectors, stakeholders and jurisdictions to advance the province's clean energy transition. By advancing action across our energy systems, Canada can strengthen energy security and stability, make energy more affordable, create high-quality careers, boost economic competitiveness and emerge as a global clean-energy superpower.



Appendix A. Event framework

We developed four workshop-style activities to meaningfully engage attendees and elicit candid, dialogue-driven participation. The concepts and frameworks used in the activities were developed through consultations with the Simon Fraser University Centre for Dialogue and a group of director-level subject matter experts from the Pembina Institute.

Our goal was to convene leaders across sectors to co-develop actionable strategies that advance B.C.'s clean energy transition while incorporating diverse stakeholder priorities. Participants were invited to draw on their knowledge and perspectives in service of the public interest, rather than to formally represent their organizations or official positions. They were encouraged to be candid and honest, with the assurance that their non-attributed perspectives would be recorded to inform the development of this report. The report's objective is to leverage participants' perspectives to foster collaboration, promote system-wide learning and support federal and provincial decision-makers in creating effective pathways to advance Canada as a clean energy superpower.

Each table included a diverse mix of participants from various sectors (e.g., government, environmental groups, buildings, transportation, utilities, Indigenous leaders) along with an international expert. Staff from the Centre for Dialogue and the Pembina Institute supported the execution of event activities. A moderator guided the activities and recorded key points on chart paper visible to the group, while a notetaker captured participants' insights at each table. During full group share-back sessions, plenary notetakers documented key takeaways. The table below outlines each activity and its components, illustrating how they built upon one another and allowed participants to reflect and carry key learnings forward.

Table 2. Breakdown of workshop activities

Activity title	Purpose	Structure
Pathways to Decarbonization in B.C.	Explore the most innovative uses of each pathway and understand their limitations.	Presentation Table exercise Share-back and plenary discussion Idea ranking by participants
Decision-Making Lenses for a Low Emissions B.C.	Apply real-world decision lenses to generate ideas across multiple decarbonization pathways.	Presentation Pair and share: Step into a Lens
What Should B.C. Prioritize?	Draw on earlier discussions to define B.C.'s top priorities for action.	Table activity
Decarbonization Den	Use established priorities to identify and strengthen top solutions.	Table groups develop pitches for B.C.s energy future Present pitches to the “Decarbonization Dragons” panel Reflection exercise

Appendix B. Activity descriptions

1. Pathways to Decarbonization in B.C.

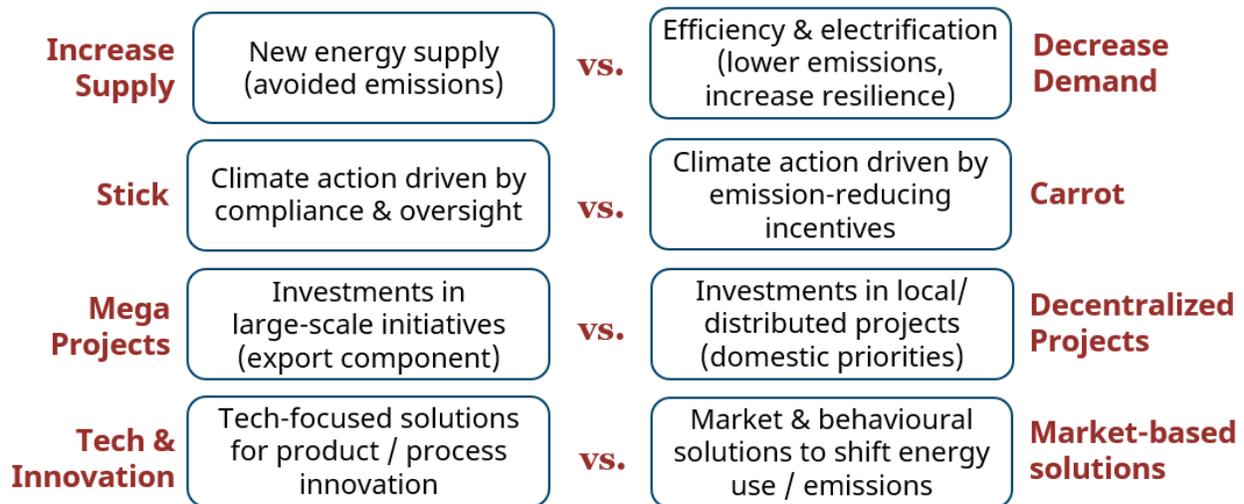


Figure 1. Pathways to energy system decarbonization (design tensions)

To frame the discussion, we highlighted four key design tensions shaping ongoing debates about the future of B.C.’s energy systems. There were eight total design tension pathways, with each table assigned two opposing pathways. The activity was structured into five parts, outlined below.

1. Participants were asked to imagine B.C.’s energy system in 2040 using *only* their assigned policy pathways (e.g., stick versus carrot) and discuss what a future using only their assigned policy pathway would look like.
2. Drawing on pros and cons from the previous task, each table responded to the following questions:
 - Over the next five years, what are the most promising “no-regret” actions B.C. could take using this pathway?
 - What is the biggest strength and weakness of the pathway?
3. Tables shared their responses from the previous step with the room.
4. Each table’s “no-regret” actions were posted on a wall, and participants used colour-coded sticky dots to vote for their preferred and least-preferred actions.
5. A plenary session reviewed the most and least popular actions and explored the reasoning behind participants’ voting choices. The German experts were invited to share comparative insights from their own jurisdictions, offering an international perspective.

2. Decision-Making Lenses for a Low-Emissions B.C.

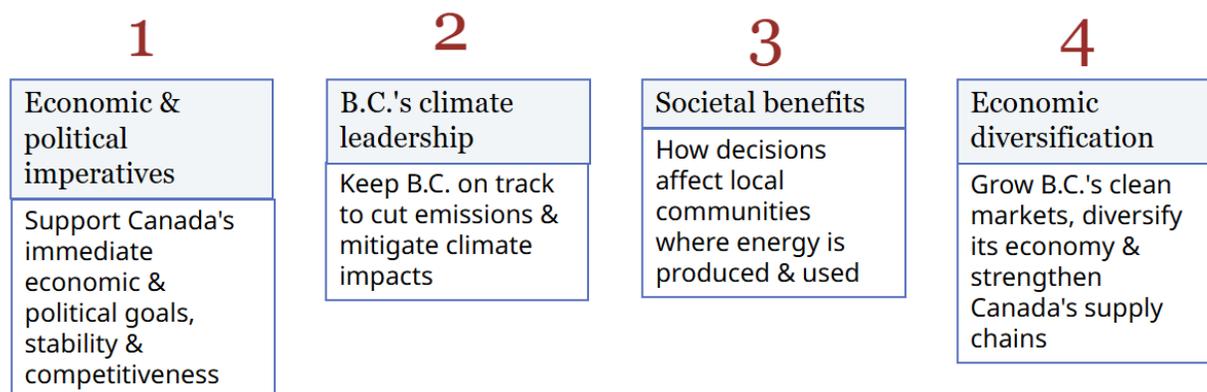


Figure 2. Four decision-making lenses to drive emissions reductions in B.C.

The second activity opened with a presentation introducing four decision-making lenses for decarbonizing energy systems in B.C, as outlined in Figure 2. Following this, every participant was assigned one of the four lenses and instructed to move around the room and talk with participants from other tables. Participants shared their lenses and ideas on how to use them to decarbonize B.C.'s energy system.

3. What Should B.C. Prioritize?

Following this, participants narrowed down the scope of B.C.'s best policy options, based on learnings from the first two activities.

Teams were tasked with developing three recommendations that align with current political and economic priorities to decarbonize B.C.'s energy systems. Unlike earlier activities, they were not bound to any one path or lens but were encouraged to draw on their personal knowledge and learnings from the activities to craft their pitches.

Teams were given the following guiding questions to support pitch development:

- Recognizing that we cannot do everything right away, what three actions should we take first to decarbonize B.C.'s energy systems?
- How can we collectively mobilize capital towards these priorities? Who should pay for them?

Participants were encouraged to “spy” on other tables and “steal” any good ideas they observed in the break before the next activity.

4. Decarbonization Den

In the final activity, Decarbonization Den, tables presented their pitches to a Dragon’s Den-style panel. Each team had two minutes to present their pitch, followed by a question period from the Canadian and German judges, dubbed the “Decarbonization Dragons.”

Before presentations, participants had twenty minutes to finalize their pitches and incorporate any ideas “stolen” during the break. While the judges did not determine any winners or losers, two awards were given to the teams with the best ideas for both quick wins and energy stewardship.

After the pitches, participants engaged in a reflection exercise. They were asked to find someone from another table and discuss one person or group they planned to connect with — whom they otherwise would not have — to advance the ideas that emerged from the Summit. These were collected on a wall of sticky notes for reflection on how to spread impact from the day’s learnings.



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