



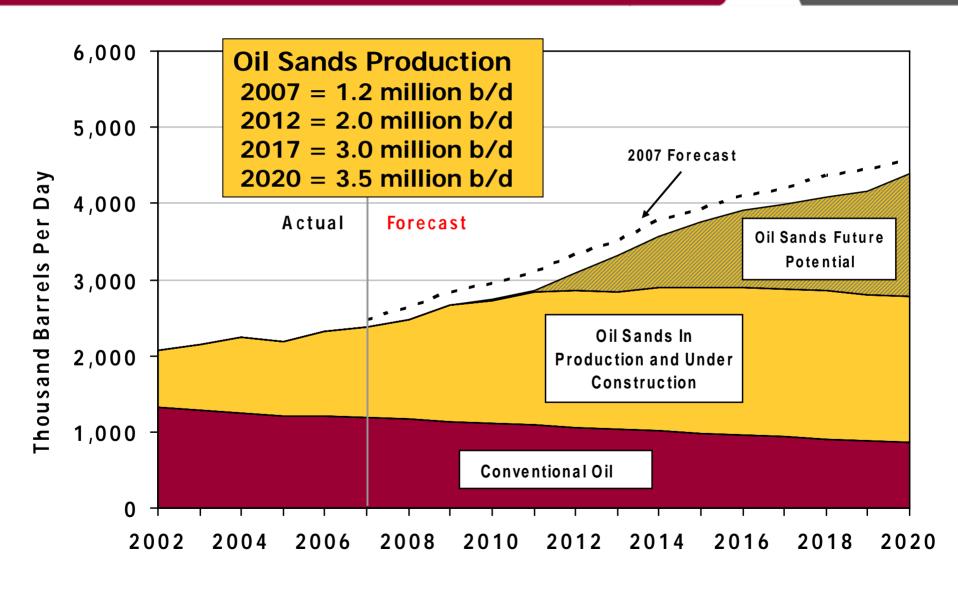
Carbon Standards: What is the right choice for Canada and the US

Woodrow Wilson Cross Border Energy Forum October 2, 2008

Oil Sands & WCSB Conventional Oil Production







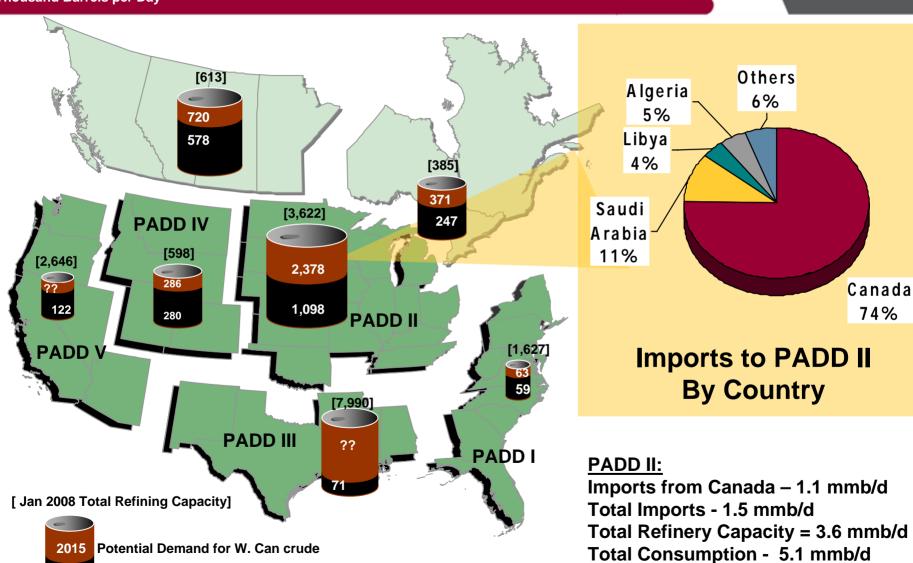
CAPP Refiner Survey and Market Outlook

Actual Demand for W. Can crude

Thousand Barrels per Day



74%

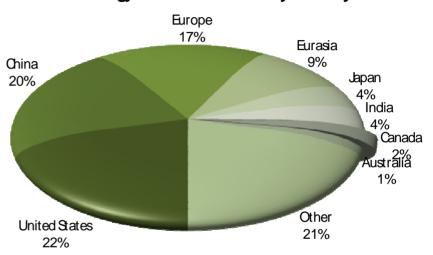


Environmental Stewardship - Air

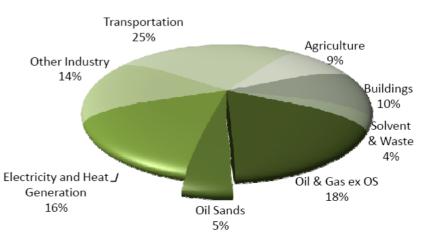


- All of Canada accounts for 2% of global energy related GHG emissions
- Oil Sands is continuing to reduce GHG emissions
 - GHG intensity reduced by 27% since 1990
 - Increasing energy efficiency
 - Starting CO2 capture, sequestration and EOR
- Oil Sands accounts for:
 - 5% of GHG emissions in Canada
 - 0.1% of global energy related GHG

Global Energy Related Emissions By Country



Canada's GHG Emissions By Sector



Canada's Greenhouse Gas Policies Provincial and Federal



Alberta Government

- Legislation passed
- Effective July 1, 2007
- Requires immediate 12% reduction in emission intensity for large emitters
- Compliance:
 - Physical Reductions
 - \$15/tonne CO2 levy into Technology Fund
 - Offsets
- \$4 Billion investment (July 2008)
 - \$2 Billion to Carbon Capture
 - \$2 Billion to Public Transit

BC Government

Carbon tax on end use consumption

Federal Government

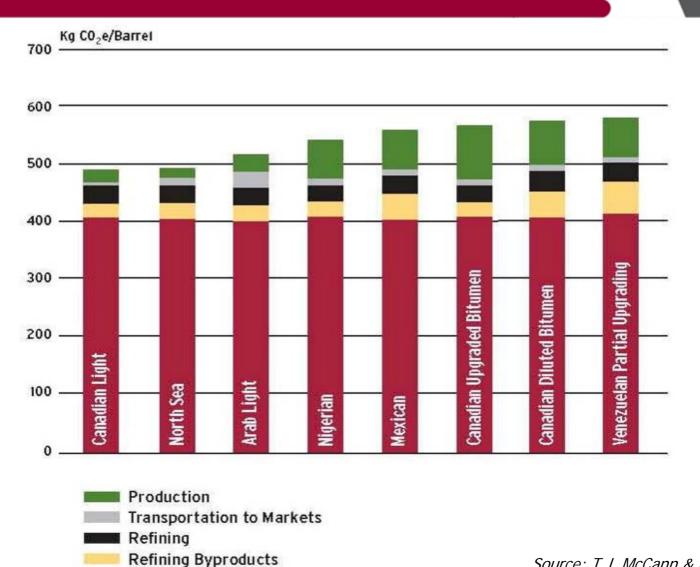
- Takes effect in 2010
- Reductions of 18% in emission intensity and 2%/yr thereafter
- Coal power and oil sands have higher targets
 - Natural gas equivalent (2011)
 - Carbon capture equivalent (2012-2018)



Full Cycle GHG Emissions by Crude Type

End Use Consumption





CAPP's Carbon Policy Principles



- Government policies that are clear and realistic
 - Predictable cost to permit business planning
- Non-discriminatory treatment across industries
- Maintains international competitiveness
 - Including cross-border recognition of domestic actions
- Recognizes the central role of technology in managing and reducing emissions
 - Enabling new technologies