Jessica Carradine, Ralph Torrie and Toby Heaps

Committed and actual federal government climate spending

A CLIMATE DOLLARS REPORT

April 2024

FOREWORD

Democratic governments across the world are facing difficult long-term policy challenges. We need political leaders, institutions, experts and citizens working together on finding solutions that promote peace, well-being and sustainability. Progress will require improved transparency – a level of transparency that helps us better understand policy problems and the nature and scale of actions required.

Committed and Actual Federal Government Climate Spending, a report from Corporate Knights' Climate Dollars project, helps us achieve policy transparency. With this report, Corporate Knights has given us a valuable and readable scorecard that highlights federal government initiatives to address climate change across departments and policy instruments. What was promised? What has been delivered?

We need this information to assess, debate and adjust our collective plans to reduce carbon emissions. Why are governments, businesses and households struggling to make investments? What strategies, initiatives and investments are required to address identified gaps?

The project by Corporate Knights builds on available public information and the work of other civil society groups. It is a living information base that needs to be updated and continuously improved through engagement by all stakeholders, including the federal government.

The policy stakes are high: a sustainable environment; investment required to strengthen economic growth and competitiveness; trust, credibility and engagement in our institutions of democratic government.

Kevin Page

President, Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy, University of Ottawa
Former Parliamentary Budget Officer of Canada

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Design by Dmytro Tytarenko

INTRODUCTION

The adage "What gets measured gets managed" has become a mainstream source of inspiration for climate and sustainability advocates working to ensure a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy. Corporate Knights' Climate Dollars[1] project aims to revolutionize the way that climate investment in Canada is both measured and managed by addressing the "decarbonization gap" – the gap between what we are currently doing and what we need to do to decarbonize all sectors of the Canadian economy by 2050.

Building a net-zero economy in Canada will require $125 to $140 billion per year in climate solutions, including both public and private investment.[2] This is three to six times more than the available estimates of the current rate of sustainable investment in Canada.

There is currently no robust research in Canada that identifies the baseline of how much is being invested by both the public and private sector in climate solutions, and there is no mechanism set up to track future investments.[3] How can we measure on-the-ground progress in Canada's transition to a low-carbon economy if we don't know how much we are spending? Existing research has focused on public-sector spending[4]; however, Canada's climate plan hinges on spurring significant levels of private-sector investment.

The Climate Dollars project has three main initiatives: first, to identify and quantify the investments needed to decarbonize the Canadian economy; second, to quantify the existing levels of public- and private-sector capital investment in climate solutions, thereby defining the "decarbonization gap" – the difference between what is needed and what is currently being spent; and third, to engage business, government and other thought leaders in developing sector-based strategies for closing the gap. By tracking actual investments year over year, progress can be measured, accountability feedback loops can be established, and policy and business strategies can be evaluated and modified as needed to close the decarbonization gap.

We have focused initially on federal government investment in climate solutions, and this report presents our findings. It is the first-ever cross-departmental, quantitative, in-depth inventory of federal climate commitments and actual spending.

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(1) Corporate Knights is able to carry out this independent analysis thanks to the financial support of the McConnell Foundation, the Trottier Family Foundation, the Ivey Foundation, the Chisholm Thomson Family Foundation and the Graham Boeckh Foundation.

(2) Corporate Knights made the first such estimate in its 2020 Build Back Better plan, updated in 2022. Subsequent analyses were in rough agreement on the magnitude of the challenge, including the Royal Bank's $2 Trillion Transition scenario and the government's own estimate from the 2022 budget that to build a net-zero economy by 2050 would require between $125 billion and $140 billion of investment every year. As part of the Climate Dollars project, Corporate Knights will be updating its estimate of the capital cost of decarbonization.

(3) The SFAC capital allocations group confirmed that this is the case and that this data and tracking mechanisms are much needed.

(4) CCPA, CAN-Rac (2023). *Spending What It Takes: Transformational Climate Investments for Long-Term Prosperity in Canada*.

GROWING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE OF FEDERAL CLIMATE FINANCE IN CANADA

Our research complements recent work that has been done in Canada to estimate the current rate of sustainable investment. In its *Climate Action 2024 report*, the Climate Action Institute at RBC found that recent levels of annual climate spending in Canada total $35 billion – $22 billion a year in supply-side spending, plus $13 billion in consumer spending.

Specific to the federal government, the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives and Climate Action Network Canada *Spending What It Takes report* identifies key climate investment commitments made by the Canadian government over the previous year and offers recommendations for the next federal budget. With its Carbon Reduction Policy Tracker, the Canadian Climate Institute tracks progress on emissions-reduction policy implementation in Canada at the federal, provincial and territorial levels.

In June 2023, the *Toronto Star* published an analysis of 10 significant federal climate investment commitments, using the government's audited financial statements published annually in the public accounts reports to identify underspending.

Climate Dollars takes this analysis a step further – tracking 67 climate investment commitments made by the Canadian government since 2015 to create a comprehensive inventory of the federal government's actual climate spending, including direct expenditures, loans and equity investments, and tax credits.

METHOD

To develop this inventory, we record the dollar value of all climate investment commitments made by the Government of Canada and its departments, agencies and Crown corporations. Climate investment commitments include public promises to invest in activities that contribute to emissions reduction, climate adaptation, sustainability or the just transition to a zero-carbon economy.

Climate investment commitments are classified in three categories: direct federal expenditures, loans and equity investments, and tax expenditures and credits. We include investments that target the decarbonization of Canadian households, firms and institutions, as well as investments intended to help position Canada as a supplier to the emerging global market for zero-emission products and services.

The government's annual budgets and fall updates typically specify climate investment commitments, but there is currently no standard reporting of actual climate investments. By "actual," we mean funds that have been disbursed into the economy. The public accounts (the annual audited financial statements of the Government of Canada) offer insight into actual expenditures, but they do not include detail on every federal program, and many of the climate investment commitments made by the federal government are not specifically reported in the public accounts.

Quantifying actual federal investments in climate solutions in Canada therefore requires a variety of data sources. We track many of the federal climate programs not reported in the public accounts via their dedicated websites and datasets. The types of data sources we use include the following:

1. The "gold standard" – website or dataset that provides detailed information on every project that received funding through a federal climate program (project-level data)
2. Public accounts, departmental results reports
3. News releases

Using a variety of data sources allows us to quantify actual levels of funds disbursed into the economy through 67 of the federal government's major climate programs.

FINDINGS

Our inventory includes $187 billion of climate investment commitments made by the Canadian government, starting in 2015. The government's most extensive emissions-reduction plan was published in 2022 and contained many multi-year programs. While most of the commitments that make up the $187 billion are budgeted to be fully disbursed by fiscal year (FY) 2027/28, there are some, particularly the tax credit programs, that extend into the 2030s.

SPENDING COMMITMENTS HAVE TRIPLED BUT STILL EQUAL ONLY 10% OF DECARBONIZATION GAP

As shown in Figure 1, over the nine-year period from FY 2015/16 to FY 2023/24, actual disbursements totaled $34.3 billion. Almost 75% of the $187 billion in announced commitments made over that same nine-year period is scheduled to be spent in the coming decade, and much of it in the next five years. While actual federal spending on climate solutions has averaged around $4 billion per year since 2015, it will need to more than triple to discharge all the commitments that have been made. Even then, that would represent only a 10% contribution to closing the decarbonization gap in Canada.[5]

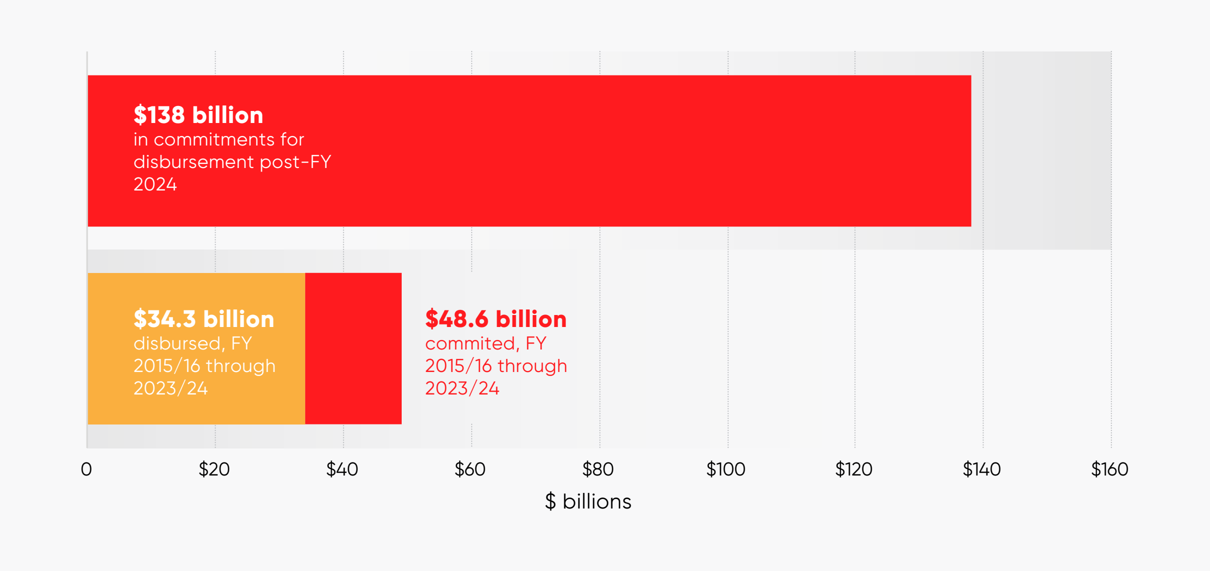

Figure 1. Federal government climate commitments and disbursements

(5) Of the total investment that will be required to close the decarbonization gap in Canada, a central question for the Climate Dollars project is what share would be most effectively drawn from the federal government and from the public sector generally (including provincial and municipal governments). Canada is a mixed economy, and public investment makes up roughly 25% of total capital investment in tangible assets, infrastructure and the built environment. The share varies by sector, with public investment playing a major role in power and transportation infrastructure, for example, and a much smaller role in residential and non-residential buildings. Greater involvement of the public investor in some sectors – housing, for example – may be a way to accelerate progress toward net-zero.

THERE IS A 30% FUNDING SHORTFALL BETWEEN COMMITMENTS AND ACTUAL SPENDING

At a time when the government is committing to tripling the pace of spending on climate solutions, we also find that it has not met the commitments it has previously made. Of the $48.6 billion in federal climate investment commitments that were allocated to be spent between FY 2015/16 and FY 2023/24, only $34.3 billion was disbursed, with $14.3 billion in commitments either behind schedule or unspent.

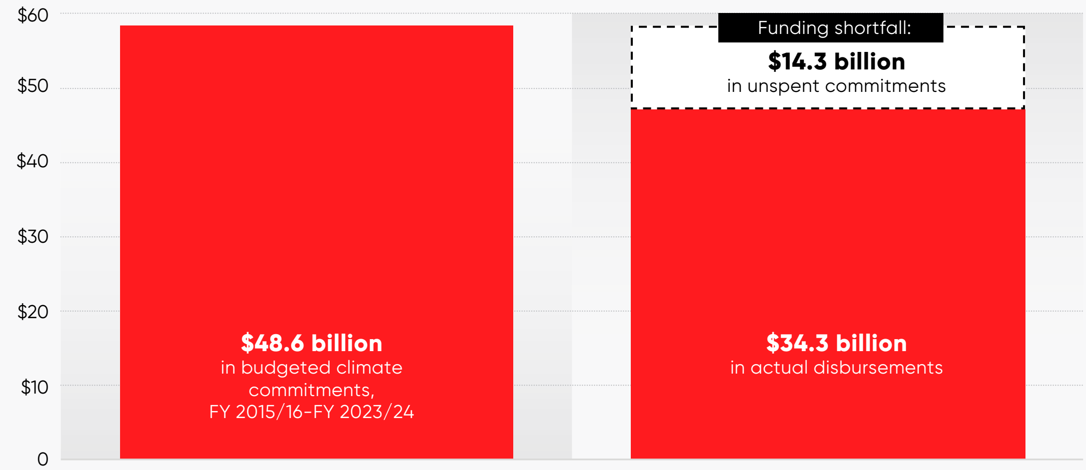

Figure 2. Climate spending: funding shortfall FY2015/16–2023/24

A PIVOT TO TAX EXPENDITURES

As shown in Figure 3, direct federal spending has thus far been the largest source of federal funding for climate solutions, followed by loans and equity investments, and then tax expenditures and refundable tax credits.

Going forward, tax expenditures and credits are set to become the largest form of public climate spending. Budget 2023 outlined five major investment tax credits: hydrogen; carbon capture, utilization and storage; clean technology; clean technology manufacturing; and clean electricity. This approach is geared to increase the leverage that federal climate commitments exert on private-sector investment, and also to respond to the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act, which includes a $369 billion investment package containing a variety of tax credits.[6]

These five significant climate investment tax credits have not yet been passed into law. In order to stay on track to deliver nearly $80 billion worth of tax credits by 2035, accelerating the pace at which they become available to corporations is essential. For companies to take advantage of these credits, they need to know the specific details around eligible technologies and levels of support that are available[7].

(6) Goldman Sachs estimates that the IRA tax incentives could be worth much more than initially estimated, potentially surpassing $1 trillion. Goldman Sachs (2023). "The US Is Poised for an Energy Revolution."

(7) Cnockaert, J. (2024). Liberals 'must stop moving so ponderously' on tax credits to catch global rivals, say renewable-energy advocates. *The Hill Times.*

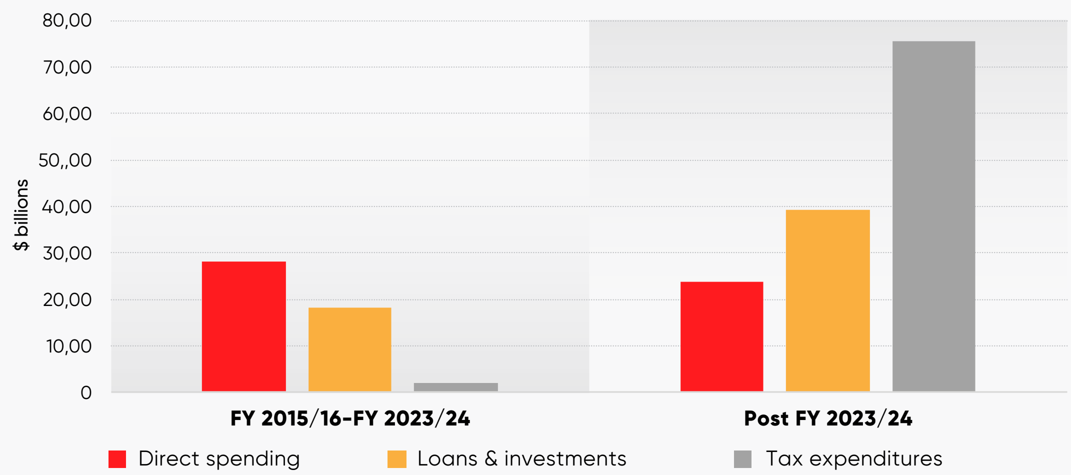

Figure 3. The shifting pattern of federal climate commitments

TOP 10 CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUNDING SHORTFALL

Among the 67 climate investment commitments that we are tracking, many were fully disbursed as scheduled and some are ahead of schedule. There are, however, 10 programs that contribute $11 billion to the $14.3-billion funding shortfall illustrated in Figure 2, and they are summarized below.

01 ZERO EMISSION TRANSIT FUND

Through the Zero Emission Transit Fund, the Government of Canada is investing $2.75 billion to support public-transit and school-bus operators across Canada who are electrifying their fleets. $1.65 billion was budgeted to be spent by the end of FY 2023/24 through this program. 17 projects representing around $1.33 billion have been announced through ZETF. However, Infrastructure Canada informed us that only $4.44 million has been disbursed to recipients as of FY 2023/24.

Through its funding programs, Infrastructure Canada (INFC) makes funding available to project proponents under set contribution agreements. Under these agreements, funding is made available to project proponents when they submit claims for reimbursement to the department. INFC verifies that sound management of public funds is exercised by working with project proponents and other partners to make sure all submitted expenses are eligible under applicable program criteria. As project construction gets underway, project proponents incur expenses before submitting claims for reimbursement. The pace at which INFC disburses funds to recipients does not necessarily reflect the level of infrastructure project activity across the country.

02 CANADA INFRASTRUCTURE BANK

The Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) is a federal Crown corporation established to invest in infrastructure which benefits Canadians. Having been allocated $35 billion, the CIB is one of the largest federally funded organizations with a mandate to invest in infrastructure projects. By investing in revenue-generating infrastructure projects, the CIB can leverage public funds to attract private and institutional capital. It offers loans and concessionary financing and makes equity investments, allowing it to keep its net fiscal expense under $15 billion.

The CIB has a mandate to invest in projects that support economic growth and contribute to sustainability. The CIB invests in five priority sectors: clean power, green infrastructure, public transit, trade and transportation and broadband. Within these five sectors, the CIB's clean power, green infrastructure and public transit investments contribute to reductions in GHG emissions.

According to the CIB's 2022 *Corporate Plan Summary*,[8] the corporation had planned to invest $13.7 billion by the end of FY 2024. As of the information available to us on March 31, 2024, 85% of that investment target had been met, with 64% going towards climate projects – putting the CIB into the top third of our inventory when programs were ranked based on meeting planned

(8) Canada Infrastructure Bank (2022). *Investing for Impact: Corporate Plan Summary 2022-23 to 2026-27*.

spending goals. At this time, we estimate a funding shortfall of $1.5 billion that the CIB should spend on climate projects to reach its FY 2024 target. Q4 figures are not yet available for the CIB.

Large infrastructure projects are complex undertakings, meaning that it can be difficult to make long-term projections in relation to the timing of investments. Furthermore, funding delays are common in general for public–private infrastructure investment projects.[9] The CIB can invest only in projects that are submitted for funding, that fall within its mandate, and that fit within its priority areas.

03 CANADA GREENER HOMES LOAN

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Canada Greener Homes Loan offers interest-free financing to help Canadians make their homes more energy efficient and comfortable. To stay on track to provide $4.4 billion in zero-interest loans over five years, the program would have needed to approve upwards of $2.6 billion in loans by FY 2023/24.[10] As of February 2024, $1.2 billion has been approved to go to homeowners.[11][12] This leaves $1.4 billion that could have been approved to support homeowners with retrofits, but has not.

To participate in the program, homeowners needed to have an energy auditor assess their property to determine their eligibility. A lack of available energy auditors and contractors slowed down the rollout of the program, as did the burden placed on homeowners to manage their retrofit projects. Thousands of energy auditors were hired across Canada in response to the surge in demand for the Canada Greener Homes Initiative, only to face the risk of mass layoffs due to the cancellation of the Canada Greener Homes Grant.[13]

While the federal government has recently announced that the Canada Greener Homes Grant program will be winding down, the other arms of the Canada Greener Homes Initiative will continue – including the Canada Greener Homes Loan. Another of the remaining arms of the Canada Greener Homes Initiative, the Oil-to-Heat-Pump Affordability program, will provide targeted support for low- and moderate-income households. As Canada faces a mounting cost-of-living crisis, this kind of program is a win-win for improving affordability and reducing emissions, as switching to heat pumps reduces household energy bills. Getting this funding out the door on a timely basis is of the utmost importance.

04 GREEN AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY BUILDINGS PROGRAM

The five-year, $1.5-billion Green and Inclusive Community Buildings (GICB) Program supports green and accessible retrofits, repairs or upgrades of existing public community buildings and the construction of new publicly accessible community buildings that serve high-needs, underserved communities across Canada. The full $1.5-billion envelope for this program was scheduled to be disbursed by the end of FY 2023/24. Infrastructure Canada (INFC) informed us that only $151.9 million has been disbursed to recipients. $873.6 million have been announced for projects under the GICB, but this has not been disbursed.

(9) Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer (2021). *Canada Infrastructure Bank Spending Outlook*.

(10) FY 2023/24 ends March 31, 2024.

(11) Natural Resources Canada (2024). Canada Greener Homes Initiative – February 2024 Update.

(12) Like the CIB, by offering zero-interest loans, the fiscal impact on the federal government of this program is reduced.

(13) Mitchell Beer (2024). "Abrupt End to Canada's Green Retrofits Program Leaves Industry in Chaos." *Corporate Knights.*

For INFC programs, the disbursal of funds relies on the federal government entering into agreements where funding is made available to project proponents after they submit claims for reimbursement to the department. Similar to the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings Program, project proponents incur expenses before submitting claims for reimbursement thus the pace at which funds are disbursed to recipients does not necessarily reflect the level of infrastructure project activity across the country.

05 DISASTER MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION FUND

In 2018, the Government of Canada launched the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF), committing to invest in structural and natural infrastructure projects to increase the resilience of communities that are impacted by natural disasters triggered by climate change. In the six years the program has been operating, Infrastructure Canada informed us that the DMAF has disbursed $535 million. We estimate that $1.5 billion should have been disbursed by the end of FY 2023/24 in order for the program to stay on track to distribute the full $4 billion it has been allocated. This leaves a funding shortfall of $1 billion.

Like the other infrastructure programs with large funding shortfalls, funding is disbursed as project proponents submit claims for reimbursement. The pace at which funds are disbursed for climate-related infrastructure projects does not necessarily reflect the level of climate-related infrastructure project activity across the country.

06 CANADA GREENER HOMES GRANT

Since December 2020, the Canada Greener Homes Grant has been providing Canadian homeowners with grants of up to $5,000 to improve the energy efficiency of their homes and reduce their energy bills. Despite the massive popularity of the program, which received more than half a million applicants,(14) only $700 million in grants has been disbursed as of February 2024. $1.6 billion in grants was budgeted to be disbursed by the end of FY 2023/24,(15) meaning that there is a funding shortfall of almost $1 billion for this program.

Like the Canada Greener Homes Loan, factors such as energy audits and homeowner project management have likely caused delays in the disbursal of these funds.

07 THE STRATEGIC INNOVATION FUND

The Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) invests in a wide range of projects. With its Net Zero Accelerator and a growing focus on clean technologies, critical minerals and industrial transformation projects, the SIF aims to expedite decarbonization projects. Based on data from the public accounts, the SIF has consistently underspent on the funds it has been allocated since it was established in 2017. The total funding shortfall for the SIF is $906 million.

The SIF invests in non-climate-related projects as well as climate projects. Since 2017, 86% of SIF investments have been climate investments, many going toward electric vehicle batteries,

(14) Ibid.

(15) FY 2023/24 ends March 31, 2024.

emission-reduction opportunities for heavy industry, and sustainable agriculture. If SIF funds had been disbursed as budgeted, an additional $776 million could have gone toward climate projects. Instead, this $776 million represents the total climate funding shortfall for the SIF.

The SIF has a duty to build a balanced portfolio and to leverage the public funds it manages in order to maximize private investment in climate solutions in Canada. The sooner Canada increases its investment in clean technologies and innovative climate solutions, the sooner the Canadian economy can benefit from solidifying its share of the emerging global market for zero-emission products and services.

08 NATURE SMART CLIMATE SOLUTIONS FUND

The Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund (NSCSF), administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada, is a $1.4-billion, 10-year fund meant to reduce two to four megatons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions annually by supporting projects that conserve, restore and enhance wetlands, peatlands and grasslands to store and capture carbon. $684 million was budgeted to be spent via the NSCSF by the end of FY 2023/24, while only $83 million has been disbursed. Limited data is available on this program; therefore, our estimates could be on the low end. However, there appears to be a funding shortfall of $600 million for this program – only 12% of what was allocated has actually been disbursed.

09 PUBLIC TRANSIT INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

The Public Transit Infrastructure Fund (PTIF) provides short-term funding to help accelerate municipal investments to support the rehabilitation of transit systems, new capital projects, and planning and studies for future transit expansion to foster long-term transit plans. There is a funding shortfall of $520 million for this program. Budget 2016 announced that $3.4 billion would be disbursed via the PTIF by the end of FY 2018/19. However, Infrastructure Canada informed us that, as of the end of FY 2023/24, only $2.88 billion has been disbursed. Similar to the other infrastructure projects with funding shortfalls, funding is disbursed as project proponents submit claims for reimbursement.

10 LOW CARBON ECONOMY FUND

The Low Carbon Economy Fund (LCEF) provides funds to provinces and territories to reduce emissions, build resilient communities and generate good jobs for Canadians. It has supported the installation of emission-reducing technologies like wind power, solar power and electric heating in buildings. $1.9 billion has been spent of the $2.3 billion that was budgeted to be disbursed through the LCEF by the end of FY 2023/24. This leaves a funding shortfall of $450 million.

LCEF funds have consistently been re-profiled by Environment and Climate Change Canada, indicating a slow rollout of this program. To deliver this funding, the federal government must partner with other governments (provincial or territorial) or other public-sector and not-for-profit bodies. The federal government can disburse funds to eligible recipients only at the speed and rate at which they request it. This may be a cause for the delay in the disbursement of these funds.

CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

Federal government commitments to climate solutions total about $187 billion, most of which has yet to be spent, and much of which is not budgeted to be spent until after 2030, the year by which Canada has pledged to have its greenhouse gas emissions reduced to 440 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, which is about a third lower than current emission levels.

Federal government climate disbursements have averaged $4 billion per year over the past decade but must rapidly increase to more than $15 billion per year if the commitments the government has made are to be realized.

Even at $15 billion per year, this represents only 11% to 12% of the $125 to $140 billion in annual investments required to put Canada on track for a net-zero economy by mid-century. The Climate Dollars project will be exploring the mix of public- and private-sector investment that could be most effective in accelerating the low-carbon transition in Canada. The private sector will necessarily provide the largest contribution to decarbonizing the Canadian economy, and the provincial and municipal governments have important roles to play, but it may require more than a 11% to 12% contribution from the federal government.

There is a significant funding shortfall between the $48.6 billion in climate commitments that the government budgeted for the FY 2015/16 through FY 2023/24 period and the $34.3 billion that was disbursed. If the increased commitments for the coming years are to be realized, the barriers that are preventing timely execution of government programs must be overcome.

The funding shortfall is dominated by 10 programs that together account for $11 billion of the $14.3 billion gap. The reasons these programs have not been delivered on time are many and varied, and they must be addressed if Canada is to succeed in responding to the climate emergency and securing a place in the low-carbon global economy that is the key to prosperity in the decades ahead.

ANNEX – EXCERPTS FROM THE CLIMATE DOLLARS DATABASE

The Annex includes a table with a selection of data from the Climate Dollars Database. The table includes five fields from the database to give the reader insight into each of the climate investment commitments that we track. For each climate investment commitment, the table below provides the federal department/agency/Crown corporation responsible for the investment, the total capital committed, the capital committed between FY 2015/16 and FY 2023/24, and the total funds disbursed between FY 2015/16 and FY 2023/24. The Climate Dollars database includes a significant level of detail on each federal climate investment commitment. It tracks more than 20 data points for each investment commitment to allow for a wide range of analyses. The most relevant data to this report were selected to be included in the Annex.

Agency/ Department	Climate Investment Commitment	Capital committed ($ millions)		Disbursed ($ millions)
		Total	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24 only	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Agricultural Clean Technology Program	520	194	192
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Natural Climate Solutions Fund - Agricultural Climate Solutions Program - Living Labs	185	56	93
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Natural Climate Solutions Fund - Agricultural Climate Solutions Program - On-Farm Climate Action Fund	802	401	205
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership - Resilient Agricultural Landscape Program	150	30	
Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC)	Business Development Bank of Canada - Cleantech Practice	600	600	543
Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC)	Business Development Bank of Canada - Climate Tech Fund II	400	80	27
Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC)	Business Development Bank of Canada - Sustainability Venture Fund (Industrial, Clean and Energy Technology Venture Fund)	150		9

Agency/ Department	Climate Investment Commitment	Capital committed ($ millions)		Disbursed ($ millions)
		Total	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24 only	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24
Canada Growth Fund	Canada Growth Fund	15,000	310	
Canada Infrastructure Bank	Canada Infrastructure Bank	35,000	13,700	11,600
CIRNAC	Hydro-electricity & grid interconnection projects in the North	40	40	23
CMHC	Canada Greener Homes Loan	4,814	2,640	1,272
Department of Finance	Accelerated capital cost allowance for clean energy generation equipment	4,973	91	
Department of Finance	Accelerated capital cost allowance for zero-emission automotive equipment and vehicles	265	265	28
Department of Finance	Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage Investment Tax Credit	9,116	150	125
Department of Finance	Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit	25,700		
Department of Finance	Clean Hydrogen Investment Tax Credit	17,700	90	75
Department of Finance	Clean Technology Investment Tax Credit	6,885	1,070	1,100
Department of Finance	Clean Technology Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit	11,100	35	
Department of Finance	Critical Mineral Exploration Tax Credit	400	110	80
Department of Finance	Employment deduction for tradespeople's tool expenses	11	3	4
Department of Finance	Rate reduction for zero-emission technology manufacturers	1,419	45	30
ECCC	Low Carbon Economy Fund	4,200	2,346	1,893
ECCC	Low Carbon Economy Fund - Atlin Hydro Expansion project	32	32	32
ECCC	Natural Climate Solutions Fund - Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund	1,400	684	66

Agency/ Department	Climate Investment Commitment	Capital committed ($ millions)		Disbursed ($ millions)
		Total	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24 only	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	Green Municipal Fund	1,650	1,010	908
Infrastructure Canada	Active Transportation Fund	400	240	7
Infrastructure Canada	Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund	3,864	1,593	535
Infrastructure Canada	Electric Vehicle and Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Deployment Initiative (EVAFIDI)	260	260	89
Infrastructure Canada	Green and Inclusive Community Buildings Program	1,500	1,500	152
Infrastructure Canada	Natural Infrastructure Fund	200	200	
Infrastructure Canada	Public Transit Infrastructure Fund	3,400	3,400	2,880
Infrastructure Canada	Rural Transit Solutions Fund	250	150	4
Infrastructure Canada	Zero Emission Transit Fund	2,750	1,650	4
ISED	Strategic Innovation Fund (Net Zero Accelerator)	6,100	4,871	4,095
NRCan	Canada Greener Homes Grant	2,600	1,692	700
NRCan	Canada Greener Homes Initiative - Oil-to-Heat Pumps Affordability Grant	250	58	10
NRCan	Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy - Critical Minerals Infrastructure Fund	1,500	100	
NRCan	Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy - Critical Minerals Research, Development and Demonstration - Federal research and development	37	37	
NRCan	Clean Electricity Pre-development Program	250	125	
NRCan	Clean Growth Program	155	155	155
NRCan	Energy Innovation Program - Carbon capture, utilization and storage RD&D Call	319	120	90

Agency/ Department	Climate Investment Commitment	Capital committed ($ millions)		Disbursed ($ millions)
		Total	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24 only	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24
NRCan	Energy Innovation Program - Smart Grids	1,047	3	15
NRCan	Expanding Market Opportunities Program	64	64	61
NRCan	Forest Innovation Program	92	92	23
NRCan	Green Freight Program	200	68	35
NRCan	Green Industrial Facilities and Manufacturing Program (previously Industrial Energy Management System program)	194	60	
NRCan	Green Infrastructure: Clean Energy for Rural and Remote Communities	136	81	26
NRCan	Green Infrastructure: Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Demonstrations	76	63	41
NRCan	Green Infrastructure: Energy Efficient Buildings	42	27	26
NRCan	Green Infrastructure: Smart Grids	100	100	88
NRCan	Greener Neighbourhoods Pilot Program	36	7	
NRCan	Impact Canada Clean Tech Challenges	75	75	65
NRCan	Indigenous Forestry Initiative	32	32	17
NRCan	Investments in Forest Industry Transformation Program	272	272	271
NRCan	Natural Climate Solutions Fund - 2 Billion Trees Program	3,160	551	412
NRCan	Offshore wind development	1,000	3	
NRCan	Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program	4,500	1,125	987
NRCan	Strategic Interties Predevelopment Program	25	25	13
NRCan	Wah-ila-toos (Clean Energy in Indigenous, Remote and Rural Communities Hub)	485	485	233
NRCan	Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program (ZEVIP)	680	160	291

Agency/ Department	Climate Investment Commitment	Capital committed ($ millions)		Disbursed ($ millions)
		Total	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24 only	FY 2015/16 - FY 2023/24
Other	B.C. Centre for Innovation and Clean Energy	35	16	19
Sustainable Development Technology Canada	Sustainable Development Technology Canada	1,215	895	489
Transport Canada	Canada's National Supply Chain Strategy - National Trade Corridors Fund	4,600	2,927	2,596
Transport Canada	Green Shipping Corridor Program	165	5	
Transport Canada	Incentives for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicles Program (iMHZEV)	548	108	81
Transport Canada	Incentives for Zero-Emission Vehicles (iZEV) program	1,987	1,257	1,444
Treasury Board Secretariat	Low-Carbon Fuel Procurement Program within the Greening Government Fund	228	11	–