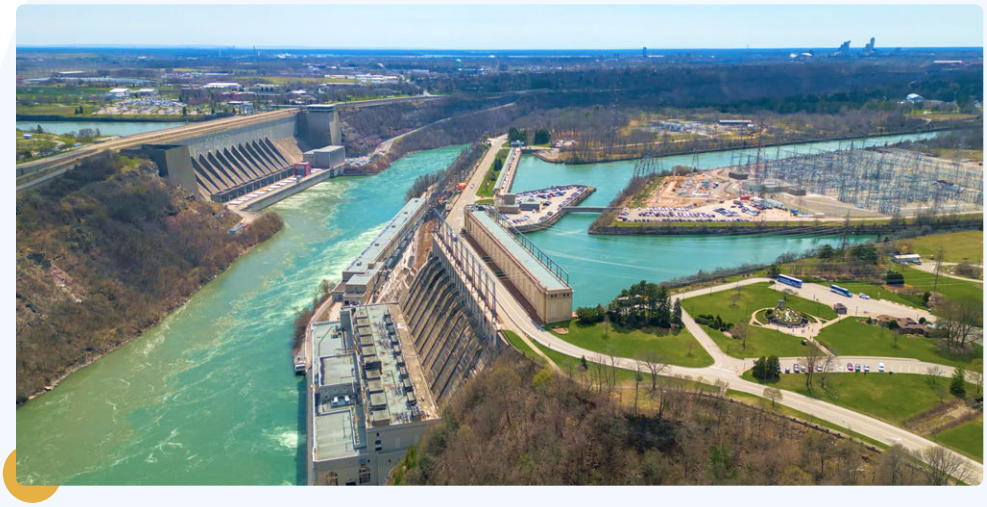
ENERGY CREATES

# HELP IS ON THE WAY
# ENERGY CREATES 2025
# STUDY GUIDE



# WHAT IS ENERGY POVERTY?

Energy poverty means lacking reliable access to modern energy sources like electricity or gas.

*Source: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)*

It affects daily life: cooking, heating, healthcare, education, and internet access.

*(UNDP)*

It's a global problem, not just a developing-world issue.

*(UNDP)*

A lack of reliable energy supply can stall school attendance, hospital operations, clean water systems, and communication—even in remote parts of Canada.

Canada has its share of energy-popoor communities, including ones in the Arctic.

In energy-rich countries, we often take energy for granted—Canada's affordable, reliable heat in the winter is only possible due to abundant fossil fuel supply.

The central challenge of addressing energy poverty is providing reliable, affordable, and accessible energy to underserved communities.

# WHY ENERGY POVERTY MATTERS

Energy poverty can risk lives and health.

*Source: ScienceDirect*

In 2023, 4.8 million children under age 5 died, mostly from preventable causes linked to poor energy and healthcare access.

*Source: UNICEF and the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME)*

Open flames and poor ventilation in kitchens can be dangerous and toxic. Indoor air pollution from cooking causes millions of premature deaths.

*Source: World Health Organization.*

Electricity in schools means longer study hours, improved learning, and higher teacher retention. It also leads to better healthcare and economic growth.

*Source: UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform*

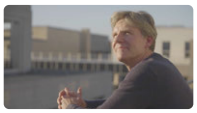
Countries with more energy access usually perform better in education, health, and the economy.

Energy access is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty.

*Source: World Bank*

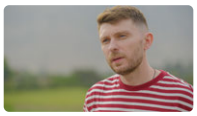
Dr. Bjorn Lomborg notes that people in energy-rich countries often take energy for granted.

- He warns against climate "hysteria"— exaggeration can lead to bad policy.
- He emphasizes focusing on immediate human needs: jobs, education, healthcare — in balance with long-term climate goals.



# UKRAINE AND ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY

Mykola Pelikhov, a Ukrainian refugee, experienced energy insecurity firsthand during war and saw how countries without energy sovereignty are vulnerable to foreign control.



Ukraine's example shows that energy dependency can lead to economic and political instability.

*Source: IEA Report on Ukraine 2023*

If a country relies on others for energy but doesn't share their political goals, it's a risk to its sovereignty and economy.

# CANADA'S ROLE IN ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY

Canadian oil and gas are produced under world-leading environmental standards, making them among the most ethical and responsible sources of energy.

*Source: Natural Resource Canada*

This gives Canada a global advantage for helping to end energy poverty.

Canada sells most of its oil and gas to the U.S. at a discount, limiting its ability to support global energy needs and weakening energy sovereignty.

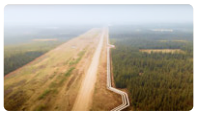
Canada is abundant in LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) resources.

LNG has one of the lowest Greenhouse Gas footprints among fossil fuels.

*Source: Canadian Energy Centre*

To fulfil its potential to address energy poverty, Canada must overcome challenges like:

- Limited export infrastructure (e.g., pipelines)
- Public and political opposition



Canada has the resources and responsibility to do more about energy poverty.


# INFRASTRUCTURE & EXPORT CHALLENGES

Solving energy poverty is not just about electricity—it requires heat, fuel for transportation, and the tools to build infrastructure, all of which currently rely heavily on fossil fuels.

Fossil fuels are foundational not only for electricity but also for producing steel, cement, fertilizers, and other critical infrastructure needed to build a cleaner world.

Canada's limited export capacity is a missed opportunity for global impact.

Infrastructure (like pipelines and transport) is key to delivering energy.

Lack of pipelines prevents Canada from exporting to global markets because it needs access to tidewater.

Pipeline shortages not only block exports but also stall Canadian energy production, deter investment, and cost the country jobs and global influence.

Pipelines aren't just about export—they're about unlocking stalled Canadian production to meet growing demand at home and abroad.

Public debate has stalled projects by polarizing opinion.

Government can help by simplifying rules and speeding up permits.

# A BLENDED ENERGY FUTURE

Over 80% of global energy still comes from fossil fuels.

*Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2023*

Fossil fuels are needed to build and support renewable systems.

“Climate alarmism” refers to a media-driven exaggeration that leads to unwise policies.

A blended energy mix — renewables + fossil fuels — is the most realistic solution facing humanity today.

Blended energy future integrates old and new technologies effectively.

Even delivering aid and sustainable energy solutions like solar power to energy-poor communities takes lots of fossil energy (jet fuel and fuel for trucks, as examples). It’s not carbon neutral.

To address energy poverty at scale, we need infrastructure, logistics, and a blend of energy sources.