

Natural Resources Canada
Government of Canada
Ottawa, ON

Re: National Electricity Strategy – Building Capacity across the Value Chain

Email: electricity-electricite@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

WaterPower Canada is pleased to provide comments relating to supply chain issues relating to the hydropower sector.

As the national trade association representing Canada's hydropower industry—including 70 public and private power producers, equipment manufacturers, and engineering firms—WaterPower Canada's members represent over 95% of Canada's installed waterpower capacity and operate more than 600 facilities nationwide. Our member base includes both customers and equipment manufacturers, so we hope the following comments will provide a broad perspective to inform efforts to support the implementation of Canada's national electricity strategy.

The electricity sector is feeling increased demand from both efforts to electrify the global economy and the development of large-scale data centres. The latter group of customers are particularly disruptive as they are both price-insensitive and have demanding development schedules.

Consequently, demand for specialized equipment is outpacing supply. Furthermore, traditional supply chain relationships are being disrupted by trade actions, tariffs, and import/export controls. As these recent events are disrupting relationships and increasing competition, they are having and are expected to have significant **impacts on the cost and schedule of projects.**

These issues are addressed more specifically in the responses below to the questions posed in the Discussion Guide.

I. Discussion Topic: Supply Chain Challenges

1) What are the most significant supply chain risks facing Canada today?

Canada's most significant supply chain risks for the hydroelectric sector are:

- 1) a limited number of qualified suppliers for specific equipment, resulting in single-source dependencies
- 2) long lead times for specialized processes, and
- 3) increasing prices for supply and sub-tier bottlenecks from increasing demand and growing exposure to trade and geopolitical disruptions, including customer or domestic-content restrictions that reduce sourcing flexibility.
- 4) skilled labour constraints

Supplier constraints - The challenge extends beyond competition among hydroelectric projects. **Hydro relies on many of the same scarce industrial capabilities required by steam and nuclear power, mining, oil and gas,**

defence, and aerospace programs—including heavy castings and forgings, specialized alloys, large fabrications, very large machining, precision winding and insulation, heat treatment, non-destructive examination, specialist engineering, quality surveillance, and experienced trades. Suppliers serving several of these sectors will naturally allocate constrained capacity according to technical fit, commercial attractiveness, schedule certainty and the timing of firm commitments. As a result, a surge in any one sector can displace capacity or extend lead times for the others.

Artificial intelligence - This competition is likely to intensify as AI adoption drives rapid data-centre construction and the associated need for new generation, grid connections, substations, transformers, switchgear, cooling systems and backup power. The effect is twofold: data centres compete directly for electrical equipment, construction resources and specialized labour, while their electricity demand accelerates investment in hydro, nuclear, gas-fired generation and grid infrastructure. This places additional pressure on the same upstream manufacturing base. Supplier capacity is therefore a cross-sector and, increasingly, a global constraint rather than only a hydropower or electricity issue.

Geopolitical risk - Geopolitical risk adds another layer of complexity and reduces the predictability and reliability of global supply chains. Regional conflicts, sanctions, tariffs, export controls, shifting trade alliances, restrictions on critical materials and technologies, and disruptions to major shipping routes can quickly affect availability, cost and delivery schedules. These conditions can also undermine an otherwise qualified sourcing strategy by limiting access to a supplier, a sub-tier processor, raw material or transportation corridor with little notice. This makes geographic diversification, visibility beyond tier-one suppliers, scenario planning and qualified regional or allied-country alternatives increasingly important.

Skilled labour shortage - A further risk—and arguably the one least solved by capital investment—is the shortage of skilled industrial labour and the weakness of the pipeline behind it. **Welders, machinists, millwrights, industrial electricians, boilermakers, assemblers, winders, painters and inspectors are already scarce, and the demographics are not favourable: roughly 700,000 skilled tradespeople are expected to retire in Canada this decade, while apprenticeship completion rates remain below half of registrations¹.** At the same time, younger generations are being drawn toward software, AI, biomedical and other technology careers, which are perceived as more modern, better compensated and more flexible than shop floor or field work. **The result is that the replacement cohort for heavy manufacturing is not forming at the rate required,** and the trades most exposed—industrial electricians, welders, machinists and millwrights—are precisely those our industry depends on.

This matters because adding capacity is not the same as adding output. A new machine tool, furnace or fabrication bay only produces if there is a certified operator, programmer, welder or inspector to run it, and those qualifications take years—not months—to build. **Automation and robotics help with repetitive, high-volume work, but much of what our industry produces is large, one-off, close-tolerance and manually finished: field welding, assembly, coil taping and winding, large-part setup on boring mills, blade grinding, and visual and dimensional inspection of unique components.** These tasks cannot be fully automated, and they also carry the tacit knowledge that retiring workers take with them. Any national strategy to expand manufacturing capacity must therefore **fund the workforce pipeline (apprenticeships, employer-sponsored training hours, immigration matched to specific trades, and the promotion of industrial careers to young Canadians) with the same seriousness as it funds equipment and facilities.**

¹ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/daily-quotidien/251211/dq251211e-eng.pdf?st=FSYBuV9Q>

Backlog and credible pipeline demand should be managed as a unified portfolio. This requires early identification of high-risk capacity requirements, modelling of competing-sector demand where feasible, progressive reservation of manufacturing capacity, and the maintenance and development of alternative supply sources and qualified vendors.

This also reinforces the need for earlier visibility from utilities and governments, because industry can invest in additional Canadian capability only when the long-term demand signal is credible enough to justify facilities, equipment, qualifications and workforce investment.

2) What components, materials, or equipment are currently the most difficult to procure? Which equipment categories represent the highest procurement risk?

Large-scale and high-power equipment are generally the most difficult to procure:

- Turbines
- Generators
- Large power transformers
- High voltage switchgear
- Other specialized electrical equipment that have limited supplier capacity and long lead times.

Within our specific area of activity—hydroelectric equipment—the highest-risk categories are those requiring specialized equipment or processes, sole-sources or limited options, or a known scarcity/dependency on sub-tier capacity or a specialized raw material. Our current critical groups include:

- Large fabrications
- Large vertical boring-machine capacity above 8 meters
- Large horizontal machining capacity above 6 meters
- Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) bearings
- Coolers
- Generator windings

Other medium-risk hydroelectric equipment categories include:

- Stator laminations
- Sessins
- Shaft refurbishment
- Carbon shaft seals
- Site labor services (abatement, painting)
- Wicket-gate refurbishment
- Babbitted bearings
- Castings
- Stator-slot resistance-temperature detectors (RTDs)

The main issue is often not whether a supplier exists, but whether an available slot (capacity) exists.

3) Which critical electrical components can currently be sourced from Canadian manufacturers in sufficient quantities?

Canada lacks both the capacity and capability to meet industry demands for many critical electrical components.

Canada has meaningful capability in:

- Resin-rich coils and bar windings
- Insulation systems
- Testing
- Selected generator refurbishment work
- Steel supply
- Large fabrication and machining

However, “sufficient quantities” depends on timing, voltage and design family, component dimensions, qualification status, and competing project load. Canadian capacity can cover important portions of demand, but it is not yet broad or deep enough to eliminate reliance on qualified international sources for stator laminations, high voltage specialized winding and rotor poles, for example.

Beyond generating equipment, other families of electrical components are also essential to connecting new and refurbished capacity to the grid. These include power and distribution transformers, excitation and static frequency converter systems, medium- and high-voltage switchgear, circuit breakers, electrical panels and control cabinets, protection and control systems, and cabling and busbar systems.

Their sub-components are often the real constraint:

- Bushings
- On-load tap changers
- Grain-oriented electrical steel
- Copper conductor and windings
- Insulating oil and materials
- Instrument transformers,
- Relays
- Breakers
- Contactors
- Drives
- Programmable logic controllers (PLCs)
- Electronic control boards

Canada has assembly, panel-building, integration and testing capability in several of these areas, but remains dependent on global sources for key raw materials, electronics and specialized sub-assemblies, and this segment is now subject to the strongest worldwide demand pressure from grid modernization and data-centre growth, not to mention geopolitical strains.

4) Where are the largest gaps in Canada's manufacturing ecosystem?

Since the closing of Montreal’s Canadian Steel Foundries in 2003, Canada lacks the ability to cast and forge large equipment components and has limited capacity for large power transformers. While Canada has solid capability in construction, engineering, and hydro services, along with select cable, pump, and transformer

manufacturing, capacity for larger highly specialized components remains limited, keeping these categories reliant on international suppliers.

The largest gaps are in qualified heavy-manufacturing, and specifically large machining (>8 meters). We also lack large foundries (>90 tons pouring weight) that can cast special alloy stainless steel with the quality requirements expected in the hydro industry.

Our industry relies heavily on well-established supply chain partners in Europe and Asia for large castings for turbine runners as well as large forgings for turbine and generator shafts.

Canada also remains highly dependent on foreign Tier-1 OEMs for critical hydropower equipment. For large turbine-generator units, the major OEMs serving the market are foreign-owned. This creates a significant strategic vulnerability: an OEM can withdraw from the market, reduce its presence or simply choose not to bid on projects in certain Canadian regions. With a limited number of qualified Tier-1 suppliers, the loss or disengagement of even one player can significantly reduce competition and available capacity, with cascading impacts throughout the Canadian hydropower supply chain.

II. Discussion Topic: Global Lessons and Risk

1) What lessons are to be learned from recent global supply chain disruptions?

Tariffs, geopolitical conflicts and competing demand from adjacent sectors have significantly increased demand and put the availability of critical components at risk simultaneously. These recent developments have shown how quickly cost, schedule, and supply certainty can be affected.

The second lesson is that a supply chain disruption does not typically start with a tier-one supplier. It happens deeper in the supply chain: in a foundry, forge, plate mill, specialty alloy producer, coating or heat treatment shop, with an electronic component manufacturer, or in a mine or refinery supplying a critical mineral.

The third lesson is that resilience must be designed years in advance rather than improvised during a crisis. This means mapping critical parts to their sub-tier dependencies, qualifying alternate sources and materials before they are needed, favouring designs and specifications that allow more than one supply option, holding buffer stock for high-impact and low-substitutability items, addressing force majeure, escalation and change-in-law risks in contracts, and reserving capacity early with trusted partners.

It also means investing in supplier relationships and transparency, because during shortages, available capacity is allocated to customers who are visible, predictable and committed.

2) What lessons can Canada learn from other countries that have successfully strengthened their supply chains?

Other countries have moved from general encouragement to concrete mechanisms and policies that let industry invest with confidence. The potential applicability of these policies, or elements thereof, to the Canadian context warrants further examination.

Set binding capacity targets to create an investable demand signal. The EU's Net-Zero Industry Act targets domestic manufacturing covering at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030, explicitly including grid and hydropower technologies. Its Critical Raw Materials Act adds extraction, processing and recycling

benchmarks and a limit on reliance on any single third country. Published targets give manufacturers something concrete to build against.

Canada has comparable ambition on the demand side: the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act legislates net-zero by 2050 with five-year interim targets, the Clean Electricity Regulations set a path to a net-zero grid, and the national electricity strategy aims to roughly double Canada's electricity supply by 2050, alongside the Buy Canadian Procurement Policy Framework, the Critical Minerals Strategy and the Building Canada Act and Major Projects Office. The difference is that Canada's targets are expressed as emissions outcomes, generation capacity and faster approvals, whereas the EU also sets a measurable target for the domestic manufacturing capacity needed to deliver them. **Doubling electricity supply is only achievable if the industrial base can build the equipment—so the gap worth closing is a capacity target for grid and hydroelectric manufacturing.**

Give suppliers first rights, not just forecasts. UK transmission operator National Grid's multi-billion-pound transmission partnership awards regional delivery partner status with first refusal on substation work, specifically to give suppliers the confidence to invest in capacity. That is capacity reservation applied at national infrastructure scale.

Let government hold and resell capacity rights. Australia's Critical Minerals Strategic Reserve secures rights to domestic production and on-sells them to partner countries, sharing risk that no single buyer would carry alone.

Trade state financing for supply-assurance commitments. Japan's economic security legislation designates specified critical products and provides public financing to companies that file supply-assurance plans—a practical model for de-risking capacity secured before a project award.

Pay for delivered output, not promises. India's production-linked incentives pay on incremental production actually achieved, which limits fiscal exposure while rewarding real capability. The Production Linked Incentive scheme pays 4–18% cash incentives on incremental sales above a base year across 14 sectors. The key design feature is that incentives are performance-linked and paid on realized output — not upfront subsidies — which addresses the fiscal-prudence objection a Canadian government audience would raise.

The common thread is that none of these countries pursued full self-sufficiency. Each pairs targeted domestic capability with reliable access to allied capacity—the same balance Canada should strike, concentrating support on the bottlenecks where long-term demand is visible and sustainable.

3) In what segments of the supply chain does Canada have a distinct trade advantage, or a clear opportunity to develop one?

Canada has a clear advantage in hydroelectric lifecycle knowledge, refurbishment engineering, field service, outage response, quality oversight, and integration of equipment for a large installed fleet. It also **has an opportunity to expand domestic capability in large fabrication and machining, generator winding and insulation systems, bearing refurbishment, gates, and specialized repair work where proximity and rapid response create value.**

The highest-value opportunity is not necessarily to reproduce every global input domestically; it is to build a strong Canadian hub for engineering, refurbishment, critical manufacturing, testing and rapid service, supported by reliable, allied sources for selected castings, forgings, laminations and commodities.

Canada also holds an underused advantage in its trade agreement network, which is directly relevant to where our global supply needs reside. Through the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), tariffs have been eliminated on roughly 98% of tariff lines between Canada and the European Union. Through the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), Canada has preferential access across the Asia-Pacific—including Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore and Australia—moving toward 99% of tariff lines duty-free once fully implemented.

Europe and Asia are precisely where our large castings, forgings, laminations and specialized components originate. The ability to import those inputs at low or zero duty, with favourable rules of origin and cumulation provisions, lowers our landed cost, improves the competitiveness of equipment assembled and integrated in Canada, and provides sourcing flexibility that many jurisdictions do not have. **Canada is one of the few countries with preferential access to both these markets as well as to North America, which is a genuine structural advantage worth protecting and promoting.**

The opportunity for government is to make this advantage more deliberate. **Maintaining low or zero duties** on manufacturing inputs, capital equipment and components that are not produced in Canada—and **ensuring that tariff and counter-tariff measures do not inadvertently penalize Canadian manufacturers** for importing what they cannot source domestically—would reinforce domestic capability. This would position Canada as an efficient place to build, integrate and export hydroelectric and grid equipment, drawing on allied supply while the domestic industrial base is expanded in the areas where it makes strategic sense.

III. Discussion Topic: Research and Analysis

1) What are your organizations focused on in the sector? Where do you see knowledge gaps?

Research and development in our sector is currently moving in several directions at once.

Internationally, work is focused on four main areas:

- **Digitalization and digital twins** for hydroelectric units—coupling physical machines with live computational models to support condition monitoring, predictive maintenance and full lifecycle management
- **Flexibility technologies** such as variable-speed units and hydraulic short-circuit operation, demonstrated at plant scale through the EU's XFLEX HYDRO program, which extends the operating range of pumped storage and allows finer regulation of both generation and consumption
- **Environmental performance**, including fish-friendly runner designs and improved dissolved-oxygen performance
- **Advanced repair technologies** such as laser cladding, plasma transferred arc and cold spray for restoring runners, shaft seals and wear surfaces rather than replacing them.

Much of this is driven by the age of the installed fleet and the recognition that **extending and upgrading existing assets is often faster and less material-intensive than building new.**

Grid stabilization for better integration of wind and solar - A closely related field is grid stabilization. As synchronous generation is displaced by inverter-based wind and solar, the grid loses the inertia, short-circuit strength and dynamic voltage support that rotating machines have historically provided as a by-product of generating power. The technologies being developed to replace those services include synchronous

condensers (including retired units converted to spin without a prime mover, sometimes with added flywheel mass), grid-forming inverters and synthetic inertia, FACTS devices such as STATCOMs and SVCs, fast frequency response, power system stabilizers, and wide-area control using phasor measurement units. This matters directly to hydro, because hydroelectric units already provide inertia, reactive power and fast response inherently, and can be adapted further through condenser-mode operation, variable speed and upgraded excitation and control systems. **Hydro is therefore not only a generation asset but an increasingly valuable stability asset—an argument that deserves more visibility in Canadian energy planning.**

Materials and process qualification to reduce supply chain risk - Our members are putting effort into reducing supply chain risk through materials and process qualification. We are working to qualify new insulating materials for our windings, specifically to move away from sole-source dependence in a segment where the upstream mica supply base is concentrated and has already proven fragile. We are also qualifying additive technologies for babbitt and PTFE materials, which addresses both a capacity constraint and a set of specialized suppliers with limited alternatives. More broadly, we are leveraging 3D printing where it makes technical and economic sense—for example for tooling, small or obsolete components and selected repair applications—where it can compress lead times, reduce dependence on a single manufacturing route and support parts that are no longer commercially available for older units. **In each case the objective is the same: convert a single-source technical dependency into a qualified choice between options.**

Knowledge Gaps

The knowledge gaps we see are mainly in three areas:

- Qualification pathways: there is no shared framework or funding mechanism in Canada for proving new materials and processes in critical infrastructure, and utility acceptance criteria vary, so each OEM carries the full cost and duration of qualification alone—often several years for an insulation system or a structural repair process.
- Knowledge related to that of skilled trades, as mentioned above.
- Interface between technology and supply chain: there is very little analysis of how design and materials choices affect sourcing risk, or of which R&D investments would most effectively address risk.

Closing these gaps would let industry and government direct research funding toward the constraints that limit delivery, rather than toward technology in isolation.

Part of the answer lies in collaborations that Canada is already well positioned to build on. Working with Canadian universities and research institutes—Polytechnique Montréal, ÉTS, Université Laval and others with established hydraulic, materials and electrical machine expertise—together with utility research capability such as Hydro-Québec's IREQ, would allow materials characterization, accelerated ageing, testing and modelling to be shared rather than duplicated by each OEM. IREQ has laboratory infrastructure, insulation and high-voltage testing capability and field validation experience that no single manufacturer can reproduce. Joint programs would also give utilities early confidence in the alternatives being qualified, which is often the real barrier to adoption.

Consortium-based work of this kind is also the most effective way to train the next generation of engineers and technologists in a field where specialized knowledge is concentrated in a small and aging group of experts.

Government support would make this practical:

- Targeted co-funding of pre-competitive qualification programs, with costs shared between federal programs, utilities, research institutes and industry, would spread the cost and risk of proving new materials, repair technologies and manufacturing processes, and would shorten the multi-year qualification cycles that currently discourage second-sourcing.
- Support for shared testing infrastructure, first-article and demonstration work on operating assets, and industry-university research chairs or internships in hydroelectric and electrical equipment technologies would have a direct and measurable effect on supply chain resilience. Each successful qualification would then convert a single-source dependency into a genuine choice of supply while training the next generation.

2) What analytical methodologies and frameworks are you using in your work?

One example of analytical methodologies in our sector is the **use of AI** to identify potential suppliers, qualified manufacturing capacity and alternative material sources well beyond our established vendor base.

Traditionally, market scanning depended on the personal networks of our buyers and engineers, trade shows and existing supplier referrals. This was effective but slow and inevitably biased toward who we already knew. AI tools let us scan a much wider field quickly: identifying firms with the right process capability, equipment size, certifications and industry experience, including in sectors adjacent to hydro such as nuclear, mining, defence and heavy industry, where the underlying capability is transferable. It is equally useful for material research: finding substitute grades, alternative specifications and producers in other regions when a material becomes constrained. The output is not a decision; it is a starting list that our engineering, quality and sourcing teams then validate through the normal qualification process, including audits and trials. What it changes is the speed and breadth of discovery, which is precisely what matters when a sole source becomes unavailable and a credible alternative is needed quickly.

On the risk side, simple and transparent tools rather than complex models may be more appropriate because the objective is to drive decisions. Utilities and manufacturers first break scope into commodity families—castings, forgings, large fabrications, machining, windings and insulation, bearings, coolers, electrical components, site services. Each one is then assessed on a small number of factors: how often it is needed, whether qualified capacity is likely to be available when required, how concentrated the supply base is, the length and reliability of the lead time, the geographic and geopolitical exposure, and the consequence to the project if it is late.

That produces a risk rating and a simple heat map that shows at a glance which commodities are critical, which are medium risk and which can be managed conventionally. We then apply a consistent mitigation logic: reserve capacity early, develop or qualify a second source, adjust the specification or design where it removes a constraint, hold strategic material, or accept and monitor the risk where the exposure is tolerable. Each commodity has an owner, a mitigation action and a review date.

IV. Discussion Topic: Looking ahead - opportunities

1) Where is the frontier of electrical supply chain technology development? Are there any new technologies under development that the Government of Canada should keep an eye on?

For the hydroelectric supply chain, the frontier includes:

- Digital lifecycle tools
- Digital twins
- Ai-enabled inspection
- Predictive maintenance
- Advanced automation and grid-support systems
- Modernized winding, insulation and materials processes.

Because hydro facilities can last 100 years or more, technology that improves the usable life, condition visibility and flexible operation of existing assets may be as important as new generating equipment. Government should also watch technologies that increase manufacturing productivity and traceability, including advanced machining, robotic inspection, digital quality records and data-sharing standards that allow early technical definition without waiting for final drawings.

2) Where can the Government of Canada play a better role to ensure that Canada contributes to the development of frontier technologies.

The federal government can support collaboration among utilities, OEMs, universities, research centers and manufacturers; create procurement pathways for Canadian innovations; and fund the skilled trades and engineering knowledgebase needed to deliver on the ambitious growth of our industry.

Programs should recognize that such endeavors are lengthy and should support the entire path from concept through to end-user approval and application.

3) What federal policy changes would have the greatest benefit to supply chain resilience?

The greatest benefit would come from **predictable multi-year infrastructure pipelines, faster and coordinated project approvals, and programs that support capacity before individual project awards.**

Targeted incentives such as tax credits/refunds and grants should help Canadian firms purchase specialized equipment, expand facilities, qualify processes and train scarce skills.

Procurement policy should consider resilience, lifecycle value, domestic capability and delivery risk alongside initial price, while avoiding rigid local-content rules where no qualified Canadian capacity exists.

Government can also facilitate common demand forecasting, supplier mapping, standardized qualification expectations and facilitate access to niche allied-country capacity.

4) Is there anything else the federal government should understand about electrical grid supply chains as Canada prepares for significant electricity demand growth and grid modernization?

Timing and readiness - One key issue is timing and readiness. Capacity for critical hydroelectric and grid equipment often must be secured years before final drawings or formal project release, and several major programs will compete for the same foundries, machine tools, winding lines, specialists and qualified suppliers. A credible national demand outlook would allow manufacturers to invest and OEMs to reserve capacity with less commercial risk. Resilience must also be treated as an ecosystem outcome: engineering capacity, customer approvals, raw materials, sub-tier suppliers, quality surveillance, transport and field resources all must align.

Preserve flexibility to source globally - Additionally, Canada should preserve flexibility to use qualified global sources while deliberately building domestic capability, within sufficient time, in the bottlenecks where long-term demand is visible and sustainable.

Support skilled labour development - Many industries, including electricity generation and distribution, mining, defence, and infrastructure share common suppliers and critical materials, as well as the same pool of skilled workers. Without a net increase in technically capable talent, competition for these workers will lead to cannibalization across all sectors and constrain overall economic and industrial growth.

Conclusion

Canada's ambition to electrify its economy, modernize its grid, and significantly expand electricity production will only be achieved if equal attention is given to the industrial supply chains and workforce that make that growth possible. For the hydropower sector, the most significant constraints are not a lack of demand or technical capability, but rather limited manufacturing capacity in critical areas, increasing competition for specialized equipment and labour, and growing exposure to global supply chain disruptions.

A successful National Electricity Strategy should therefore address both infrastructure deployment and supply chain readiness. This requires clear long-term demand signals, policies that encourage investment in manufacturing capacity and workforce development, support for qualification and innovation programs, and procurement approaches that value resilience and delivery certainty alongside cost. It also requires maintaining access to trusted international supply chains while strategically strengthening domestic capabilities in areas where Canada can build a durable competitive advantage.

Hydropower is uniquely positioned to support Canada's future electricity needs through reliable generation, grid stability services, and the modernization of an extensive existing asset base. With the right policy framework, Canada can leverage its engineering expertise, industrial capabilities, research institutions, and trade relationships to build a more resilient electricity supply chain while creating high-value economic opportunities at home.

WaterPower Canada appreciates the opportunity to contribute to this discussion and looks forward to continued engagement with Natural Resources Canada and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to continue development of a National Electricity Strategy that supports both the growth and resilience of Canada's electricity sector.