



## British Columbia

Carbon tax imposed in 2008; Tax rates are based on a price of

**\$30/tonne**  
of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions

The *Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation* requires emitters of 10,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2e</sub>/ year to report their emissions.

The *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act* came into force

**January 2016**

Under the Act, the emissions limit for LNG facilities is **0.16 tonnes** of GHG emissions per 1 tonne of LNG produced.

### Clean Energy Act

– seeks to make BC self-sufficient in electricity generation by 2016 and each year thereafter, with a clean and renewable energy target of

**93%**

Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements Regulation – requires minimum renewable fuel content by volume



## Alberta

In November 2015, Alberta announced the *Climate Leadership Plan*. Key elements of the Plan include: Implementing a carbon price across all sectors:

**\$20/tonne** in 2017  
rising to  
**\$30/tonne** in 2018



Legislating an emissions limit on the oil sands of: **100 mega tonnes** of CO<sub>2</sub>/year.

Phasing-out coal-fired electricity by

**2030**

and replacing two-thirds of existing coal-fired electricity with renewable energy.



Reducing methane emissions from oil & gas operations by:

**45% by 2025**



The *Climate Change and Emissions Management Act & Specified Gas Emitters Regulation* place intensity-based limits on industrial GHG emissions.

## Saskatchewan

### Prairie Resilience: A Made-in-Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy

This strategy is designed to address climate change without a carbon tax by giving emitters flexible compliance options.



## Manitoba

*Emissions Tax on Coal and Petroleum Coke Act (2014)* – establishes an emissions tax on the use of petroleum coke in industrial facilities.



Manitoba has adopted the *Made-in-Manitoba Climate and Green Plan*, which introduces carbon pricing at

**\$25**  
Per tonne

## Ontario

On January 1, 2017, Ontario's *Climate Change Mitigation and Low Carbon Economy Act, 2016* came into effect. Regulated entities include:

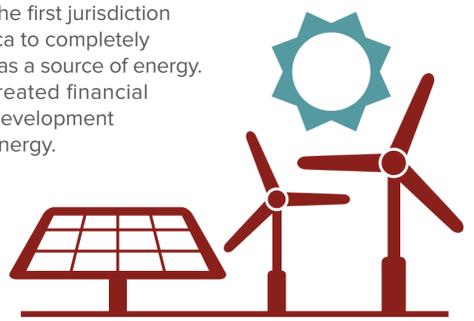
- industrial/institutional emitters
- natural gas distributors
- petroleum product distributors
- electricity importers

Entities with: **25,000+ tonnes** CO<sub>2</sub> are mandatory participants.



### Green Energy Act, 2009

made Ontario the first jurisdiction in North America to completely phase out coal as a source of energy. The Act also created financial incentives for development of renewable energy.



## Quebec

In April 2016, the Government of Québec announced its 2030 Energy Policy. The policy sets the following targets for 2030:

- Enhance energy efficiency by **15%**
- Reduce the amount of petroleum products consumed by **40%**
- Eliminate the use of thermal coal
- Increase overall renewable energy output by **25%**
- Increase bioenergy production by **50%**



The targets are relative to 2013 levels and build on Québec's **cap and trade market** initiative.

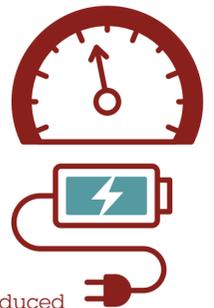
## New Brunswick

Electricity Act requires provincial power authority to secure

**40%**

of its energy acquired within New Brunswick from renewable sources by 2020.

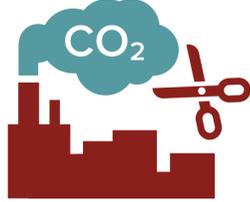
In December 2017, the province introduced legislation adopting the federal government's intensity targets for large industrial emitters.



## Nova Scotia

In November 2016, Nova Scotia announced that it will implement a cap-and-trade system by

**2018**

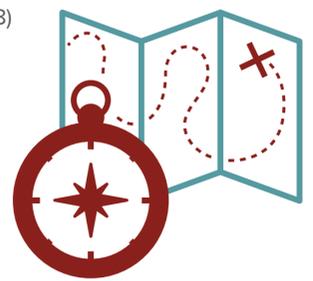


and a province-wide target to reduce carbon emissions that meets or exceeds the federal government's national carbon price initiative.

## Prince Edward Island

*Climate Change Strategy (2008)* to improve education and awareness around climate change issues and reduce GHG emissions through the Office of Energy Efficiency.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.



## The Territories



While each of the three territories has expressed plans to implement legislation for carbon taxation or other pricing mechanisms, as of yet none of them has done so. However, each of the territories have established policy documents which set out varied approaches to climate change mitigation.

## Newfoundland and Labrador



*The Management of Greenhouse Gas Act (June 2016)* provides for two years of emission monitoring, which will help form emission reduction targets.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.

## Federal

In December 2016, the federal government released the *Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change*, which requires all provinces and territories to have carbon pricing initiatives in effect by 2018.



Jurisdictions that fail to establish their own programs will be subject to the federal government's mandatory pricing system.

Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-Fired Generation of Electricity Regulations came into force July 1, 2015, limiting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by coal-fired electricity generation plants to

**420 tonnes** per gigawatt-hour of electricity produced from coal, per year.