



## British Columbia

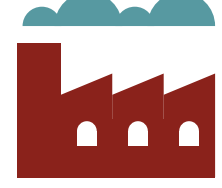
Revenue-neutral carbon tax imposed in 2008; Tax rates are based on a price of **\$30/tonne** of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions

Further regulations expected in **2016**



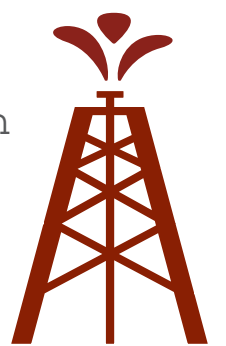
**Bill 2**  
Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act ("Bill 2") tabled in October 2014.

Under Bill 2, 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, with a clean and renewable energy target of **93%**

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



## Alberta

Climate Change and Emissions Management Act & Regulation Specified Gas Emitters Regulation

**SINCE 2007**



Intensity-based limit on industrial GHG emissions by requiring reduction in emissions by large emitters (+100,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions/year); must reduce baseline emissions intensity from July 2007 by **up to 20%**



**20%**

**Compliance is achieved by one of:**

- A) operating improvements;
- B) emission performance credits;
- C) purchase of verified emission offsets from private sellers; or
- D) purchase of fund credits from the government.



## Saskatchewan

Forthcoming Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gasses Act (2010) – once the Act is proclaimed in force, facilities that emit **50,000+ tonnes** of GHG will be required to reduce emissions to provincial limits, as yet to be determined.



## Manitoba

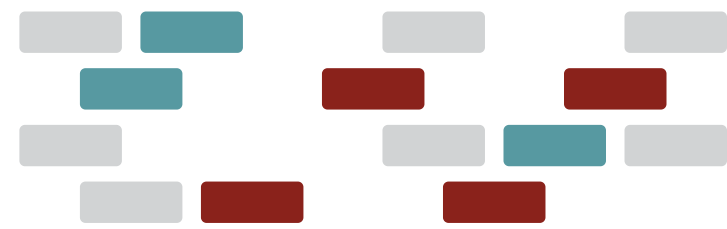
**Emissions Tax on Coal and Petroleum Coke Act (2014)** – establishes an emissions tax on the use of petroleum coke in industrial facilities.

Phasing in a ban on petroleum coke and coal for heating purposes beginning January 2014, with full compliance required by **JULY 2017**



## Ontario

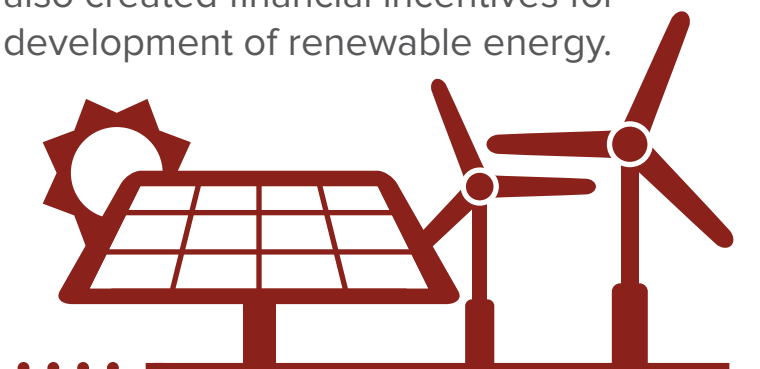
In April 2015, Ontario announced that it would be implementing a cap and trade system for GHG emissions.



**Green Energy Act, 2009** enabled Ontario to close final coal-fired generating plant, making Ontario the first jurisdiction in North America to completely phase out coal as a source of energy.

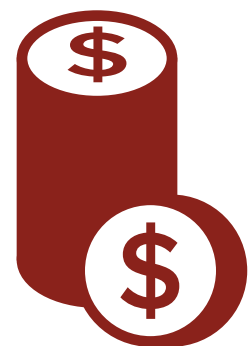


**Green Energy Act, 2009** also created financial incentives for development of renewable energy.



## Quebec

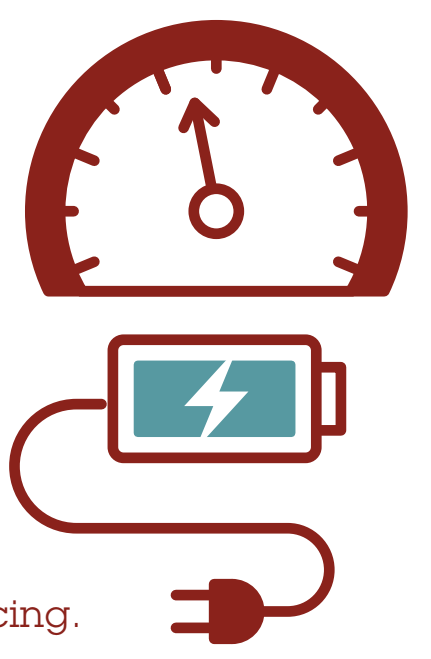
Cap and trade system implemented in 2013, first for industrial and electrical companies which emit **25,000+ tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>** equivalent emissions/year and for additional industries as the regime grows. Entities that exceed emissions must purchase additional credits at auction on the province's carbon market. The market is linked with that of California, with special rules governing joint auctions for carbon credits.



## New Brunswick

Electricity Act requires provincial power authority to secure **40%** of its energy acquired within New Brunswick from renewable sources by 2020.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.



## Nova Scotia

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Regulations (2009) established caps on electricity sector emissions that decrease over time, as well as create incentives for new transmission that will increase the opportunity for the production of "low-emissions electricity".

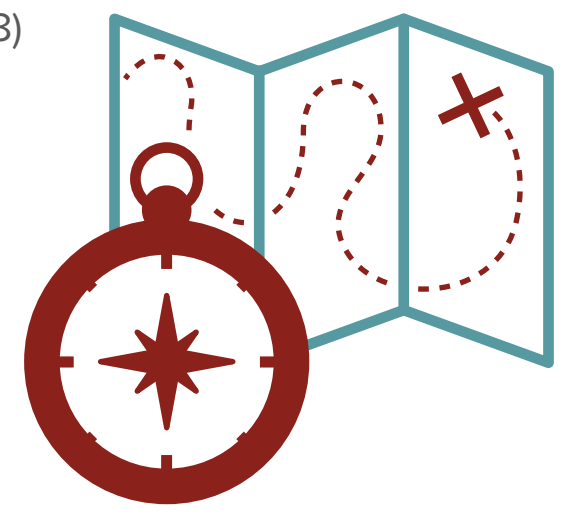
Renewable Electricity Plan included a community feed-in tariff program which ended August 2015.



## 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.



## Newfoundland and Labrador

Climate Change Action Plan (2005) provides the province's general framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.



## Federal

Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-Fired Generation of Electricity Regulations come 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.

Regulations Amending the Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Regulations and Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations – regulate emissions standards of consumer and industrial vehicles;



**Green Energy Act** also created financial incentives for development of renewable energy.

