

2024 CONFERENCE & LOBBYING

DREAM NO SMALL DREAMS

#CCCLConf2024
JUNE 2 - 4, 2024
LORD ELGIN HOTEL
PARLIAMENT HILL



**CATHERINE
MCKENNA**
Keynote Speaker



**ROSA
GALVEZ**
Speaker



**CHRIS
RAGAN**
Speaker



**DAVID
ROBINSON**
Speaker



**LEAH
TEMPER**
Speaker



**SEHJAL
BHARGAVA**
Speaker



**ROSS
ASTORIA**
Speaker



**WILL
MORIN**
Indigenous Artist



**GERRY
LABELLE**
Moderator



**MARK
TAYLOR**
Facilitator



**MARY BLAKE
ROSE**
Facilitator



**CATHY
ORLANDO**
Director



ROBERT
Children's Climate
Champion

Conference Partners



Table of Contents

Land Acknowledgement	2
Five activities to do at the conference	2
Schedule	3
Immense Gratitude	4
Speakers in order of appearance	4
Graphics of our lobbying asks	6
Our ask for fair and evidence-based climate change mitigation policies	7
Suggested Spring 2024 Laser Talks	9
Climate Income a.k.a Carbon Fee and Dividend	10
The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act	11
Carbon Pricing Works	13
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (CBAMs)	15
The Carbon Inequality Brontosaurus Chart	17
Carbon Inequality in the G20 Nations	18
Pollution pricing with equal dividends enhances equity and development	18
Recommendations for a Cap on GHGs in the Oil and Gas Sector	19
Immediate Methane Cuts Can Prevent Nearly a Million Premature Deaths	19
Health Impacts of Fossil Gas Electricity Plants	19
Carbon Pricing and Fossil-Gas Electricity Generation	20
Canada's Proposed Clean Electricity Regulations	21
Why we support aligning Canadian finances with the climate	22
It is Time to Dismantle Fossil Fuel Advertising	23
Bill C-372: An Act Respecting Fossil Fuel Advertising	25
Carbon Capture and Sequestration is Risky Business	25
The UN Report: Integrity Matters	26
Oil Price-Fixing Conspiracy Caused 27% of 2021's Inflation Increase	26
Fossil Fuels are a Primary Driver of Inflation = Fossilflation	27
Carbon Pricing and the Cost of Gas	27
Fossil Fuel Industry Funded Climate Disinformation for Decades	29
Climate Action is a Matter of Fiscal Responsibility	29
Underestimating Financial Risk: An Actuarial Analysis	30
Big Oil Reality Check	30
Does Canada's carbon tax impact the price of food?	30
Pivoting Away from Controversial Topics	32
Lobbying 101	33
Getting ready to lobby	34

Land Acknowledgement

We'd like to begin our gathering today by acknowledging that the work we support stretches across the homes of many First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples on Turtle Island and that Indigenous knowledge and honouring of all treaties must be significantly incorporated as part of meaningful action on the climate crisis.

We acknowledge that Indigenous people are traditional owners and custodians of this land and that for decades they have been the first line of defence against climate breakdown. For example Indigenous resistance has stopped at least 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas pollution on Turtle Island.

Nous aimerions commencer notre réunion d'aujourd'hui en reconnaissant que le travail que nous soutenons s'étend sur les maisons de nombreuses Premières nations, de Métis et d'Inuits sur l'île de la Tortue et que le savoir autochtone et le respect de tous les traités doivent être intégrés de manière significative dans le cadre d'une action significative sur la crise climatique. Nous reconnaissons que les peuples autochtones sont les propriétaires traditionnels et les gardiens de cette terre et que, depuis des décennies, ils constituent la première ligne de défense contre le dérèglement climatique. Par exemple, la résistance autochtone a permis d'arrêter au moins 1,8 milliard de tonnes métriques de pollution par les gaz à effet de serre sur l'île de la Tortue.

Five activities to do at the conference

1. Label this conference booklet with your name and phone number.
2. Using fabric markers, write on an "iron-on" the land upon which you are coming in from for an art project
3. Take pictures of yourselves and others with the placards and Parachutes for the Planet in the room and post them on social media with the tag #CCCLConf2024 (note there are a total of 4 C's).
4. Using white board markers, write on the hands of hope about climate milestones, actions and organizations that make you hopeful.
5. Make tobacco ties.

Schedule

Sunday, June 2, 2023, 1 pm – 6 pm, Lord Elgin Hotel, Ontario Room

1:00 pm – Doors open – light snacks provided

1:30 pm – Welcome, Land Acknowledgement, Icebreaker activities

1:45 pm – CBAMs and the USA, with Dr. Ross Astoria

2:15 pm – Bill C-372, An Act Respecting Fossil Fuel Advertising, Dr. Leah Temper and Dr. Sehjal Bhargava

2:45 pm – Lobby Training (for newbies & veteran lobbyists) or CCL Canada Strategic Planning (veterans)

4:15 pm – Break with healthy appetizers

4:30 pm – Getting ready to lobby, schedules, forming teams, and designing motivational interviewing questions

5:15 pm – Time on your own to do what you need to do

6:30 pm – *Weather permitting photo and video shoots on Parliament Hill with Monday night being the alternate

What to wear? Be comfortable but also note there will be lots of photos.

Monday, June 3, 2024, noon to 6:30 pm, Lord Elgin Hotel, Ontario Room

12:00 pm – Doors will open and light brunch will be provided. Socializing and meeting with your lobby groups

1:15 pm – Welcome, Land Acknowledgement and Special Guest Robert from the Children's Climate Championship

1:30 pm – The Honourable Catherine McKenna

2:00 pm – Senator Rosa Galvez

2:30 pm – Fireside chat with Dr. Chris Ragan and Dr. David Robinson

3:30 pm – Final lobby preparations and also preparing your story for your local news about your experiences

4:30 pm – Healthy appetizers

5:15 pm – Time on your own to do what you need to do

7:30 pm – *Alternate night. Weather permitting photo and video shoots on Parliament Hill*. *We will look at the weather and if need be go to Parliament Hill Monday night. Otherwise it will be time on your own

Tuesday, June 4, 2024

7:45 am to 9:00 am – Building a Dreamcatcher on Parliament Hill.

What to wear on Lobby Day?

Professional looking, noting that there will be a lot of photos and walking.

**IMPORTANT - BRING YOUR PHOTO I.D. WITH YOU
WHEN YOU LOBBY.**

Immense Gratitude

In 2007, Marshall Saunders (1939-2019) founded Citizens' Climate Lobby. Canada joined in 2010. There are now active chapters in over 50 countries with 246,285 supporters worldwide, including 6,954 Canadians.

It can be easy to despair about climate change, but the reality is that we are in a transformational moment in human history. This is what change feels like. We know that democracy is the solution.

Marshall was very proud of his Canadian colleagues. He empowered us to dream big and we dreamt and continue to dream that Canada's leadership in crafting climate policies that curb income inequality and greenhouse gas emissions through innovative pollution pricing will transform our world. We believe this dream will resonate in many hearts because at its core is love.

Collectively, over the past 14 years in Canada we have created a beautiful community. The CCL-way of engaging in our democracy is healthy, cooperative and what the world needs.

Merci, miigwech and thank you to our speakers, artist and partners, CAPE and SCAN Ottawa. Many thanks to funders big and small. There is abundance and you are showing the world the power of sharing.

To all who are about to lobby parliamentarians, we salute you!

Truly and deeply,

Cathy Orlando, Mark Taylor, Mary Blake Rose and Gerry Labelle

Speakers in order of appearance

Dr. Ross Astoria is a leading expert in global warming policy and governance. He has recently completed a book on contemporary U.S. decarbonization policies. Dr. Astoria's research and publications cover a range of topics including California's Cap and Trade program, carbon border adjustments, utility regulatory policy, and environmental justice. He is well-acquainted with CCL Canada, having been a conference panelist and lobbying participant in 2016. Ross currently serves on the governing board of CCL USA and has been a dedicated CCL volunteer since 2011.

Leah Temper, PhD works as the Economic and Health Policy Program Director at Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment (CAPE). Leah has 20 years of experience working as an environmental justice advocate, scholar and activist, including as founder of the Global Atlas of Environmental Justice. She leads our initiatives to address the health harms and greenwashing of fossil fuels. A few of Leah's favourite things are bike rides, growing and cooking food, and problem solving!

Dr. Sehjal Bhargava is a Public Health and Preventive Medicine and Family Medicine Resident Physician in her PGY2 year at the University of Ottawa. She is originally from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. She has been involved with CAPE for the last five years as the founder and past Chair of CAPE SK, and current co-chair of CAPE ON.

Robert is an 11-year-old climate champion inspiring kids globally to fight climate change and biodiversity loss. He engages with scientists, politicians, charities, and youth, sharing solutions through his YouTube channel and Instagram. He addressed the COP 15 Biodiversity delegation in Montreal. A compelling presenter, Robert returns to CCL for his third event.

The Honourable **Catherine McKenna** is Canada's former Minister of Environment and Climate Change and Minister of Infrastructure. She chairs the UN Secretary General's High-Level Expert Group on Net-Zero

Commitments and is the CEO of Climate and Nature Solutions. Catherine founded Women Leading on Climate and serves as a Senior Research Scholar at Columbia's Climate School. We at CCL are grateful for her leadership in uniting businesses, NGOs, and experts in forming the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change and Canada's Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act.

Senator Rosa Galvez, appointed in 2016, is a leading environmental advocate in the Canadian Senate, championing policies for a sustainable future. CCL Canada fully supports her private member's bill to align Canada's financial system with COP 26 commitments Canadian financial institution made in Glasgow in 2021. Senator Galvez's dedication to environmental issues continues to drive significant legislative advancements toward a greener, more sustainable Canada.

Dr. Chris Ragan is the Director of the Max Bell School of Public Policy at McGill University, where he is also an Associate Professor of Economics. Previously, Chris has served as Chair of Canada's Ecofiscal Commission, held the David Dodge Chair in Monetary Policy at the C.D. Howe Institute, and acted as Special Advisor to the Governor of the Bank of Canada. He currently sits on the Board of Directors for the Canadian Climate Institute. Chris is no stranger to CCL; he was one of our Blue Ribbon Economic Panelists at our 2nd National Conference in 2014.

Dr. David Robinson, economist at large, is an esteemed economist and retired Laurentian University Professor. He has been a valuable advisor to Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada since its inception. Residing in Sudbury, his long-standing relationship with our director has enriched our initiatives. A distinguished guest at our conferences on three occasions, Dr. Robinson's insightful contributions have significantly advanced our climate advocacy efforts, underscoring his dedication to supporting and protecting *the best carbon pricing scheme in the world anyone has come up with*.

Will Morin, an Indigenous artist, intertwines storytelling and traditional teachings in his work. He actively engages with various communities, using art as a tool for education, dialogue, and cultural exchange. Morin's artistic practice encompasses a variety of mediums and methods, reflecting the rich and diverse nature of Indigenous artistic traditions. He built a dreamcatcher with Citizens' Climate Lobby and seven parliamentarians in May 2022, symbolizing unity and environmental stewardship. His art celebrates and perpetuates Indigenous heritage and wisdom and we are honoured to have him back with us..

Conference moderators, facilitators and director

Gerry Labelle has moderated all of our National Conferences in Ottawa. He is one year older than last year. Our event is on the territory of Omàmiwininiwag (Algonkin). He feels at home in Ottawa. Gerry has Algonkin ancestry.

Mary Blake Rose has been a CCL volunteer since 2015. In her first lobbying session in fall 2015, she took on the role of "constituent." By June 2016, she organized a memorable meeting between the Conservative Environment Caucus and Citizens' Climate Lobby. Mary Blake now works part-time in the national office of CCL Canada as deputy project manager.

Mark Taylor joined us three years ago as a volunteer. He was born in Fort McMurray and currently lives in Calgary, Alberta. As a volunteer, in addition to co-leading his group in Calgary he joined the CCL Action Sheets Team, ran monthly CCL Canada LTE calls and helped set-up a CCL Alberta group. Mark is also a part-time deputy project manager at CCL Canada.

Cathy Orlando, co-founded CCL Canada in 2010 and has since that time managed/directed the monthly action sheets, conferences, fundraising, training, and strategic planning. In 2017, she became Director of Programs in the international division, supporting volunteers in 75 countries to educate and empower citizens to create the political will for Climate Income.


CCL Canada's **national office manages** projects agreed upon by our group leaders. We plan in advance to avoid overburdening our part-time staff and volunteers yet remain flexible. We use emails solely for "yes," "no," and meeting arrangements. For discussions, we use phone calls or conference calls. We hold regular monthly meetings and have over 20 national action teams to keep things moving forward.




Graphics of our lobbying asks




IN THE SPRING OF 2024
Our volunteers have chosen to lobby for the following:



-  Getting Canada ready for Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms
-  Improvements to the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act
-  Supporting the Climate Aligned Finance Act



-  Implement strong Clean Energy Regulations
-  Better regulatory frameworks for the Cap on Emissions in the Oil and Gas Sector
-  Follow the lead of tobacco ads ban by Strictly Limiting Misleading Ads from the Fossil Fuel Industry





Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada Lobby Climatique des Citoyens

Our ask for fair and evidence-based climate change mitigation policies

Appreciation: We respect the enduring work of all politicians during this time of converging crises.

The Facts: The current impacts of climate change are unprecedented, with record-breaking droughts, precipitation, and temperatures being observed globally. Canada and the planet are entering the hottest summer on record. Last year, Canada faced its worst wildfire season in history by total area burned, and the winter months brought little relief. Urgent action is needed.

Listen to the experts: In March 2023, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (the IPCC) released its final assessment report in its sixth cycle (AR6) – [the Synthesis report](#). Happily, the synthesis report is quite clear that there is sufficient global capital to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas pollution if existing barriers are reduced.

Since 2010, Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada has lobbied for a revenue-neutral, economy-wide rising [carbon price](#) that includes a [carbon border adjustment mechanism \(CBAM\)](#). The carbon price must have minimal, principled exceptions, and with dividends distributed equitably to households. Given the urgency of the crisis and the evidence at hand we are asking that our parliamentarians:

1. Follow the European Union's lead in implementing a **CBAM** by 2026. To prepare for CBAMs, Canada's carbon pricing policies must be harmonized in terms of the price of carbon pollution across the Confederation, coverage (GHG emissions and sources of emissions) and transparency.
2. Combat **disinformation** about climate change and support [Bill C-372, An Act Respecting Fossil Fuel Advertising](#).
3. In the provinces in which the Fuel Charge component of the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* (GGPPA) applies, **deploy the pre-designated portion** of the revenues from the Fuel Charge that is designated for small and medium size businesses, municipalities, universities, schools and hospitals, and indigenous communities at a faster rate and in a more transparent manner.
4. (a) Move **fossil-gas-powered electricity** from the Output-Based Pricing System into the Fuel Charge component of the GGPPA and,
(b) Enact the proposed [Clean Electricity Regulations](#) by July 2024 and ensure that they effectively **remove fossil fuels** from Canada's electricity grid by 2035.
5. Ensure that final regulations for the cap on GHG emissions from the oil and gas sector are in place by the end of 2024 and do not include **escape hatches** like offsets or a Decarbonization Fund.
6. Support [Bill S-243, The Climate-Aligned Finance Act](#).



Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada Lobby Climatique des Citoyens

Notre demande de politiques publiques d'atténuation des changements climatiques équitables et fondées sur les données probantes

Appréciation : Nous respectons le travail de longue haleine de tous les politicien.nes en cette période de crises convergentes.

Les faits : Les impacts actuels des changements climatiques sont sans précédent, avec des records de sécheresse, de précipitations et de températures observés à l'échelle mondiale. Le Canada et la planète entrent dans l'été le plus chaud jamais enregistré. L'année dernière, le Canada a connu la pire saison d'incendies de forêt de son histoire en termes de superficie totale brûlée, et les mois d'hiver n'ont guère apporté de soulagement. Il est urgent d'agir.

Écoutez les experts : En mars 2023, le Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC) a publié son dernier rapport d'évaluation du sixième cycle (AR6) - [le rapport de synthèse](#). Heureusement, le rapport de synthèse indique clairement que le capital mondial est suffisant pour réduire rapidement la pollution par les gaz à effet de serre si les obstacles existants sont levés.

Depuis 2010, le [Lobby climatique des citoyens du Canada](#) milite en faveur d'un prix du carbone croissant, sans incidence sur les recettes, applicable à l'ensemble de l'économie et comprenant un mécanisme d'ajustement à la frontière pour le carbone (MAFC). Le prix du carbone doit comporter un minimum d'exceptions fondées sur des principes, et les dividendes doivent être distribués équitablement aux ménages. Compte tenu de l'urgence de la crise et des preuves dont nous disposons, nous demandons à nos parlementaires de faire ce qui suit :

1. Suivre l'exemple de l'Union européenne en mettant en œuvre un **MAFC** d'ici 2026. Pour se préparer au MAFC, les politiques canadiennes de tarification du carbone doivent être harmonisées en termes de prix de la pollution par le carbone dans toute la Confédération, de couverture (des émissions de GES, de l'énergie, de l'eau et de l'air) et de transparence.
2. Combattre la **désinformation** sur le changement climatique et soutenir le [projet de loi C-372, Loi concernant la publicité relative aux combustibles fossiles](#).
3. Dans les provinces où s'applique la composante « Redevance sur les combustibles » de la *Loi sur la tarification de la pollution causée par les gaz à effet de serre* (LTPGES), **déployer plus rapidement** et de manière plus transparente **la partie des revenus de la redevance sur les combustibles désignée à l'avance** pour les petites et moyennes entreprises, les municipalités, les universités, les écoles et les hôpitaux, ainsi que les communautés autochtones.
4. (a) Déplacer **l'électricité produite à partir de gaz fossile** du système de tarification fondé sur le rendement vers la composante « Redevance sur les combustibles » du LTPGES et,
(b) Promulguer [le projet de règlement sur l'électricité propre](#) d'ici juillet 2024 et veiller à ce qu'il **élimine effectivement les combustibles fossiles** du réseau électrique canadien d'ici 2035.
5. Veiller à ce que la réglementation finale sur le plafonnement des émissions de GES du secteur pétrolier et gazier soit en place d'ici la fin de 2024 et ne comprenne **pas d'échappatoire** comme des compensations ou un fonds de décarbonisation.
6. Soutenir le [projet de loi S-243, Loi sur la finance alignée sur le climat](#).

Suggested Spring 2024 Laser Talks



Practice the LASER talks that interest you the most – you don't have to learn all of them. If you are new to Citizens' Climate Lobby (CCL) – keep it simple. Be sure to understand the first three laser talks. Then, focus on the Laser Talks that are in alignment about what you are lobbying your parliamentarian for.

We are not experts. We are relayers of expert information. Don't be shy to bring a printed copy of this booklet with you when you lobby for reference. Politicians have been known to ask for copies of our booklets after watching us refer to them. Digital copies of this booklet can be found here: <https://canada.citizensclimatelobby.org/dream-no-small-dreams-june-2-4-2024/>

To see our collection of Laser Talks go here: <https://canada.citizensclimatelobby.org/laser-talks/>

We have selected which Laser Talks we think are best as background for each of our lobbying asks noting that that **everyone should read the first three laser talks:**

- [Climate Income a.k.a Carbon Fee and Dividend](#)
- [The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act](#)
- [Carbon Pricing Works](#)

Follow the European Union's lead in implementing a CBAM by 2026. To prepare for CBAM, Canada's carbon pricing policies must be harmonized in terms of the price of carbon pollution, coverage (GHG emissions and sources of emissions) and transparency.

- [Output-Based Pricing Systems \(OBPS\)](#)
- [Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms \(CBAMs\)](#)

(a) Move fossil-gas-powered electricity from the Output-Based Pricing System into the Fuel Charge component of the GGPPA and, (b) Enact the proposed [Clean Electricity Regulations](#) by July 2024 and ensure that they effectively remove fossil fuels from Canada's electricity grid by 2035.

- [Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms \(CBAMs\)](#)
- [Immediate Methane Cuts Can Prevent Nearly a Million Premature Deaths](#)
- [Health Impacts of Fossil-Gas Electricity Plants](#)
- [Carbon Pricing and Fossil-Gas Electricity Generation](#)
- [Canada's Proposed Clean Electricity Regulations](#)
- [Carbon Capture and Sequestration is Risky Business](#)

Ensure that final regulations for the cap on GHG emissions from the oil and gas sector are in place by the end of 2024 and do not include escape hatches like offsets or a Decarbonization Fund.

- [Our recommendations for a Cap on GHGs in the Oil and Gas Sector](#)
- [Carbon Capture and Sequestration is Risky Business](#)

Combat disinformation about climate change and support Bill C-372, An Act Respecting Fossil Fuel Advertising.

- [It is Time to Dismantle Fossil Fuel Advertising](#)
- [Bill C-372: An Act Respecting Fossil Fuel Advertising](#)
- [Fossil Fuel Industry Funded Climate Disinformation for Decades](#)
- [Fossil Fuels are a Primary Driver of Inflation = Fossilflation](#)
- [Carbon Capture and Sequestration is Risky Business](#)

Support [Bill S-243, The Climate-Aligned Finance Act](#).

- [Why we support aligning Canadian finances with the climate](#)
- [The UN Report: Integrity Matters](#)
- [Underestimating Financial Risk: An Actuarial Analysis](#)

Climate Income a.k.a Carbon Fee and Dividend



Climate Income - a.k.a. Carbon Fee and Dividend - is a carbon price that is revenue-neutral (meaning that the revenues do not go to government coffers). It functions as follows:

1. A fee is placed on carbon-based fuels at the source (well, mine, or port of entry). This fee increases steadily each year. The predictably increasing carbon price sends a clear market signal, which will unleash entrepreneurs and investors in the new clean-energy economy.
2. All the money collected is returned to Canadians on an equitable basis. Under this plan most Canadian households would break even or receive more in their dividend than they would pay for the increased direct and indirect fiscal costs of energy, thereby protecting the poor and middle class.¹
3. It can be further strengthened with a border carbon adjustment mechanism to stop business relocation. Import fees on products imported from countries without a carbon fee, along with rebates to Canadian industries exporting to those countries, will discourage businesses from relocating where they can emit more CO₂ and motivate other countries to adopt similar carbon pricing policies. Building upon existing tax and trade systems will avoid complex new institutional arrangements. Firms seeking to escape higher energy costs will be discouraged from relocating to non-compliant nations ("leakage"), as their products will be subject to import fees.

[Austria](#)² and Canada's greenhouse gas pollution policies are forms of Climate Income. The German government has proposed a [Klimageld](#)³ and is committed to returning carbon pricing revenues too.

Note Canada has an output based pricing system for heavy emitters instead of a carbon border adjustment mechanism.

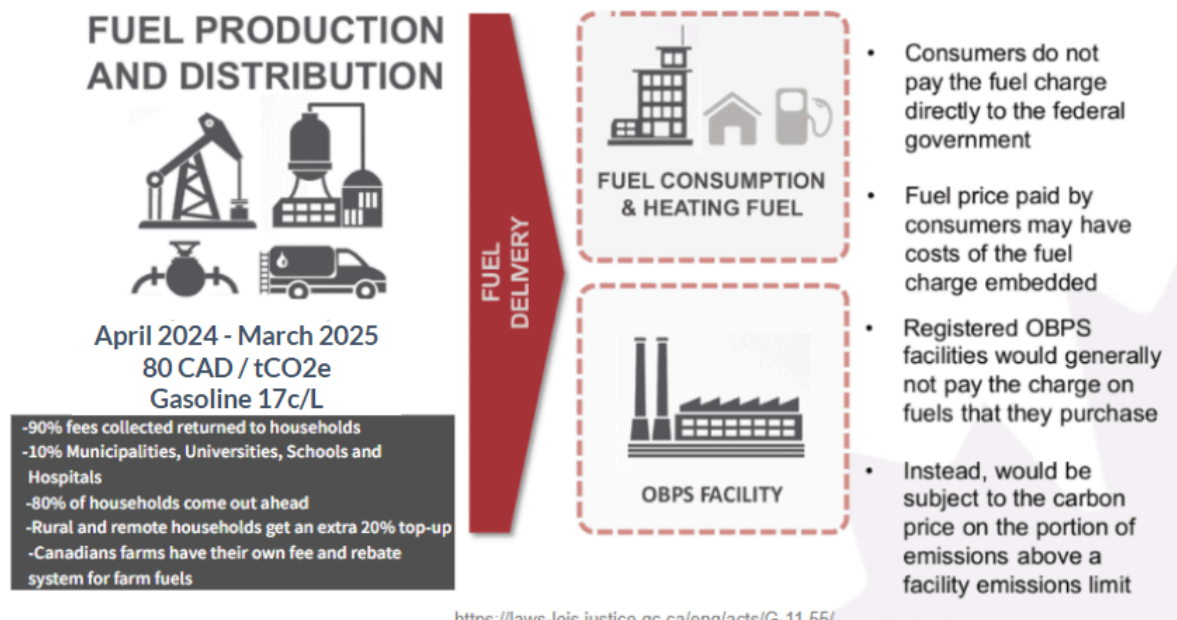
¹ "Fiscal and Distributional Analysis of the Federal Carbon Pricing System." 25 Apr. 2023, https://www.pbo-dpb.gc.ca/web/default/files/Documents/Reports/2019/Federal%20Carbon/Federal_carbon_pricing_EN.pdf. Accessed 20 April 2023

² "The Austrian Klimabonus" <https://canada.citizensclimatelobby.org/laser-talk-austrias-klimabonus/> Accessed 20 April 2023

³ "German government committed to returning CO₂ price revenues to citizens" <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/german-government-committed-returning-co2-price-revenues-citizens-media-report/> Accessed 11 October 2023

The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act

Overview of the federal backstop



In June 2018, the [Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act](#) achieved Royal Assent and became law of the land in Canada. Under the regulation, all provinces and territories must have had a carbon pricing policy of at least \$20 per tonne by April 1, 2019, raising \$10 per tonne each year until 2022, with the flexibility to have their own carbon pricing systems which are equally stringent as the Federal Backstop Carbon Pricing system. In 2021, the federal government updated its policy on recognizing the stringency of provincial carbon pricing systems and the price began rising incrementally \$15 per tonne each year starting in 2022 to \$170 tonne by 2030. In jurisdictions that do not have equivalent carbon pricing policies, the Federal Backstop Carbon Pricing system will apply. There are two elements of the Federal Backstop Carbon Pricing system:

THE FUEL CHARGE: A charge on fossil fuels that is generally payable by fuel producers or distributors, with rates for each fuel that are equivalent to \$10 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2018, rising by \$10 per year to \$170 per tonne CO₂e in 2030. The carbon fee for the federal backstop policy is revenue-neutral. Between 2019 and 2021 the revenue was recycled back to the citizens in their income taxes under line 449 "[climate action incentive](#)". In 2021, quarterly rebates were made directly in provinces where the federal backstop Fuel Charge applies. British Columbia, Quebec and Northwest Territories have their own carbon pricing system for consumers so residents there don't receive the federal payment. Yukon and Nunavut use the federal system but have an agreement to distribute the proceeds themselves. On February 14, 2024 the name of the refund was changed to the [Canada Carbon Rebate](#). Canadians living in a province with the rebate can use the [interactive tool](#) at the bottom of this article to calculate their monthly rebate, as well as estimate monthly carbon tax costs. Of note, 80% of households come out ahead with the rebates, a finding confirmed by the Parliamentary Budget Office and Clean Prosperity.

OUTPUT-BASED CARBON PRICING (OBPS): For businesses and industries that qualify, they are enrolled in an [Output-Based Carbon Pricing System](#). They pay a carbon price based on their emissions' intensity relative to the best in the class of their industry, and surplus credits are traded. This component of the act protects emissions-intensive trade-exposed industries from trade pressures and carbon leakage. However, it does not send a strong enough signal to transform Canada's energy systems to carbon decarbonize in alignment with the realities of the climate emergency we face. This assertion is supported by research by

Clean Prosperity and the Parliamentary Budget Office. Citizens Climate Lobby Canada recommends that the carbon price should be economy-wide and thus the Output-Based Pricing System should be temporary, and ultimately replaced with Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism .

On February 14, 2024 were 3 major updates in Canada’s climate policy – the first two changes we lobbied for:

1. The Climate Action Incentive Payment was renamed the Canada Carbon Rebate.
2. The federal government is encouraging financial institutions to consistently label the Canada Carbon Rebate direct deposits that Canadians receive in their bank accounts every three months because most banks don’t clearly label the deposit (which partially accounts for why most Canadians don’t know they receive a rebate).
3. The federal government is proposing, through legislative amendments in Bill C-59, to double the rural top-up to 20 per cent, in recognition of rural Canadians’ higher energy needs and more limited access to cleaner transportation options. (We are supportive of ongoing analysis of the distributional impacts of climate policies and refinements to the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act).

Carbon Pollution Pricing Across Canada

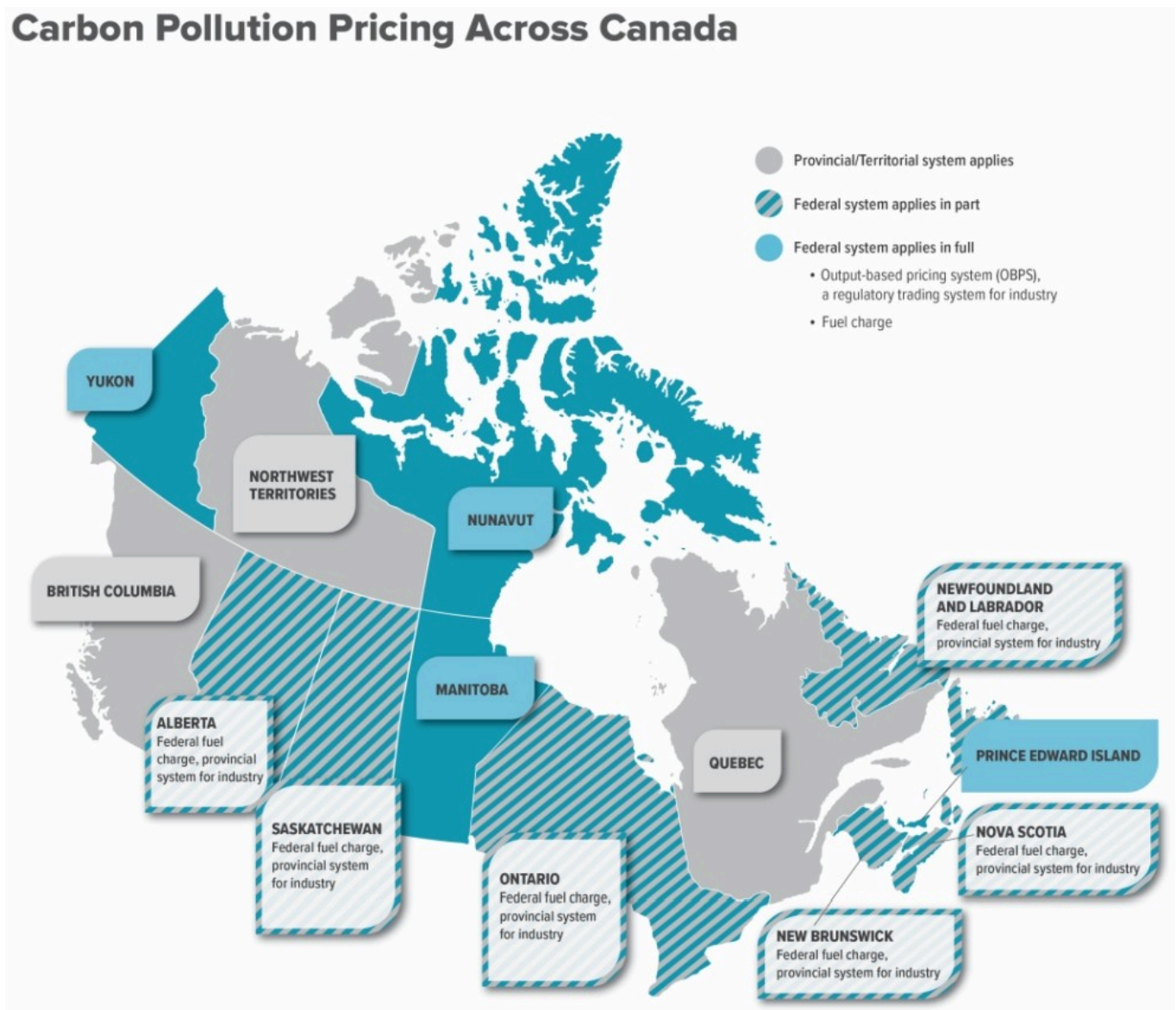
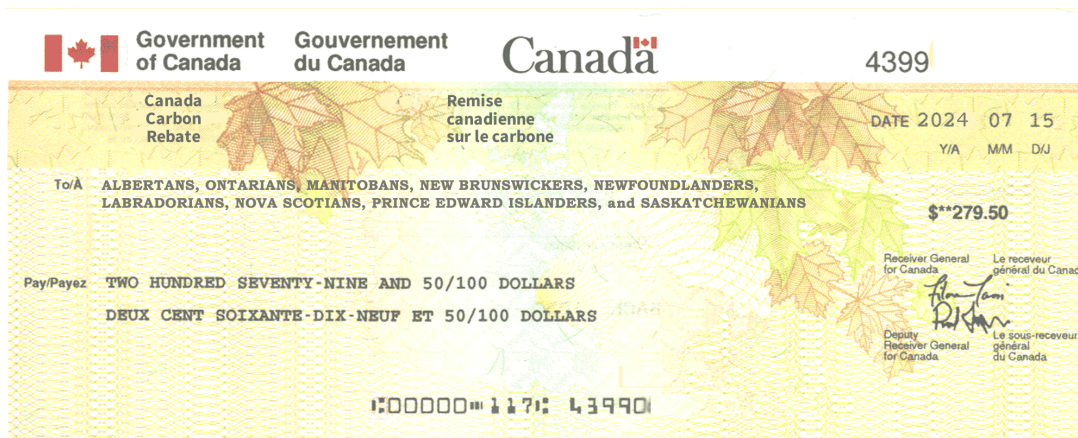


Image Source:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work.html>



Carbon Pricing Works

CCL Canada focuses on pollution pricing with rebates because it is widely considered to be the most efficient and least costly way to reduce emissions. That being said, at the end of the day, we are not attached to any one policy, but rather, we are attached to having a livable planet. We are open to effective solutions that are supported by consensus data. As of yet, it's as simple as this: we have not been shown a better solution.

Major meta-study finds carbon pricing works

A meta-analysis published in May 2024 provides robust evidence that carbon pricing effectively reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 5-21% in the early years of implementation. Analyzing 21 policies, it found significant reductions across various schemes, contradicting previous reviews with unclear methodologies. The effectiveness varies by policy design and context, rather than price level. The study emphasizes the need for more high-quality research, particularly on long-term and high-price schemes, to better understand policy impacts and optimize climate strategies.

1: [Systematic review and meta-analysis of ex-post evaluations on the effectiveness of carbon pricing](#) Niklas Döbbeling-Hildebrandt et al Nature Communications (May 16, 2024)

2: [Carbon Pricing Works, major meta-study](#) Physics.org (May 16, 2024)

The Economist: Impacts of Carbon Pricing in the EU

In a April 2024 (1) article from The Economist, the European Unions' carbon pricing policy was lauded as its "biggest climate achievement" due to the fact that sectors covered by this emissions pricing scheme have jointly reduced emissions by 47% compared to when the scheme was first launched.

They state that carbon pricing will cover the lion's share of the EU's envisioned 90% emissions reduction for 2040, provided that "politicians have the courage to avoid interfering if higher carbon prices become painful for consumers and industry."

1: [Carbon emissions are dropping—fast—in Europe. Thanks to a price mechanism that actually works.](#) The Economist (April 25, 2024)

IPCC Data

The [AR6 IPCC](#) reports acknowledges carbon pricing as an effective lever to reduce emissions: "There is abundant evidence that carbon pricing policies reduce emissions." 1

Implementing carbon pricing enables low-carbon solutions, like heat pumps, electric vehicles, geothermal energy, renewables, and many more — to develop and scale across the world. However, the report underlines that "while the coverage of emissions trading and carbon taxes has risen, both coverage and price are lower than is needed for deep reductions". 2

1: IPCC. 2022. AR6 WG3 Chapter 13 Section 13.6.3.3 : Evaluation of Carbon Pricing Experience

2: IPCC. 2022. AR6 WG3 Chapter 13: SPM.

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_Chapter13.pdf

30 Year Longitudinal Data

Using data from 142 countries over two decades, researchers found that the average annual growth rate of CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in countries with a carbon price to be 2 percentage points lower compared to countries without a carbon price.

Further, an additional euro per tonne of CO2 is associated with a reduction in the subsequent annual emissions growth rate of approximately 0.3 percentage points, all else equal.

Source: [Carbon Pricing Efficacy: Cross-Country Evidence \(2020\)](#)

Risk of Debt Crisis

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) [warned](#) (1) in October 2023 that relying solely on subsidies to transform our energy systems could increase debt relative to GDP, potentially leading to a debt crisis.

1: [IMF warns of climate-linked debt crisis | IFR \(ifre.com\)](#)

Pembina Study on Carbon Tax in B.C.

In an [independent study](#) (1) from the Pembina Institute, it was found that B.C.'s provincial carbon tax had the following impact on emissions within the province:

"Looking economy-wide, recent analysis shows per capita fossil fuel use declined by 16.1 per cent in B.C. from 2008 through 2013. The same metric has risen by over three per cent in the rest of Canada. During this same period, B.C.'s per capita GDP has slightly outpaced the rest of Canada's, growing by 1.75 per cent versus 1.28 per cent."

1: [lessons-bc-carbon-tax-112014.pdf \(pembina.org\)](#)

Independent Assessment of Canadian Climate Policies

The Climate Institute, in their [analysis of Canada's current climate policies](#) (1) found that with the maintenance of the carbon price in large-emitter programs and with the implementation of policy for heavy transport and buildings, it would be enough to "put Canada on a path for net emissions of 482 MtCO_{2e} in 2030, or a 34 per cent reduction below 2005 levels."

1: [Independent Assessment of Canada's 2023 Emissions Reduction Plan: A Progress Report \(climateinstitute.ca\)](#)

Expert Endorsements

The pollution fees with rebates approach has garnered widespread support from thousands of [professional economists](#) (1) worldwide, including [28 Nobel laureates](#) (2) and over [400 Canadian Economists](#) (3), who recognize the efficacy of carbon pricing in driving emissions reductions.

1: [Economists' Statement on Carbon Pricing – EAERE](#)

2: [Economists' Statement on Carbon Dividends Organized by the Climate Leadership Council](#)

3: [An Open Letter from Economists on Canadian Carbon Pricing | Ecofiscal](#)

Economist Dr. David Robinson

Dr. David Robinson [said this](#) about fossil fuel pollution pricing with rebates, "It is actually the best scheme in the world anyone has come up with."

Economist Dr. Chris Ragan

Dr. Chris Ragan recently [said this](#), "The carbon tax and rebate is, in my view and the view of the 425 economists who have signed that open letter, not just *a* way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Canada, but it is the *lowest cost* way."

Critics are right – but...

Some critics say that carbon pricing is not necessary for hitting our climate targets, and they are right. Canada could abandon carbon pricing and still hit our climate targets by using other types of regulations and subsidies—but it would be much more costly to do so. To truly know if there is a better option, we must be shown the costs and GHGs reductions of alternative plans. Otherwise, it is not a true solution. We need solid data.

Output-Based Pricing Systems (OBPS)

HOW DOES OBPS WORK? Industries that qualify can sign-up for output-based pricing systems for their carbon emissions. Each qualifying industry has a formula for quantifying their greenhouse gas output in relation to the best in their class – resulting in high-performing industries paying less in carbon taxes. Thus, there is a price signal to encourage industries to reduce emissions.

The Government of Canada committed to returning proceeds collected from the OBPS to the jurisdictions of their origin. Provinces and territories that have voluntarily adopted the federal OBPS can opt for a direct transfer of proceeds collected. Proceeds collected in jurisdictions where the Federal Backstop OBPS is in place will be returned through the **OBPS Proceeds Fund**.

WHY DIDN'T THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ENACT BORDER CARBON ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS IN THE GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION PRICING ACT?

Border carbon adjustments mechanisms take time to set up. As well, they are tariffs. Tariffs have negative connotations because tariffs are often seen as rallying cries for trade wars. Diplomatically speaking, our trading partners will need several years' notice to prepare for border carbon adjustment mechanisms. Thus, while establishing a national carbon price, we have to maintain competitiveness and reduce carbon leakage without border carbon adjustment mechanisms. To do that, an Output-Based Pricing Systems (OBPS) was designed and implemented.

Encouragingly, in May 2023, Canada and the EU issued a [joint declaration](#) confirming the willingness of the EU and Canada to coordinate on respective approaches to carbon pricing and carbon border adjustments to prevent carbon leakage. Furthermore, since October 2023, the [EU has enacted Border Carbon Adjustments](#), paving the way for other nations to follow.

OUR RECOMMENDATION: Canada's carbon pricing benchmark price must be economy-wide and must continue to rise beyond 2023 every year until a 90% reduction from 2005 levels is achieved. While the OBPS is a small step in the right direction, it will not encourage the necessary radical industrial transformation required for this goal to be reached. In order to face the real-world challenges of global warming, we must enact border carbon adjustment mechanisms instead. To this end, CCL recommends that Output-Based Pricing Systems should be temporary and ultimately replaced with carbon border adjustment mechanisms.

REFERENCE

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work/output-based-pricing-system.html>

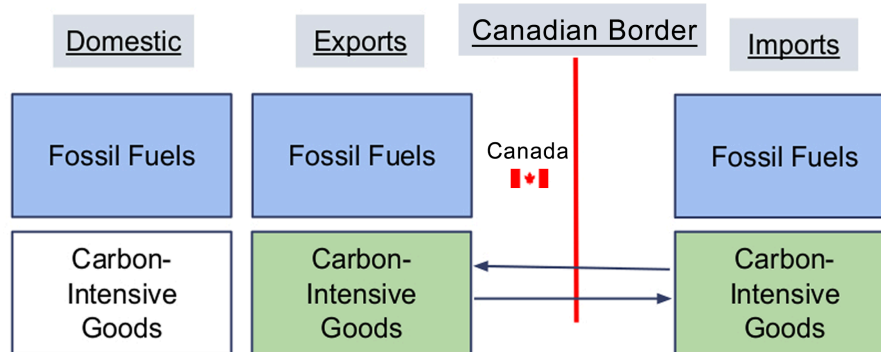
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (CBAMs)

CCL's Climate Income policy has a provision built in to protect trade competitiveness: a "Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism" (CBAM) imposed on carbon-intensive trade-exposed goods [1] that cross our border in either direction. Products imported from a country that does not bear a carbon price equivalent to ours will have to pay a surcharge to make up the difference. Conversely, a Canadian-made product exported to such a country will get a refund for the carbon fee associated with its carbon footprint.

This CBAM prevents Canadian manufacturers from being put at a competitive disadvantage in global markets because of the fee. It will also remove the incentive for them to relocate overseas to avoid the carbon fee. In addition, it will encourage foreign countries to adopt their own carbon fee, so they would get the money instead of us. Carbon Fee and Dividend's BCAM is designed to comply with international trade law. [2,3]

Note that exported fossil fuels don't get any special border treatment. Our proposal does not include a refund for Canadian-produced fossil fuels that are exported, and imported foreign oil has the same carbon fee placed on it as domestically produced oil. The BCAM applies only to carbon-intensive products, not fuels.

An important underlying principle as carbon pricing rolls out internationally is that CBAMs must abide by the principle of **common but differentiated responsibilities** as we decarbonize the global economy. Meaning we recognize the historic role that fossil fuels have played in shaping our current economies and acknowledge the hurdles developing countries may face in their decarbonizing efforts.



An illustration of how CCL's border adjustment works. Boxes in blue are subject to the fee, boxes in green are subject to the border adjustment. Carbon-intensive goods produced domestically that stay in Canada are not touched; it is assumed they will bear the burden of higher fossil fuel costs because of the upstream assessment point for our fee.

UPDATES

On December 12, 2020, the federal government released its most ambitious climate plan ever [4]. Included in the document was a statement to: "Explore the potential of border carbon adjustments, and work with like-minded economies—including the E.U. and Canada's North American partners." Subsequently, there have been several federal documents signaling the government's intentions to enact border carbon adjustments.[4][5][7]

On March 16, 2022, the European Council reached an agreement on the border carbon adjustment regulations, which is one of the key elements of the European Union's Fit for 55 package [6]. Currently the following goods have been proposed to be in scope of the BCAM: iron and steel, cement, fertilisers, aluminium, electricity, and hydrogen. Further scope extensions to include additional products (such as chemicals and polymers) are to be determined by 2026, and the full inclusion of all EU ETS products is planned by 2030. [8]

On May 16, 2022, Canada and the EU issued a **joint declaration** [9] confirming the willingness of the EU and Canada to coordinate on respective approaches to carbon pricing and carbon border adjustments to prevent carbon leakage. They also confirmed the intention of the EU and Canada to work together to engage international partners to expand the global coverage of carbon pricing.

In June 2023, Sen. Kevin Cramer (R-N.D.), with Sen. Chris Coons (D-Del.) introduced the **"Providing Reliable, Objective, Verifiable Emissions Intensity and Transparency (PROVE IT) Act."** The bill would require the Department of Energy to study and determine the emissions intensity of nearly two dozen products made in the United States and by G-7 countries, free-trade agreement partners, foreign countries of concern and "countries that hold a substantial global market share for a covered product." The list of "covered products" would include aluminum, iron, steel, plastic, crude oil, lithium-ion batteries, solar panels and wind turbines. The Energy Department would have two years to compile a report on its findings, in

consultation with EPA, the U.S. Trade Representative and the Commerce and State departments. An update of the data would have to be published every five years.

REFERENCES:

- 1) [Provincial Carbon Pricing and Competitiveness Pressures](#). Canada’s Ecofiscal Commission (November 2015)
- 2) Pauwelyn, J. “Carbon Leakage Measures and Border Tax Adjustments under WTO Law.”(21 Mar 2012) In Research Handbook on Environment, Health, and the WTO.
- 3) “Climate and carbon: aligning prices and policies.” OECD Environment Policy Paper No. 1 (Oct 2013)
- 4) [A Healthy Environment and Healthy Economy](#) (12 Dec 2020)
- 5) [Carbon Pricing For Paris: Closing the Gap with Output-Based Carbon Pricing](#) (Oct 2020) PBO
- 6) [Joint press release: EU-Canada Leaders’ Virtual Meeting \(October 29, 2020\)](#) Office of the Prime Minister of Canada
- 7) [EU countries support plan for world-first carbon border tariff \(March 16, 2022\)](#) Reuters
- 8) [EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism \(CBAM\)](#) Deloitte
- 9) [Joint declaration following the third EU-Canada Joint Ministerial Committee meeting](#) European Council of the European Union .

The Carbon Inequality Brontosaurus Chart

In September 2020, the Stockholm Environment Institute released an insightful report (1). In the 25 years from 1990 to 2015, annual global carbon emissions grew by 60%, approximately doubling total global cumulative emissions.

The disproportionate impact of the world’s richest people is unmistakable, the resulting graph looks like a brontosaurus – with a tall neck and long tail.

The “tall neck” is the result of the fact that nearly half of the total growth in absolute emissions was due to the richest 10%, with the richest 5% alone contributing over a third (37%). The emissions linked to the top 1% grew more than three times as much as those linked to the bottom 50%.

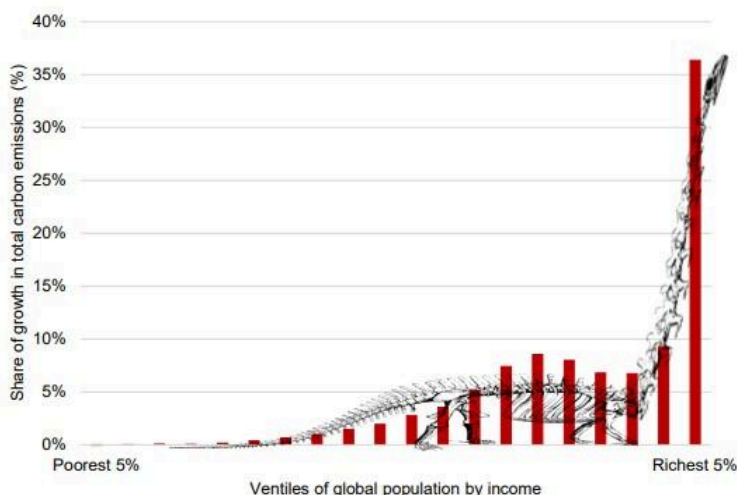
The bottom 50% comprises the “long tail”. Since the bottom 50% has 50 times more people in it, the average per capita consumption emissions linked to the top 1% in 2015 were over 100 times greater than the average per capita consumption emissions of the poorest half of the world’s population.

The global carbon budget is a precious natural resource. These results suggest a need for increased attention to be paid to the ongoing impact of the small minority of the world’s richest citizens and the enormous and continuing economic development needs of the world’s poorest citizens.

Our socio-economic and climate policies most certainly can be designed to address carbon inequality. In fact, Canada’s national backstop carbon pricing policy addresses the “brontosaurus in the room” (2).

References:

- (1) [The Carbon Inequality Era | SEI \(2020\)](#)
- (2) [The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act \(2018\)](#)

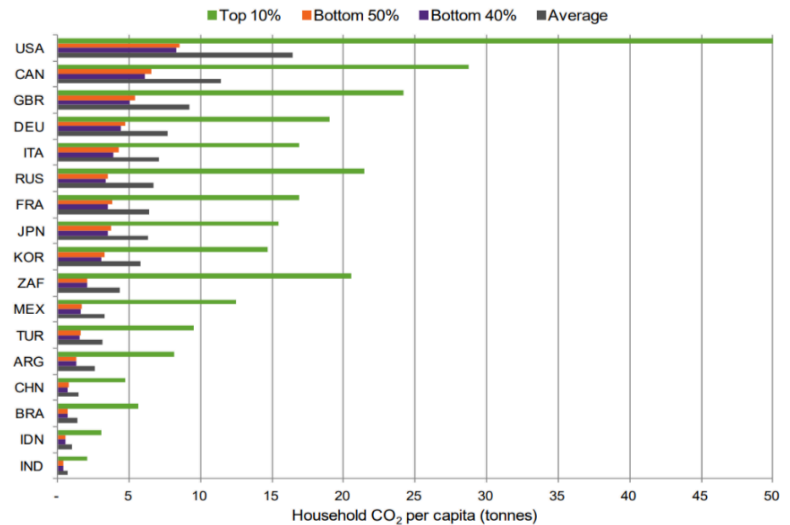


Carbon Inequality in the G20 Nations

In December 2015 at the Paris Agreement, Oxfam presented their paper on [Extreme Carbon Inequality](#).

As one can see in the graph on G20 countries for which they had data, the per capita GHG emissions for the richest top 10% households in every country were well above average. Whereas on the flip side, the bottom 50% and bottom 40% of households GHG emissions were below average. This explains why in countries which have studied the carbon pricing program of carbon fee and dividend ([USA](#), [Australia](#), and [Canada](#)), on average $\frac{2}{3}$ of households come out ahead.

Most countries have similar income distributions. You can [use Wolfram Alpha](#) to determine your country's income distribution pattern and [Gini Index](#) relative to Australia, Canada, and the USA and then infer that the results would be anticipated to be similar.



Pollution pricing with equal dividends enhances equity and development

Currently, 73 policy instruments worldwide price greenhouse gas pollution. [23% of the world's emissions were covered by carbon pricing systems in 2022](#). The EU's "Social Climate Fund" returns a portion of the revenue generated from carbon pricing revenue to vulnerable households. Only two countries, Austria and Canada, price greenhouse gas pollution and return the dividends to citizens equally.

In a November 2021 peer-reviewed paper in Nature, researchers reported that a global heating can be limited to a 2C temperature* while also increasing well-being, reducing inequality, and alleviating poverty, if each country or region imposes a substantial carbon tax and refunds the revenues to its citizens on an equal per-capita basis. When revenues are not used in a progressive way, the model also verified that many of the poorest citizens are negatively impacted in the short-to-medium term.

These results indicate that it is possible for a society to implement strong climate action without compromising goals for equity and development.

**With a few more policies in play we can achieve the 1.5C goal too.*

Abstract: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-021-01228-x>

Paper: <https://shs.hal.science/halshs-03462781/document> (pdf)

Review: <https://phys.org/news/2021-12-climate-action-lesser-poverty-inequality.html>

Recommendations for a Cap on GHGs in the Oil and Gas Sector

On Thursday, May 2, 2024, the Canadian government released its [National Inventory Report](#) for our 2022 global heating gases. Canada's oil and gas sector accounted for 31 percent of the total of greenhouse gas emissions. As well, a [recent poll](#) commissioned by the Climate Action Network in Canada found that the majority of Canadians support a cap on emissions.

On Dec 7, 2023, the federal government published a [Regulatory Framework for an Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap](#). We sent the following submission:

Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada welcomes this cap as important and needed to ensure fairness across economic sectors and across communities in Canada, and to achieve our international commitments.

- Having the system phased in sometime between 2026 and 2030 is too late. It pushes us right up against our Paris commitment date of 2030 and much needs to be done by the industry before then.
- The proposed [Decarbonization Fund](#) would allow the O&G sector to escape a significant part of their emissions reduction obligation and should not be included in the regulations.
- The proposal to permit offsets is also fraught, as many offsets have been found to be [worthless, overstated, temporary, or double-counted](#). This is particularly so for Internationally Tradable Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) despite the government's insistence that they would be "real, verifiable and unique," and strictly in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Offsets should not be included in the regulations.
- Overall, Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada recommends that Canada's Regulatory Framework for an Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap be aligned with the UN's [Integrity Matters and High-Level Expert Group on Net-Zero Commitments](#). The Framework must have rigour and no loopholes. We must have zero tolerance for net-zero greenwashing.

Immediate Methane Cuts Can Prevent Nearly a Million Premature Deaths

The energy sector accounts for around 40% of total methane emissions attributable to human activity, second only to agriculture. The International Energy Agency (IEA)'s October 2023 update of its [Global Methane Tracker](#) found that the global energy industry was responsible for 135 million tonnes of methane released into the atmosphere in 2022, only slightly below the record highs seen in 2019. Thus, humanity is not on track for achieving the cuts in methane that were committed to at COP 26 in Glasgow in 2022.

The IEA said: *"Immediate reductions in methane emissions are needed to limit warming to 1.5 Celsius,"* indicating that *"Without targeted action on methane, even with deep reductions in fossil fuel use, the increase in the global average surface temperature will likely exceed 1.6C by 2050"* and adding that *"The benefits of doing so would extend beyond reigning in climate change, including preventing nearly a million premature deaths due to ozone exposure and the loss of 90 million metric tons of crops by 2050."*

Health Impacts of Fossil Gas Electricity Plants

Quick Summary: Fossil gas electricity generation is harmful to public health through its extraction impacts and its generated emissions which contribute to both planetary heating and air pollution, causing consequential adverse health impacts.

Full Text: Hydraulic fracturing — the process used to extract much of the gas Ontario uses — poses significant health implications to communities close to extraction facilities. In their [Fractures in the Bridge report](#), the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment (CAPE) identified that populations

living near fracking facilities have over 30 adverse health outcomes. These include: adverse birth outcomes, birth defects, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, dermal effects, gastrointestinal symptoms, neurological effects, psychological impacts, and respiratory illnesses.

A [recent study by C40 Cities](#) modeled the air quality impacts of burning fossil gas in cities. According to their modeling for Toronto in 2019, fossil gas electricity generation was responsible for 286 new childhood asthma cases, 9696 days of sick leave in workers and 215 premature deaths accounting for 3419 years of life lost.

The [health implications of climate change](#) are well established and include: heat stress and fatalities, food and housing insecurity, mental health impacts, proliferation of infectious diseases, as well as illness, injury, and death due to natural hazards. Although once considered a less carbon intensive fuel, gas contributes significantly to climate change and its associated health consequences through fugitive emissions (i.e. methane leaks). Recent studies — including one by [The Atmospheric Fund focused on Ontario](#) — indicate that these invisible emissions mean that using fossil gas for electricity is nearly as carbon intensive as coal when the full life cycle is considered.

Fossil gas electricity also generates lethal air pollution. According to the Government of Canada, in 2016 air pollution was responsible for the premature [death of 6600 Ontarians](#) with a monetary impact of over \$49 billion to the Province of Ontario. Air pollution causes diseases to [multiple human systems](#) including asthma and other lung diseases, heart diseases, dementia, diabetes, harms to pregnant women include premature and low birth weight babies, multiple forms of cancer, and others.

Carbon Pricing and Fossil-Gas Electricity Generation

Quick Summary:

1. What some people call natural gas is a fossil fuel, and it is not clean. It is mostly methane – a very potent GHG.
2. The current system of Output Based Carbon Pricing for fossil-gas electricity is disincentivizing clean energy production.
3. The current projected building of fossil gas electricity plants is increasing our GHG output.
4. The Clean Electricity Standard Regulation process is too slow to address this grave problem.
5. There is a real risk of stranded assets and those costs being passed onto the taxpayer and ratepayer.
6. We can avoid the risks by either making fossil gas electricity generation subject to the Fuel Charge component of the federal carbon pricing system (GGPPA) instead of the OBPS (so that fossil gas generation plants pay the full carbon price on all the methane they use) or by increasing the level of carbon pricing on GHG emissions if fossil gas generation remains in the OBPS.

Full Text: The goal of Canada's national carbon pricing system is to send a market signal that will incentivize a transition away from fossil fuels to low-carbon energy sources. Given the projected increase in fossil gas electricity generation in Canada, it would appear that the current level of carbon pricing for fossil gas generation is not high enough to achieve this goal.

Electricity generation is subject to the Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) component of the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act (GGPPA). Some provinces have their own emissions trading systems which apply in place of the federal backstop OBPS, and so in these provinces, it is appropriate to lobby provincial politicians on this issue as well.

Fossil-gas generation of electricity in Canada is projected to increase substantially in the coming years. Approximately 8,900 MW of new fossil gas generating capacity is projected to be added by 2035 under

federal, provincial, and territorial policies [1]. While coal-fired electricity in Canada is being rapidly phased out, in most cases, methane has replaced coal [2]. In Ontario, fossil gas generation is set to account for 25% of the province's electricity generation by the late 2040s, more than triple its current role and roughly the same portion as coal-fired generation at its peak, before its phase-out in 2013 [3].

Thus, any progress in incentivizing clean electricity production as well as reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from coal-fired electrical generation plants is largely erased by increased production from fossil gas electricity plants. [4] The resulting increase in GHG emissions from fossil gas electricity generation is clearly bad for the planet, and for Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan [5] which aims to reduce national GHG emissions by up to 45% below 2005 levels by 2030.

The risk to Canada's climate plans from building new fossil gas generation plants is compounded by the fact that, once that capital is locked in, the resulting emissions will be locked in as well, or the plants will become stranded assets.

Fossil gas electricity generation must be subject to increased carbon pricing that will send a sufficient market signal to incentivize the transition away from fossil gas generation to low-carbon energy sources. This can be accomplished in one of the two following manners:

- Make fossil gas electricity generation subject to the Fuel Charge component of the federal carbon pricing system (GGPPA) instead of the OBPS, so that fossil gas generation plants pay the full carbon price on all the methane they use.
- If fossil gas generation remains in the OBPS, increase the level of carbon pricing on GHG emissions.

Although the federal government is in the process of developing a Clean Electricity Standard Regulation to provide for a transition to a net-zero electricity supply by 2035, this process is too slow and may still permit unabated fossil gas electricity generation for years thereafter. Instead, the above action is needed now.

Notes

[1] A Clean Electricity Standard in support of a net-zero electricity sector Discussion paper, Environment and Climate Change Canada (2022) at p. 7

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/achieving-net-zero-emissions-electricity-generation-discussion-paper.html>

[2] Canadian electricity's bright (and windy) future, Canadian Climate Institute Blog, February 2, 2023

<https://440megatonnes.ca/insight/Canadian-electricitys-bright-and-windy-future/>

[3] Prof. Mark Winfield and Colleen Kaiser, "Ontario on track to see major increases in greenhouse gas emissions", Hamilton Spectator December 19, 2021

<https://www.thespec.com/opinion/contributors/2021/12/19/ontario-on-track-to-see-major-increases-in-greenhouse-gas-emissions.html>

[4] Stop the Dash to Gas and Green the Grid, Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada Media Packet, November 9, 2020

<https://canada.citizensclimatelobby.org/media-packet-stop-the-dash-to-gas-and-green-the-grid/>

[5] Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan

<https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/pdf/climate-change/erp/Canada-2030-Emissions-Reduction-Plan-eng.pdf>

Canada's Proposed Clean Electricity Regulations

On August 19, 2023, the federal government published draft [Clean Electricity Regulations](#) (CER). The draft CER would establish performance standards to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from fossil fuel generated electricity starting in 2035. We need clean electricity to support expanded electrification of transportation, buildings, and industry, helping Canada become a net-zero GHG emissions economy by 2050.

The draft CER would apply to fossil fuel electricity generating units with a capacity of 25 megawatts (MW)

or greater. It would set a GHG emissions performance standard of 30 tCO₂e/GWh (compared to 370 tCO₂e/GWh for existing facilities in the current Output Based Performance Standard of the federal backstop carbon pricing system).

The draft CER performance standard would apply starting:

- On January 1, 2035 for units that were commissioned, or increased their generation capacity by 10%, on or after January 1, 2025,
- On January 1, 2035 or later for units converted from combustion of coal on or after January 1, 2025,
- For any other unit, the latter of January 1, 2035 or 20 years after its commissioning.

An exemption from the draft CER would allow the use of fossil fuel-fired units in emergency circumstances. The use of unabated fossil fuels (except coal), will also be allowed on a limited basis, such as for meeting additional generation requirements during periods of peak power demand.

Our concerns:

- The draft CER emission performance standard would come into effect only in 2035. This is too late. Interim targets are needed that are increasingly stringent to ensure the electricity sector does move to net-zero.
- The draft allows fossil gas plants with carbon capture to operate past 2035. There are as yet no commercial gas plants with carbon capture operating anywhere in the world. This sets us up for expensive failures.
- The application of the draft CER could be delayed for newer generating facilities commissioned before January 1, 2025. This will wrongly incentivize the construction of fossil gas generation facilities before 2025 as is happening in Ontario.

Why we support aligning Canadian finances with the climate

Public money (tax dollars) cannot finance the transition to an equitable and thriving planet alone – it is an astronomical cost. The cost to attain the UN Paris Agreement Goals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 is estimated to be at least **3 trillion dollars** a year globally.

The private sector must step in. We need government policies that will redirect private sector financing away from fossil fuels, the sector for which they are currently the largest funders. Canada's Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act is one of those policies. We need to protect and improve it while at the same time supporting other policies that will redirect financial flows toward a thriving and equitable planet. Any policy that we support has to be evidence-based, reduce a significant amount of greenhouse gas pollution, not burden the taxpayer, and have momentum.

A [letter](#), signed by over 50 leading academics, demonstrates that financial reform is key for Canada to succeed on our climate action commitments.

In April 2021, New Zealand [introduced a law](#) that would force financial firms to assess not only their own investments but also to evaluate the companies to which they are lending money in terms of their environmental impact. It was passed into law in October 2021.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has finally joined other nations outpacing Canada in the climate finance space with the adoption of the Inflation Reduction Act and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act adding pressure on

Canada to match its commitments in decarbonizing the economy. Without similar commitments, Canada may lose investors and project developers to the U.S.

Citizens' Climate Lobby stands behind the climate champions in Parliament. Thus, we are behind Senator Rosa Galvez's Private Member's [Bill S-243 The Climate-Aligned Finance Act \(CAFA\)](#). Akin to the New Zealand law, Bill S-243 would require financial institutions and Crown corporations to: develop action plans and targets; establish a duty of alignment with climate commitments for directors and officers of entities; require the appointment of a person with climate expertise to certain boards of directors; and establish a capital adequacy requirement proportionate to the climate risks generated by financial institutions.

Greenwashing has also emerged as a major risk driver, as recognized by the [UN High-level Expert Group on the Net Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities](#). Its report underscored the need for core concepts included in CAFA, like considering all emissions facilitated by financial entities, including all emissions in the value chain of product and a specific reference to analysis based on a 1.5C target.

In May 19, 2023 a cross-party group of federal lawmakers backed a call for climate-focused rules on how Canada's banks, insurers and pension funds invest their money. Although not explicitly referring to CAFA, the Member of Parliament for Whitby, Ryan Turnbull, held a joint news conference along with MPs from the NDP, Green and Bloc Québécois parties, to highlight a [private member's motion](#) he made earlier this month calling for the government to use "all legislative and regulatory tools at its disposal to align Canada's financial system with the Paris Agreement. As of August 31, 2023, 17 MPs have joint-seconded the motion. Up to 20 MPs can joint-second the motion.

In September 2023, CAFA finally went to committee. We support its ongoing journey.

Resource:

Senator Galvez's CAFA page -includes articles. <https://rosagalvez.ca/en/initiatives/climate-aligned-finance/>

It is Time to Dismantle Fossil Fuel Advertising



[Image Source](#)

Starting in the 1980's, Canada has led the world in anti-smoking firsts. We were the first to ban smoking on domestic and international flights, the first to include graphic health warnings on cigarette packaging⁽¹⁾, and among the earliest to curb tobacco advertising⁽²⁾. For our efforts, over the past five decades, smoking among Canadians plummeted from 50% in 1965 to just 10% in 2020⁽³⁾.

Why is this important?

Because in 2024, the federal NDP party of Canada introduced a private members bill (C-372) with the intent of banning misleading fossil fuel advertisements similar to the restriction of tobacco ads in the 1990s.⁽⁴⁾ The new bill would outlaw marketing that downplays the climate-altering emissions and health hazards associated with the industry, or promotes fossil fuels in ways that are false, misleading, or deceptive. This ban would follow in the footsteps of countries like France, cities like Amsterdam, and other jurisdictions who have already begun banning fossil fuel advertisements worldwide.⁽⁵⁾

Among the supporters of this bill are the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment (CAPE) who have been pushing for a more coherent policy framework surrounding fossil fuel advertisements and launched a campaign in June, 2024 calling for such a ban.⁽⁶⁾ They correctly identify that fossil fuel ads fail to inform us about the known health and environmental hazards of their products, they undermine Canada's climate commitments, and their greenwashing obstructs legitimate climate action.

What's more, fossil fuel air pollution is responsible for [8.7 million deaths](#) per year worldwide. That's 1 in 5 deaths globally.⁽⁷⁾ And in Canada, up to 34,000 deaths – or 1 in 7 premature deaths – are related to fossil-fuel air pollution.⁽⁸⁾



Natural gas is the clean bridge to renewable energy. **By shifting from coal and oil to cleaner burning natural gas,** carbon dioxide emissions can be reduced by up to 53%. Today, natural gas makes up 55% of our U.S. energy production.

It's a start.



beyond petroleum

Just like the tobacco industry telling us we don't need to quit, the fossil fuel industry is desperate to make us believe that fossil fuels still have a role to play in our green transition.

It's time to dismantle the fossil fuel industry's insidious advertising playbook of delay and disinformation. It's time for Bill C-372.

1. [Tobacco companies want new labels delayed - The Globe and Mail](#)
2. [A history of anti-smoking measures in Canada - The Globe and Mail](#)
3. [Historical trends in smoking prevalence | Tobacco Use in Canada \(uwaterloo.ca\)](#)
4. [Private Member's Bill C-372 \(44-1\) - First Reading - Fossil Fuel Advertising Act - Parliament of Canada](#)
5. [The case for banning fossil fuel ads \(irpp.org\)](#)
6. [Fossil Fuel Ads Make Us Sick \(stopfossilfuelads.ca\)](#)
7. [Fossil Fuel Air Pollution Kills One in Five People \(nrdc.org\)](#)
8. [Global mortality from outdoor fine particle pollution generated by fossil fuel combustion: Results from GEOS-Chem - ScienceDirect](#)

Bill C-372: An Act Respecting Fossil Fuel Advertising

In a nutshell: Bill C-372 aims to address the severe public health and environmental impacts of fossil fuel consumption and production by prohibiting the advertising, sponsorship, and promotion of fossil fuel companies, products, and services.

Details

- **Climate Commitments:** The Canadian Government has committed to reducing fossil fuel consumption and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 to combat climate change.
- **Public Health Crisis:** Fossil fuel pollution causes significant health issues, including premature deaths, respiratory illnesses, cancer, and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Extreme weather events, intensified by climate change, further threaten public safety and health.
- **Historical Precedent:** Canada has previously restricted advertising for tobacco, gambling, alcohol, and pharmaceuticals to mitigate public health crises.

Rationale

- **Health Impact:** Fossil fuel air pollution is responsible for up to 34,000 premature deaths annually in Canada and over 8 million globally.
- **Misleading Advertising:** Current fossil fuel advertisements often mislead the public about the environmental and health risks, hindering informed decision-making and delaying the transition to cleaner energy sources.

Call to Action

The Government of Canada must legislate a comprehensive ban on advertising, sponsorship, and promotion of fossil fuel companies, products, and services to protect public health and enact the principal concepts in the bill An Act Respecting Fossil Fuel Advertising. By enacting this bill, Canada aims to align its advertising regulations with its climate goals and public health commitments, similar to its approach with other harmful products in the past.

In August 2022, France became the first European country to ban [fossil fuel ads](#) but some argue it did not go far enough.

Carbon Capture and Sequestration is Risky Business

Building new fossil fuel infrastructure on the premise that Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) will be able to sink emissions would be disastrous for the climate, energy costs, and our financial system.

On September 7, 2023, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) published a report titled : [Why the Cost of Carbon Capture \(CCS\) and Storage Remains Persistently High](#). The authors concluded that the costs of CCS for oil and gas are high and unlikely to fall significantly. This is because the technology is too complex, it requires too much customization with each application, and it is unlikely that it will capture the benefits of mass manufacturing in the way technologies such as solar PV have.

In May 2024, Greenpeace Canada reported that Shell's flagship carbon capture project has made over \$200 million (CAD) selling emissions credits for reductions that never happened, according to a new investigative report [Selling Hot Air](#). The findings come as Canadian oil sands companies advertise carbon capture and storage (CCS) as a solution to oil sands pollution, while lobbying against regulations that would cap emissions from the sector.

The UN Report: Integrity Matters

In a nutshell: The "Integrity Matters" report by the UN High-Level Expert Group emphasizes that climate technologies must deliver as promised and sets strict limits on the use of carbon offsets. It advocates for a halt to new fossil fuel infrastructure projects and urges the development of comprehensive plans for phasing out fossil fuels. The report calls for transparency and alignment with climate goals, specifically avoiding associations with groups that lobby for fossil fuels. Additionally, it highlights the necessity of investing in a just transition to support affected communities and promote sustainable economic development

Details: At COP 27 in Egypt the [UN High-Level Expert Group on net-zero commitments](#) (HLEG) launched its report [Integrity matters: Net zero commitments by businesses, financial institutions, cities and regions](#). The goal of the group was to develop stronger and clearer standards for net-zero emissions pledges by non-State entities. The group was led by the Honourable Catherine McKenna, Canada's former Minister for the Environment and Climate Change.

Secretary-General António Guterres said: "A growing number of governments and non-state actors are pledging to be carbon-free and obviously that's good news. The problem is that the criteria and benchmarks for these net-zero commitments have varying levels of rigour and loopholes wide enough to drive a diesel truck through. We must have zero tolerance for net-zero greenwashing."

The Integrity Matters resource aims to develop stronger and clearer standards for net-zero emissions pledges by non-state entities and speed up their implementation. The report provides clarity in four key areas – environmental integrity, credibility, accountability and the role of governments. The report is organized under five principles and ten recommendations.

Five principles:

1. Ambition which delivers significant near— and medium —term emissions reductions on a path to global net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050 and net zero greenhouse gas emissions soon after
2. Demonstrated integrity by aligning commitments with actions and investments
3. Radical transparency in sharing relevant, non-competitive, comparable data on plans and progress
4. Established credibility through plans based in science and third-party accountability
5. Demonstrable commitment to both equity and justice in all actions

Ten Recommendations:

(1) Announcing a Net Zero Pledge, **(2)** Setting Net Zero Targets, **(3)** Using Voluntary Credits, **(4)** Creating a Transition Plan **(5)** Phasing out of Fossil Fuels and Scaling Up Renewable Energy **(6)** Aligning Lobbying and Advocacy, **(7)** People and Nature in the Just Transition, **(8)** Increasing Transparency and Accountability, **(9)** Investing in Just Transitions, **(10)** Accelerating the Road to Regulation.

Oil Price-Fixing Conspiracy Caused 27% of 2021's Inflation Increase

In early May 2024 the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) [released evidence](#) confirming that collusion played a serious role in hiking oil prices in 2021.

The FTC just found evidence that American oil companies colluded with the Saudi government to hike gas prices, costing the average family \$3,000 last year.

Source:

<https://www.thebignewsletter.com/p/an-oil-price-fixing-conspiracy-caused>



Fossil Fuels are a Primary Driver of Inflation = Fossilflation

Takeaway:

The primary driver of inflation around the world is fossil fuels. In fact there is a term for it: fossilflation. There is a simple solution: move away from fossil fuels. We need to do it fast, and we need to do it fairly. That is why at COP 28, Citizens' Climate International is linking arms with many organizations and calling for a fossil fuel phaseout. By breaking free of coal, oil and gas, and replacing them with renewable energy sources, we will protect our planet and our economy.

The longer version:

The primary driver of inflation around the world is fossil fuels. Economies are addicted to fossil fuels at every level: mobility, energy production, agriculture and goods production. When the prices of oil and gas go up, every other price tends to go up. Actually, high fossil fuel prices are historically inseparable from inflation and economic crises. Mark Zandi, chief economist at credit rating agency Moody's, said in [an article for Vox](#) that "every recession since World War II has been preceded by a jump in oil prices". And there is a term for it: fossilflation.

Factors driving fossil fuel prices are many, and diverse. Most of the time, though, these come directly from producing countries, which raise and lower production, thus flooding or drying up the market. This is often used as a political tool, driving millions of people into despair. Here is just a sample of the many ways of how fossilflation happens:

1. The [market-rigging](#) actions of the OPEC Plus cartel (including Russia);
2. [Profiteering](#) on energy supply disruptions due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine;
3. Climate damages (a.k.a. climateflation) [Extreme weather, climate and water-related events caused almost \\$1.5 trillion of economic losses in the decade to 2019](#), up from \$184 billion in the 1970s, according to a World Meteorological Organization (WMO) report.
4. Embedded energy costs across all classes of consumer products and business services;
5. Food system effects including embedded fossil fuel costs and climate damage;
6. Embedded climate risk and liability costs;
7. Sovereign debt stresses driven by fossil fuels, including:
 - a. Public spending and sovereign debt burdens resulting from disaster response;
 - b. Direct spending on disaster response;
 - c. Extremely high, punishing interest rates linked to that spending compelled by actions a country did not initiate or decide;
 - d. All-time record fossil fuel subsidies ([\\$7 trillion](#)), linked to rigged fossil fuel price spikes;
 - e. Public spending to compensate consumers for unaffordable price shocks linked to higher embedded energy costs.

There is one solution: move away from fossil fuels. We need to do it fast, and we need to do it fairly. That is why Citizens' Climate Lobby Canada is linking arms with many organizations and calling for a fossil fuel phaseout.

By breaking free of coal, oil and gas, and replacing them with renewable energy sources, we will protect our planet, our economy and our democracies.

Carbon Pricing and the Cost of Gas

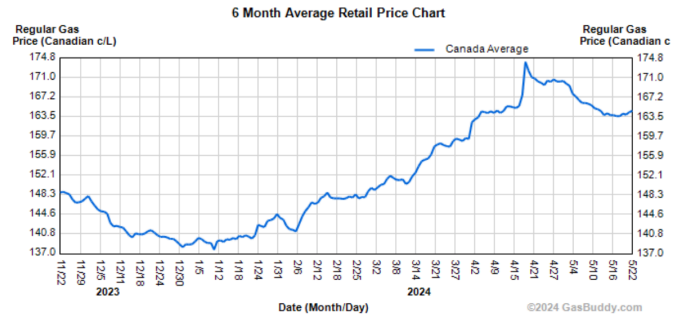
On April 1, 2024 the fuel charge in the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act rose from \$65 per tonne of emissions to \$80 This will translate to an increase of roughly 3 cents per litre for gas, reaching a total of 17 cents per litre. The [scheduled annual increase](#) applies in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and Nunavut.

For a family driving a car with a moderate mileage of 10 L/100 km (23 mpg), the additional fuel charge of \$0.03 / L of gas from 2023 to 2024 from carbon pricing is \$1.80 for a single 60 L fill up, or less than \$68 per year extra in 2023 compared to 2022 assuming a typical 20,000 km (12,400 miles) of driving per year.

With incremental and predictable increases in the carbon price, fossil fuel consumption goes down. Carbon pricing is the biggest component of Canada's climate plan and emissions are now finally dropping.

Knowledge of the carbon price encourages people and businesses to invest in technologies, such as electric cars and solar panels, that decrease our dependence on fossil fuels. This investment in climate-friendly technologies makes them more quickly available and drives down their prices.

The price of gas is volatile. From January to April 2024, the price of gasoline in Canada showed significant fluctuations. In January, gasoline prices were on average 1.39 CAD per liter. By April 2024, the average price increased to CAD 1.74 per liter, driven by increasing crude oil prices and geopolitical tensions.



Canada's 'carbon tax' versus international gas taxes

Nations differ widely in the amount they tax gasoline. Canada, even with our carbon fee with carbon rebates, is one of the laggards. The chart below shows gasoline taxes for Canada and several peer countries, based on data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The tax per litre has been converted to an equivalent "carbon tax" per tonne of CO₂ (tCO₂) emitted, where \$0.10/L equals \$43/tCO₂.

Nations like Italy, Norway, Britain, and Germany impose gasoline taxes of at least \$550 per tCO₂, which is \$400 more per tCO₂ than Canada. Canada taxes gasoline at just \$160 per tCO₂, placing it near the bottom of the chart.

Additionally, Canada's official "carbon tax" (shown in dark green) is small compared to the effective carbon tax imposed through other gasoline taxes. This suggests that focusing solely on the official "carbon tax" can obscure the broader picture of the total effective carbon price on gasoline.

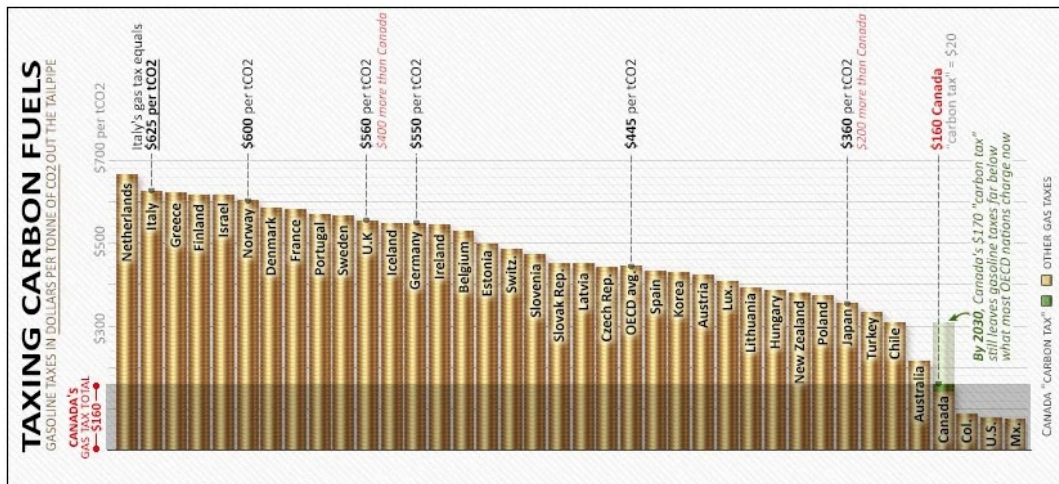


Image source:

<https://www.nationalobserver.com/2021/10/01/analysis/pricing-carbon-canadas-carbon-tax-vs-international-gas-taxes>

Fossil Fuel Industry Funded Climate Disinformation for Decades

The climate crisis is a fossil fuels crisis. The business model of fossil fuels companies is based on lies and deception and thus is dangerously flawed. Governments are now beginning to sue for the damages done.

Even to this day, there are individuals who deny or downplay the link between the burning of fossil fuels and the impacts that pollution has on our climate and health. How did this happen?

Key players in the fossil fuel industry [knew decades ago](#) that burning coal, oil, and methane gas to warm our homes, power our cars, and generate electricity was warming the planet. Instead of acting on the knowledge, they began financing a [massive disinformation campaign](#). Now, as a consequence, youth are having to fight for their inalienable right to have a safe and liveable future.

Happily, governments are now beginning to sue Big Oil for their deceptions including [Puerto Rico](#), [Delaware](#), [Hoboken, New Jersey](#), and the fifth largest economy in the world, [California](#). In Canada, [Sue Big Oil](#) in British Columbia is coordinating efforts to sue big oil too.

Suggested readings:

- [Climate Cover-Up](#) (2009) By James Hoggan and Richard Littlemore
- [Merchants of Doubt: How a Handful of Scientists Obscured the Truth on Issues from Tobacco Smoke to Climate Change](#) (2011) by Naomi Oreskes
- [Oil's Deep State: How the petroleum industry undermines democracy and stops action on global warming – in Alberta, and in Ottawa](#) (2017) Dr. Kevin Taft
- [The New Climate War: The Fight to Take Back Our Planet](#) (2021) By Michael E. Mann
- [The Petroleum Papers: Inside the Far-Right Conspiracy to Cover Up Climate Change](#) (2022) By Geoff Dembecki
- [Fire Weather](#) (2023) John Vaillant

Climate Action is a Matter of Fiscal Responsibility

In a nutshell: By 2050, global annual damages are estimated to be around \$38 trillion, with a likely range of \$19-59 trillion by 2050.

Researchers have found that even with drastic cuts to CO2 emissions starting today, the world economy is already set to lose **19% of its income by 2050** due to climate change. The damages, estimated to be six times larger than the costs of limiting global warming to two degrees, were calculated using empirical data from over 1,600 regions worldwide over the past 40 years. These figures primarily result from rising temperatures and changes in rainfall and temperature variability, and could be even higher when accounting for other weather extremes like storms and wildfires.

If emissions are not drastically and immediately reduced, economic losses could reach up to **60% on global average by 2100**, clearly demonstrating that protecting the climate is much cheaper than not doing so.

The study also highlights the considerable inequity of climate impacts, with countries in the tropics suffering the most due to their already warmer climates. The countries least responsible for climate change are predicted to suffer income losses 60% greater than higher-income countries and 40% greater than higher-emission countries, despite having the least resources to adapt to the impacts.

References

- Climate Change to Cost Global Economy 19% by 2050, Study Finds – ScienceBlog.com (April 2024)
<https://scienceblog.com/543790/climate-change-to-cost-global-economy-19-by-2050-study-finds/#:~:text=The>
- The economic commitment of climate change – Nature (April 2024)
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-07219-0.pdf>

Underestimating Financial Risk: An Actuarial Analysis

In August 2023, a critical actuarial analysis highlighted the financial risks of climate change. By applying actuarial principles, this paper exposes the limitations and assumptions in current climate-change scenario modeling in financial services, particularly under hot-house world scenarios of 3°C or more warming. The analysis reveals that current techniques fail to account for many of the most severe impacts, such as tipping points and second-order effects, which are glaringly absent from these models. While the intricate details of the analysis may be complex, the message is clear: the current climate-scenario models are flawed and do not accurately predict the future or its financial ramifications. It's imperative that we acknowledge and address these shortcomings to prepare for the true extent of climate-related risks.

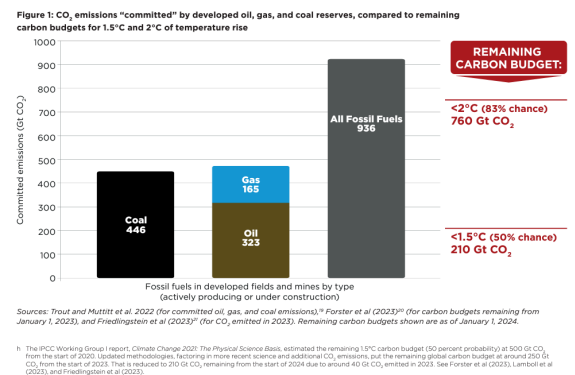
- (1) **The Emperor's New Climate Scenarios:** Limitations and assumptions of commonly used climate-change scenarios in financial services. Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. University of Exeter. <https://actuaries.org.uk/media/qeydewmk/the-emperor-s-new-climate-scenarios.pdf>

Big Oil Reality Check

On May 21, 2024, the Price of Oil released their annual report: Big Oil Reality Check 2024

Key Findings:

- The oil majors fail to align with international agreements to phase out fossil fuels and to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.
- Every company is "Grossly Insufficient" or "Insufficient" on a majority of criteria. Three companies (Chevron, ConocoPhillips, and ExxonMobil) are "Grossly Insufficient" — our lowest rating — on all criteria.
- Combined, these 8 companies' current oil and gas extraction plans are consistent with more than 2.4°C of global temperature rise, likely leading to global devastation.
- These 8 companies alone are on track to use 30% of our remaining carbon budget to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.



Ambition: Of the 8 analyzed companies, 6 have explicit goals to increase oil and gas production. Even those without such plans are advancing new fossil fuel projects and selling polluting assets rather than shutting them down, masking their actions as contributing to an energy transition.

Integrity: None of the companies analyzed have set comprehensive targets to ensure their total emissions decline rapidly and consistently, starting now. Every company intends to rely on carbon capture and storage (CCS), offsets, and/or other methods that delay and distract from ending fossil fuels, and prolong the health and community safety impacts of dirty energy.

People-Centered Transitions: All companies fail to meet basic criteria for just transition plans for workers and communities where they operate. All companies fail to meet basic criteria on upholding human rights.

Reference:

BIG OIL REALITY CHECK ALIGNED IN FAILURE

https://www.oilchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/big_oil_reality_check_may_21_2024.pdf

Does Canada's carbon tax impact the price of food?

Quick Summary: Canada's "carbon tax" has a marginal inflationary impact on the price of food, between a 0.21% and 0.15% increase a year at current estimates (An additional 21 cents - 15 cents on a \$100 grocery bill). These impacts are almost universally offset by the carbon tax rebates which all families within the federal system receive.

Full text: With rising grocery prices, the carbon tax's impact on food and inflation has become a contentious subject within political circles. Since late 2021, Statistics Canada has measured the [yearly price increase of food on store shelves](#) as over 10%, the fastest inflation rate since 1981. With these worrying numbers, Canadians are rightfully concerned about affordability, especially for low-income and disadvantaged groups. But is their concern being aimed in the right direction?

In September 2023, the Bank of Canada provided some clarity on the subject. Tiff Macklem (the governor of the Bank of Canada) confirmed that the direct impacts of carbon pricing (meaning the impacts on the price of natural gas, gasoline, and other fossil fuels) accounted for only [0.15% of the inflation](#) we've been experiencing.

This has not fully satisfied critics who have gone on to ask about the indirect impacts of the tax; impacts such as the cost of the fossil fuels used in the production of food, the transportation of food, and the storage of food. In response, and after further analysis of numbers provided by Stats Canada, Trevor Tombe - a University of Calgary economist - has calculated that the direct and indirect impacts of the carbon tax would only affect inflating prices by [0.207%](#).

Trevor Tombe is quoted as saying: "It's correct for supporters of [the carbon tax] to note that it's not a driver of inflation." Despite the fact that it may raise costs marginally, it is also important to note that unlike any number of other federal and provincial policies that might be said to contribute to the cost of food — from corporate taxes to food safety regulations — the federal carbon tax comes with a rebate which has been consistently found to offset all additional costs for the bottom-earning 80% of households.

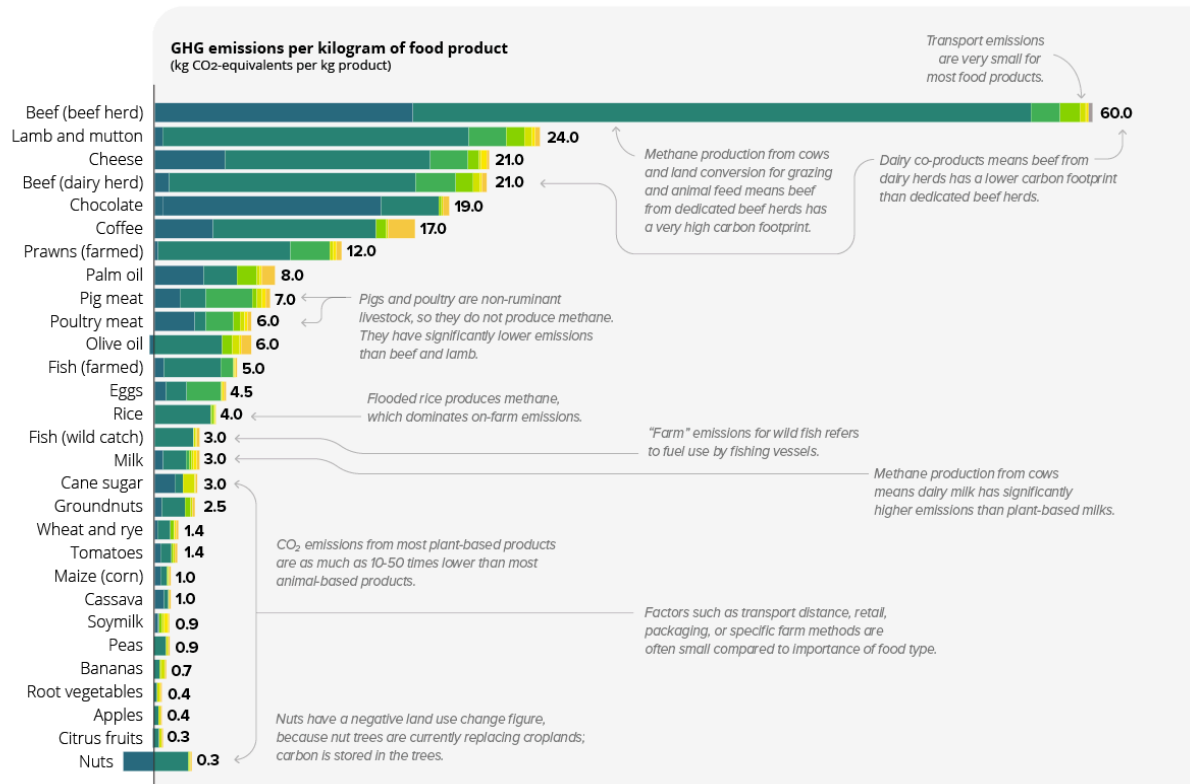
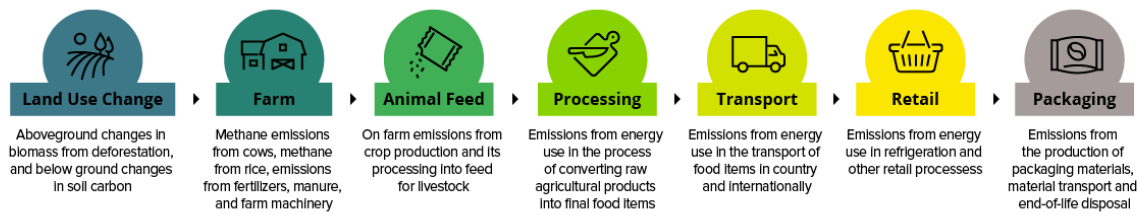
If you're interested in roughly calculating the estimated impacts of the carbon tax on the price of food yourself, feel free to use the simple formula below along with the "Emissions Across the Supply Chain" graph from [Our World In Data](#) to reveal those figures.

1. Take the "total emission" number on the right of any one of the food product rows below. This number shows the kilograms of CO² emissions released for each kilogram of product consumed.
2. Take note of the carbon tax's yearly increase rate. Each year, the carbon tax rises by \$15 per tonne of emissions. Since 1 tonne equals roughly 1000 kilograms, this means the carbon tax rises by an additional \$15 per 15,240 kilograms of emissions each year.
3. Calculate what percentage the "total emissions" of the product you've chosen equal to.
(*Product's Total Emissions Number in kg / 15,240kg*) x 100% For example, in the case of 1 kg of beef below, 60 kg's worth of emissions equals 0.39% of the 15,240 kg figure.
4. Using the percentage from step 3, calculate the yearly increase price for that product.
($\$15 / 100\%$) x (*Percentage of total emissions from step 3*) For beef, this is an increase of an additional 5 cents per kilogram of product each year.

FOOD / Greenhouse gas emissions across the supply chain

Original graphic by
Our World
in Data

There is a vast difference in greenhouse gases (GHG) that are produced across various food types.



Note: Greenhouse gas emissions are given as global average values based on data across 38,700 commercially viable farms in 119 countries. Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Science. Images sourced from the Noun Project. OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.



Pivoting Away from Controversial Topics

The focus of this meeting is defined in the lobbying asks. There may be moments when controversial subjects arise (carbon offsets, carbon capture, contracts for differences and storage, and nuclear, for example). The following statements are meant to help you pivot away from these subjects.

- "That's beyond the scope of what we're here today to talk about. Let's get back to the task at hand."
- "There are other people and organizations working in that area, and they'd be better equipped to speak to it."
- "I'm not as well versed on that topic, but I can talk to you about the need to transition away from fossil fuels as fast as possible." (Or "about renewable energy," etc.)

In general, just think about a comfortable way that you would pivot away from these topics if a politician brings them up while lobbying.

Lobbying 101

Points Covered	Your notes
<p>One Rule: Respect, admiration, and gratitude for service</p>	
<p>Do your research: Get to know the politician first. Goal: find something they have done that you can appreciate them for. Search their websites, social media, and government websites including the hansard and openparliament.ca. Be sure to also include contact information and the name of the politicians' staffers. Share it with your team.</p>	
<p>Securing the Appointment Phone and then email. If need be, leave a voicemail and follow it up with an email. If you are a constituent, identify yourself as one. Be sure to mention you are specifically the organization you are with. Lastly, give them a deadline to respond and if they don't respond by that deadline call and then email again.</p>	
<p>Roles in Your Meeting These are suggestions, be flexible, be ready to assume multiple roles and encourage everyone to participate: <i>Lead, Appreciator, Time Monitor, Notetaker, Discussion, Asker, Deliverer, Follow-up, Photographer, Observer</i></p>	
<p>Motivational Interviewing Stay highly focused on the lobbying asks and use motivational interviewing to uncover how we can move forward together. A person-centred interviewing style for eliciting behaviour change by helping people to explore, find common ground and overcome obstacles and move forward together. BASIC STEPS Get permissions to start a topic. Ask how, who, what, when and where questions. Avoid why questions. Get the other person talking. The politicians should be doing most of the talking.</p>	
<p>Meeting Outline Beginning: thanks, how much time, intros, appreciation, state our purpose and ask. Middle: exchange thoughts, Motivational Interviewing, questions, listening for values, and moving MP forward. End: clarify supporting ask(s), plans for follow-up, photo, and thank them for time. If the politician seems hesitant you can tell them we operate under <i>Chatham House Rules</i> and we will not</p>	

share publicly anything they say to us unless they instruct us otherwise.	
Post-meeting: In a group determine the 5-7 most important takeaways from the meetings. What did the politicians say that jumped out at you? Let everyone reflect.	
Do's while lobbying	
Don'ts while lobbying	
Question you have about lobbying your MPPs	

Getting ready to lobby

Important information to capture all in one place.

1. Contact information of the MP - include the staffer's name, email and phone number
2. Names, roles and contact information of all lobbyists. See table below
3. Motivational Interviewing Questions
4. General Agenda of your meeting
Introductions, Appreciation, How much time do you have?, The Ask, Possible motivational interviewing questions. Note this part might go off script depending on the politician and where she/he/they lead the conversation. Wrap up. Photo. Follow-up
5. Post-meeting reflections: the 5-7 most important takeaways from the meetings. What did the politicians say that jumped out at you? Let everyone reflect.

ROLE	PERSON (S)	Contact information
Lead		
Time keeper		
Photographer		
The askers		
The appreciator		
Notetaker		
Constituent		

