### why canada's carbon tax is Fair to New Brunswickers



New Brunswick has more work to do if it is going to do its fair share to **combat climate change**.



To **support rural households** there is a **10% top up for rural residents**.

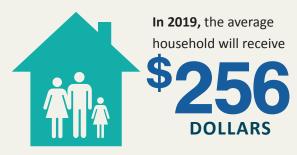


**Rural households have options to reduce their carbon pollution** like using wood heat, opting for a more efficient vehicle on their next purchase, retrofitting their homes so they use less energy.



Combining the **Climate Action Incentive rebate** with the **NB Power home audit** and **energy efficiency incentives** can put all households even further ahead.

# New Brunswickers are better off from the federal carbon tax



In fact, most households will be **better off** because the **Climate Action Incentive** is **greater than the carbon price**.

**Carbon pricing is an opportunity for provinces to reform their tax systems.** There is nothing stopping New Brunswick from meeting federal standards and, at the same time, cutting other provincial taxes. **If we want regional energy price parity then let's get serious about climate action.** 



**The past is behind us. Our children expect us to look ahead.** Emission reductions made since 1990 or 2005 are important signals that we can cut pollution, but they are not enough and they do nothing to position our province to take its rightful place in **low-carbon-footprint economies**.



**Do what's right for our children and grandchildren.** Do not participate in the carbon price court challenge. Instead, use our time, human resources and money **to turn to the future.** 





Doing as much as we can, means **New Brunswick cuts pollution in line with science**, and **invests in infrastructure and other adaptation measures** to keep our families and communities health and safe.

Our children and grandchildren expect nothing less.

## Carbon Tax and New Brunswick REALLY doing our part to combat climate change

#### 91% of New Brunswickers think... Climate Change is a problem

(65% believe climate change is a serious problem and 26% believe it is a somewhat serious problem).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lachapelle, E., & Comeau, L. (2018). Climate of Change Survey: New Brunswick. Retrieved from Fredericton, NB.



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is clear: virtually all the global warming since the 1970s is due to human influence.



Emissions reductions since 2005 (24%) from closure of coal and oil-fired plants is only the beginning. **We need to phase out coal-fired electricity, all oil and natural gas generation AND TO SHIFT OUR SUPPLY TO HYDRO, SOLAR, WIND AND BIOMASS.** We have only started to capture our potential for energy efficiency improvements, for modernizing industrial processes, and electrifying our transportation systems.





All provinces should do their fair share to meet science-based targets in line with keeping global temperature increases to no more than **1.5 degrees Celsius above** pre-industrial levels. That means that New Brunswick's climate action efforts should cut carbon pollution by at least 45% by 2030 and by 100% by 2050.



Our current success in reaching 2020 targets is a great start, but not enough to keep us on track to **2030 and 2050 requirements**.

#### Why the carbon tax works for New Brunswick



New Brunswick can do its part to combat climate change by ensuring it implements a comprehensive climate action plan and that includes a price on carbon pollution.

New Brunswick is a high per capita and provincial emitter compared to other provinces and other countries.

Our geography and circumstances are not unique. Provincial per capita household emissions are actually lower than in PEI (50 kilotonnes per household), Nova Scotia (31 kilotonnes per household), Newfoundland and Labrador (24 kilotonnes per household). In New Brunswick, household per capita emissions are 23 kilotonnes. This difference reflects our greater reliance on electricity for home heating (and wood). This advantage can only grow as we clean up our electricity system.



New Brunswick industries trade in export markets. The federal output-based pricing system is designed precisely to address competitiveness concerns of exporting industries. The carbon price is applied only to emissions beyond 80% (and less for some industries) ensuring an incentive to reduce emissions beyond this level but not at a level harming competitiveness. Compliance flexibility ensures least-cost pollution reduction options for industry. Emissions reductions makes New Brunswick industries more competitive and positions our economy as providers of products and services consistent with a low-carbon footprint economy.







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