



Vancouver Youth Model United Nations

The Nineteenth Iteration | October 25-27, 2024

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the nineteenth iteration of Vancouver Youth Model United Nations. I am Alex Rodriguez, your director, and alongside your chair, Lucy Pashby, I am pleased to present you to the Canadian House of Commons. We believe our topics will spur engaging discussions as we navigate some of our country's pressing issues: affordability and the energy sector.

I am excited for all delegates to have the opportunity to devise novel, party-aligned solutions as we explore the affordability crisis plaguing our country. Although housing may be the first concern that comes to mind, it would be superficial to stop there. Unaffordability in Canada is a multifaceted problem: grocery shopping becoming a worry for many families, university students struggling to pay back debt, and unimaginable telecommunications costs stemming from a "Big Three" oligopoly-like market structure are all examples of why life in this once affluent nation is taking a turn for the worse. While unequivocally challenging and complex, I assure you that every one of you will emerge a more robust and well-rounded delegate.

Despite being more apparent in the United States, political polarization has grown in Parliament, with Conservatives and Liberals seeking less and less collaboration on legislation. I implore everyone to be assertive throughout the debate, work towards cooperation and not weaken the arguments of their party. The subject matter should not be taken flippantly, as these topics rapt the minds and political agendas of politicians and citizens across the political spectrum. When facing such nuanced and sensitive issues, I encourage all delegates to immerse themselves in the fast-paced nature of the House of Commons, participating in Westminster traditions like bowing to the mace, chanting "shocked and appalled," and interrogating others during Question Period.

All delegates should read the backgrounder thoroughly. Please do not hesitate to email me any questions or concerns about the committee or Model United Nations in general. Lucy and I are beyond thrilled to meet you all in October!

Sincerely,

Alex Rodriguez

Director of HOC | VYMUN 2024

Topic A — Affordability

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Questions to Consider

Overview

Annotated Timeline

Current Situation

Possible Solutions & Party Positions

Sources Cited

Questions to Consider

1. What types of policies has your party or your MP (member of parliament) specifically advocated for in Ottawa regarding the ongoing affordability crisis?
2. What legislation addresses housing affordability, and to what extent has it been effective?
3. What are the regional differences in the cost of living across Canada, and how are these misrepresented or underrepresented in the House of Commons?
4. How might changes in taxation affect the quality of life for Canadians of all socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds, including low-income individuals and those with Indigenous heritage?
5. What role can provincial and municipal governments play in addressing affordability, and how can they coordinate with federal initiatives?
6. Classical economist Adam Smith theorized that an “invisible hand” would naturally guide the macroeconomy back to regular prices based on principles of supply and demand. Canada’s most progressive parties recently advocated for Universal Basic Income (UBI), which would cost \$88 billion. What approach best aligns with your party: one that is more “hands off” and neoliberal or more proactive?

Overview

It is no secret that many Canadians feel the accumulation of financial pressures, contributing to tension and unease among the general populace in our well-developed constitutional monarchy. If you turn on your local news network, whether that be a Calgary Herald reporter based in the Albertan oil rigs or a CBC journalist writing from Parliament in Ottawa, a similar story is certain to pop up: life in Canada is unaffordable. As Members of Parliament (MPs), you represent various ridings across the country, and it is your job to advocate for a solution that would please both your constituents and party.

Housing is by far the most discussed element contributing to this “unaffordability crisis.” According to data published by the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC), as a percentage of the average household income, ownership of the average home took 35%¹, which the CHMC approved as just slightly above what it should be: 32%² of what one brings in pre-tax. In 2023, this number rose to 62%³, which is undeniably unsustainable. The National Post discusses a recent report that Vancouver and Toronto⁴ are “impossibly unaffordable,” as the increase in working at home during the pandemic propagated a demand shock: individuals wanted more space, specifically properties with gardens and yards. Moreover, the Bank of Canada continues to raise interest rates⁵ to inhibit inflation, and stringent approval processes for building new homes have also contributed to the problem.

Some Canadians are angry for other reasons. The recent calls for a Loblaws boycott⁶, including all their brands such as Shoppers Drug Mart and No Frills, are emblematic of demands for lower living expenses among citizens. Canada also succumbs to some of the highest telecommunications costs from significant providers like Rogers, Telus and Bell; an Aussie or a Brit might only pay two cents to refresh their social media feed, whereas a Canuck would pay fifteen cents⁷ for that same action.

¹ <https://thoughtleadership.rbc.com/the-great-rebuild-seven-ways-to-fix-canadas-housing-shortage/>

² <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/consumers/home-buying/buying-guides/home-buying/check-if-you-are-financially-ready-to-own-a-home>

³ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/housing-prices-affordability-real-estate-1.7170775>

⁴ <https://nationalpost.com/news/two-canadian-cities-impossibly-unaffordable>

⁵ https://finance.yahoo.com/news/average-cost-house-us-vs-170020934.html?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xILmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAJlGCyeVA1xa6tfw8WwY9cGHu2rWHHL6tZuLXaLzsGO8LkP1KvUB6cVibIGjLBv7n5U4-6BWvKaMuDb4gb53WtEb0yzNybKQwy0MXH7BocxQ7ucxnBA4-YoWwlf5sXXstywgDZF2DvV60HPDSusSY5IDNxIypOTudG9V0Q1UkExR

⁶ <https://www.cbc.ca/kidsnews/post/why-some-canadians-are-boycotting-loblaw-for-the-month-of-may>

⁷ <https://mobilesyrup.com/2020/09/03/canada-wireless-data-prices-expensive-study/>

Life cannot proceed in this fashion. Change is clearly demanded; it remains a question of how to approach the unaffordability crisis without creating other issues.

Annotated Timeline

The 1960s: The 1960s were the beginning of a long struggle for housing affordability in Canada. The demand for multi-family properties skyrocketed compared to single-family homes, likely due to the price difference. Baby boomers (born between the late 1940s and the 1960s) demanded more homes than ever before⁸, in addition to a large influx of European immigrants under the Economic Point System (EPS).

Early 1990s: Amidst a recession, Canada faced a housing bubble⁹, an increase in speculative spending and interest in buying homes. The value of the Canadian dollar weakened against that of its American counterpart, and the country faced low commodity prices.

The 2000s: Onwards from the end of the twentieth century, Canada saw record numbers of immigrants coming to inhabit the Great White North. According to Statistics Canada, this included 800,000 people¹⁰ from the Philippines, India and China between 2000 and 2010. Large numbers of immigrants are proven to push the prices of homes upwards.

2008 and 2009: The entire world experienced a financial crisis known as the “Great Recession.” Canada saw a severe decrease in company investment and consumer spending, and it took some time for the government to lower interest rates¹¹ and boost the money supply to rebuild market stability and confidence. Lowering interest rates causes inflation to rise.

June 2016: The British Columbian government introduces the infamous “Foreign Buyers Tax”¹² as part of Bill 28. In essence, non-Canadians are faced with an additional 15% tax when trying to buy a property in the province. This was the aftermath of a large influx of Chinese investors who were purchasing property in metro Vancouver as prices rose 39% within a year.

⁸ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2015007-eng.htm>

⁹ <https://policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/National%20Office/2010/08/Canadas%20Housing%20Bubble.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2016006-eng.htm>

¹¹ <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/recession#:~:text=2008%E2%80%9309%20Global%20Financial%20Crisis%20and%20Recession&text=Consumer%20spending%20and%20business%20investment,increasing%20the%20supply%20of%20money.>

¹² <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/02/vancouver-real-estate-foreign-house-buyers-tax>

April 2017: The Ontarian government proposes the “Fair Housing Plan,” which would similarly impose a 15% NRST¹³ (non-resident speculation tax) on individuals who are neither Canadian citizens nor permanent residents on purchasing houses in the GGH area, including Toronto.

April 2018: A report reveals that Toronto has become the most expensive city for rent in Canada, averaging \$2,040¹⁴ for a one-bedroom unit; Vancouver is close behind, where a one-bedroom apartment is expected to cost \$2,010¹⁵ monthly. The top ten most expensive cities are concentrated in two main areas: the Windsor-Quebec City corridor and Western Canada, specifically the Lower Mainland and some Albertan cities like Calgary and Edmonton.

April 3, 2023: Rogers and Shaw merge, again reducing the number of major telecommunications industry competitors. Certain competition watchdogs¹⁶ notice that cellphone plans continue to increase in price in Western Canada, citing a lack of competitors. Jeanne Pratt, senior deputy of the Competition Bureau, calls them a “disruptive force.”

September 14, 2023: The Conservative Party of Canada¹⁷ releases its plan on how to tackle unaffordability, should they come into power. This includes withholding federal funding for cities that do not meet their construction quotas, providing a “super bonus” to cities that meet their targets and removing GST on new homes with rent below market value.

November 23, 2023: The federal government¹⁸ launches “Canada’s Housing Action Plan.” This includes investing \$15 billion in new loans to increase the supply of units for rent, constructing 31,500 new homes, and “remov[ing] the GST from new co-op rental housing.”

June 5, 2024: Loblaws, the largest supermarket brand in Canada with over 2,500 stores, is the target of a nationwide boycott¹⁹. This comes as food prices continue to surge; when comparing the price of a litre of milk, the US and UK average around \$1.20, whereas Canadians are expected to pay \$4.20 for this same product. Despite claiming to cut costs, Loblaws generated \$2.5 billion in profit in 2023, and the CEO has an annual salary of over eight million dollars.

¹³ <https://news.ontario.ca/en/backgrounder/44468/ontarios-fair-housing-plan>

¹⁴ <https://dailyhive.com/vancouver/average-rent-canada-april-2018>

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ <https://globalnews.ca/news/10319755/rogers-shaw-merger-cellphone-plan-prices/>

¹⁷ <https://www.conservative.ca/building-homes-not-bureaucracy/>

¹⁸ <https://www.canada.ca/en/departement-finance/news/2023/11/canadas-housing-action-plan.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cd11ywyg6p0o>

Current Situation

Out of all seven members of the G7, an economic forum and intergovernmental alliance for some of the most highly developed countries in the world, Canada experiences the highest costs for housing²⁰ concerning the amount of income one earns. Canada has the fewest housing units per 1,000²¹ people of any G7 nation. The country would have needed to produce 100,000 units annually since 2016²² to avoid this predicament, but that did not occur. It has been proven that immigration drives up housing demand in Canada. As a result, many are frustrated with the clear lack of progress, reflecting poorly on the House of Commons. Currently, Canada is on track to build half of the homes it needs by 2030²³ to restore affordable prices: 5.8 million.

Fundamentally, the problem is that supply does not keep up with demand. Building more homes is the answer to this issue, and all political parties have proposed plans they believe would be able to meet the demand for both housing and affordable housing across the nation. Cities with the most widespread unaffordable housing issues have one thing in common: high immigration rates²⁴. While this is expected and logical, as dense urban cores offer better cultural diversity and employment opportunities, it seriously hampers a young person's potential to one day be a homeowner. Most Canadians have acknowledged that they will never own the home they live in, which starkly contrasts the commentary of older generations. Infrastructurally, the largest Canadian cities suffer from overcrowded buses and transit congestion, raising questions about whether it is worth continuing to inhabit these “most livable” cities. There are three leading causes of the housing crisis: lack of supply, immigration and speculation.

Beyond housing, the success of the Canadian Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), which gave over eight million people access to \$2,000 per month²⁵ for up to four months during the COVID-19 pandemic, reaffirmed calls for the adoption of a national basic income guarantee. Conservatives heavily detest this idea as “the Parliamentary Budget Officer²⁶ estimated a national guaranteed basic income would cost about \$88 billion” (CTV News).

²⁰ <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/article/there-are-no-solutions-to-canadas-housing-crisis-only-trade-offs>

²¹ <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/elections/federal/2021/party-platforms/#section-housing>

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ <https://medium.com/@markwilsonteam907/immigration-causing-the-canada-housing-crisis-1587c6462805#:~:text=Housing%20Affordability%20Issues,low%20to%20moderate%2Dincome%20earners.>

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ <https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/when-could-universal-basic-income-start-in-canada-1.6770762>

Furthermore, over 10% of Canadians are estimated to live with diabetes²⁷, and a quarter of these individuals feel that their treatment is dictated by the cost of the needed drugs. Consequently, Bill C-64 has been tossed around Parliament, a plan for universal pharmacare that would make insulin, in addition to contraceptives like the morning-after pill and hormonal IUDs, free to all nine million Canadians²⁸ of reproductive age. Progressive parties, like the NDP and Greens, argue that this will save money from unplanned pregnancies, give Canadians more financial freedom, and reduce the cost of what they claim are necessities.

Two of the most expensive commodities for Canadians are groceries and telecommunications. Every time you eat an apple or send a text message, you may be utterly unaware that you are paying more than what the average person would pay in another developed country. The data shows Canada has a cost-per-gigabyte seven times more than Australia²⁹, twenty-five times higher than Ireland and France, and a thousand times higher than Finland. For instance, five minutes of Instagram scrolling would cost roughly half a penny in France and twenty cents in Canada. In Ireland, it would cost eight cents to download a half-hour show on YouTube, whereas in Canada, it would cost \$1.03. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee on Agriculture included the CEOs and presidents of major grocery chains Metro, Empire, and Loblaws. The grocery retailers refuted the claims³⁰ of "greedflation," stating that their slim profit margins on food items are not the reason for the high grocery prices.

Altogether, this describes the significant causes of Canadians' financial suffering in the twenty-first century. It is your job to research more nuanced problems related to your ministry and riding; it is imminent that you develop reasonable solutions to provide some relief.

²⁷ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/pharmacare-explainer-1.7185304>

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/marketplace-high-cell-phone-bills-1.6711205>

³⁰ <https://www.forbes.com/advisor/ca/personal-finance/food-inflation/#:~:text=Many%20complex%20contributing%20factors%20to,the%20purview%20of%20individual%20retailers.>

Possible Solutions & Party Positions

Liberal Party of Canada

As mentioned in the timeline, the federal government, led by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, launched “Canada’s Housing Action Plan” in November 2023. In addition to that piece of legislation, the Liberal Party seeks to study³¹ whether speculation contributes to rising home prices, particularly in the egregiously expensive markets of Toronto and Vancouver. Moreover, the party claims it will invest \$20 billion in “social infrastructure,” like affordable housing and seniors’ facilities. Finally, it plans to “completely remove the GST on new capital investments” and “offer tax incentives totalling \$125 million.” The party manifesto states that it wants to give Canadians up to \$920³² each year to pay for groceries, prescriptions and utilities.

Read about their plan for affordable housing: [Liberal Plan for Affordable Housing](#)

Read about their plan for a “strong middle class”: [Liberal Plan for a Strong Middle Class](#)

Conservative Party of Canada

The Conservatives claim that the problem rests in that “we aren’t building enough homes fast enough.” They believe that 60% of the price Vancouverites pay for a house³³ comprises taxes, regulations, delays and other fees. To address these underdevelopment issues, Poilievre wants to make cities build 15% more housing units each year, rewarding those that exceed this target with a federal “super bonus” and those that do not have a portion of their federal funding withheld. Additionally, the Conservative Party believes that transportation comes second and that federal funding for transit stations will not be given until sufficiently high-density housing is proven in a specific area. To cap inflation, specifically for groceries, the Conservatives vouch to cap government spending³⁴ and axe the carbon tax.

Read about their plan for building homes: [Building Homes, Not Bureaucracy](#)

Read their commentary on food price growth: [Link to Conservative Article](#)

Bloc Québécois

³¹ <https://liberal.ca/our-plan-for-affordable-housing/>

³² <https://liberal.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/292/2020/09/New-plan-for-a-strong-middle-class.pdf>

³³ <https://www.conservative.ca/building-homes-not-bureaucracy/>

³⁴ <https://www.conservative.ca/highest-food-price-growth-in-40-years-pushes-canadians-further-behind/>

The Bloc Québécois demands that Ottawa invest 1% of its yearly revenue³⁵ on cheap, social, and community housing. It desires new low-income housing development to be the main use for surplus nationally owned buildings. Unsurprisingly, Yves-Blanchet vouches³⁶ to “ensure that Quebec receives its fair share of unconditional funding of federal homelessness programs.” Unlike the other main parties, the Bloc does not emphasize increases in the number of homeowners; compared to the rest of Canada, renting is more socially acceptable in Quebec.

Read the top ten points about their housing platform: [Bloc Housing Platform \(Top 10 Points\)](#)

New Democratic Party

The New Democratic Party wants to build 500,000³⁷ new “affordable housing units” to provide renters immediate relief. Additionally, a New Democrat-led government will encourage the building of affordable housing by eliminating the federal GST (or HST in maritime provinces) on new, reasonably priced rental units. They claim this is a straightforward measure that will speed up the development of new units and maintain their affordability over time. The NDP suggests imposing a 20% foreign buyer's tax on homes sold to non-citizens or non-permanent residents in an effort to curb the speculation driving up housing prices. In addition, they plan to establish universal *pharmacare*³⁸ so that no Canadians skip taking their medication, forgive up to \$20,000 in student debt for graduates, and introduce price caps on phone bills.

Read the NDP platform on affordability: [NDP Platform on Affordability](#)

Green Party of Canada

The Greens seek tighter controls on foreign investment in residential real estate and an “empty home tax” on foreign and corporate owners³⁹ of residential property who fail to occupy their units. To establish a stable financial foundation, the Greens pledge to devote one percent of GST to housing and

³⁵ <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/elections/federal/2021/party-platforms/#section-housing>

³⁶ <https://www.homelesshub.ca/blog/ten-things-know-about-bloc-qu%C3%A9becois%E2%80%99-housing-platform>

³⁷ <https://www.ndp.ca/affordability>

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/elections/federal/2021/party-platforms/#section-housing>

other municipal projects. Ambitiously, they want to create a guaranteed livable income⁴⁰ to guarantee that every Canadian has the means to live independently.

Read the Green platform on affordability: [Green Platform on Affordability](#)

⁴⁰ <https://www.greenparty.ca/en/our-vision/basic-income>

Sources Cited

“Affordability for All.” *Green Party of Canada*, www.greenparty.ca/en/our-vision/basic-income.

Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

“Analysis | We’re Taught That Our Homes Are an Asset. and That’s Helping Keep Housing Prices

High | CBC News.” *CBCnews*, CBC/Radio Canada, 15 Apr. 2024,

www.cbc.ca/news/business/housing-prices-affordability-real-estate-1.7170775.

“The Average Cost of a House in the US vs. Canada.” *Yahoo! Finance*, Yahoo!,

finance.yahoo.com/news/average-cost-house-us-vs-170020934.html?guccounter=1&guce_refe

rrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLnNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAJ1GCyeVA1xa

6tfw8WwY9cGHu2rWHHL6tZuLXalzsGQ8LkP1KvUB6cVIbIGjLBv7n5U4-6BWvKaMu

Db4gb53WtEb0yzNybkQwy0MXH7BocxQ7ucxnBA4-YoWWlf5sXXstywgDZF2DvV60H

PDSusSY5lDNxIypOTudG9V0Q1UkFxR. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

Canada, Department of Finance. “Canada’s Housing Action Plan.” *Canada.Ca*, Government of

Canada, 23 Nov. 2023,

www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/11/canadas-housing-action-plan.html.

Canada’s Housing Bubble, www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/National

Office/2010/08/Canadas Housing Bubble.pdf. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

“Check-If-You-Are-Financially-Ready-to-Own-a-Home.” *CMHC*,

www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/consumers/home-buying/buying-guides/home-buying/check-if-you-are

-financially-ready-to-own-a-home. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

“Compare the Party Platforms on These Top Election Issues.” *CBCnews*, CBC/Radio Canada, newsinteractives.cbc.ca/elections/federal/2021/party-platforms/. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

Government of Canada, Statistics Canada. “150 Years of Immigration in Canada.” *Government of Canada, Statistics Canada*, 17 May 2018, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2016006-eng.htm.

Government of Canada, Statistics Canada. “Evolution of Housing in Canada, 1957 to 2014.” *Government of Canada, Statistics Canada*, 17 May 2018, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2015007-eng.htm.

Harford, Ben. “Highest Food Price Growth in 40 Years Pushes Canadians Further Behind.” *Conservative Party of Canada*, 20 Sept. 2022, www.conservative.ca/highest-food-price-growth-in-40-years-pushes-canadians-further-behind/.

Kumar, Vijay. “Building Homes, Not Bureaucracy.” *Conservative Party of Canada*, 14 Sept. 2023, www.conservative.ca/building-homes-not-bureaucracy/.

Lamont, Jonathan. “Canadian Wireless Data Prices among Most Expensive of 28 Countries: Study.” *MobileSyrup*, 3 Sept. 2020, mobilesyrup.com/2020/09/03/canada-wireless-data-prices-expensive-study/.

“Making Life More Affordable for Everyday People.” *Canada’s NDP*, www.ndp.ca/affordability. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

A New Plan for a Strong Middle Class,

[liberal.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/292/2020/09/New-plan-for-a-strong-middle-class.pdf](https://www.liberal.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/292/2020/09/New-plan-for-a-strong-middle-class.pdf).

Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

Ontario Newsroom, news.ontario.ca/en/backgrounder/44468/ontarios-fair-housing-plan. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

“Ottawa Says Pharmacare Is Coming - Here’s What You Need to Know | CBC News.” *CBCnews*, CBC/Radio Canada, 26 Apr. 2024, www.cbc.ca/news/politics/pharmacare-explainer-1.7185304.

“Our Plan for Affordable Housing: Liberal Party of Canada.” *Go to Liberal Party of Canada*, liberal.ca/our-plan-for-affordable-housing/. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

Press, *The Canadian*. “Competition Watchdog Concerned about Pricing Post Rogers-Shaw Merger.” *Global News*, Global News, 27 Feb. 2024, globalnews.ca/news/10319755/rogers-shaw-merger-cellphone-plan-prices/.

“Recession in Canada.” *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 7 Feb. 2006, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/recession#:~:text=2008%E2%80%9309%20Global%20Financial%20Crisis%20and%20Recession&text=Consumer%20spending%20and%20business%20investment,increasing%20the%20supply%20of%20money.

Reilly-Larke, Courtney. “Food Inflation in Canada: What You Need to Know.” *Forbes*, Forbes Magazine, 28 June 2024, www.forbes.com/advisor/ca/personal-finance/food-inflation/#:~:text=Many%20complex%20contributing%20factors%20to,the%20purview%20of%20individual%20retailers.

Robert Hogue April 8, 2024. "The Great Rebuild Seven Ways to Fix Canada's Housing Shortage."

RBC Thought Leadership, 9 Apr. 2024,

thoughtleadership.rbc.com/the-great-rebuild-seven-ways-to-fix-canadas-housing-shortage/.

Staff, Daily Hive. "The Average Cost of Rent in Major Canadian Cities in April 2018 (MAP)."

Urbanized, Daily Hive, 7 May 2018, dailyhive.com/vancouver/average-rent-canada-april-2018.

Ten Things to Know about the Bloc Québécois' Housing ...,

www.homelesshub.ca/blog/ten-things-know-about-bloc-québécois'-housing-platform.

Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

"There Are No Solutions to Canada's Housing Crisis-Only Trade-Offs: Op-Ed." *Fraser Institute*, 24

Apr. 2024,

[www.fraserinstitute.org/article/there-are-no-solutions-to-canadas-housing-crisis-only-trade-off](https://www.fraserinstitute.org/article/there-are-no-solutions-to-canadas-housing-crisis-only-trade-offs)

s.

Two Canadian Cities Have the Title "impossibly Unaffordable" | National Post,

nationalpost.com/news/two-canadian-cities-impossibly-unaffordable. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

"Vancouver Slaps 15% Tax on Foreign House Buyers in Effort to Cool Market." *The Guardian*,

Guardian News and Media, 2 Aug. 2016,

www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/02/vancouver-real-estate-foreign-house-buyers-tax.

Virk, Iqbal. "Immigration Causing the Canada Housing Crisis." *Medium*, Medium, 5 Mar. 2024,

[medium.com/@markwilsonteam907/immigration-causing-the-canada-housing-crisis-1587c64](https://medium.com/@markwilsonteam907/immigration-causing-the-canada-housing-crisis-1587c6462805#:~:text=Housing%20Affordability%20Issues,low%20to%20moderate%2Dincome%20e)

[62805#:~:text=Housing%20Affordability%20Issues,low%20to%20moderate%2Dincome%20e](https://medium.com/@markwilsonteam907/immigration-causing-the-canada-housing-crisis-1587c6462805#:~:text=Housing%20Affordability%20Issues,low%20to%20moderate%2Dincome%20e)

arners.

When Could Universal Basic Income Start in Canada?

www.ctvnews.ca/canada/when-could-universal-basic-income-start-in-canada-1.6770762.

Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

“Why Are Canadians’ Cellphone Bills Higher than Other Countries? | CBC News.” *CBCnews*,

CBC/Radio Canada, 13 Jan. 2023,

www.cbc.ca/news/business/marketplace-high-cell-phone-bills-1.6711205.

“Why Some Canadians Are Boycotting Loblaw for the Month of May.” *CBCnews*, CBC/Radio

Canada,

www.cbc.ca/kidsnews/post/why-some-canadians-are-boycotting-loblaw-for-the-month-of-may

. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

Yousif, Nadine. “Loblaw: Why Canadians Are Angry with Their Biggest Supermarket.” *BBC News*,

BBC, 6 June 2024, www.bbc.com/news/articles/cd11ywyg6p0o.

Topic B — The Energy Sector

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Questions to Consider

Overview

Annotated Timeline

Current Situation

Possible Solutions & Party Positions

Sources Cited

Questions to Consider

1. What approaches can Canada take to increase the amount of energy it exports to international markets, especially oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG)? Should Ottawa encourage the construction of export infrastructure such as ports and pipelines?
2. What are the priorities for federal funding towards energy infrastructure projects, including the construction of new pipelines or electrical grid upgrades? How can these projects be balanced with environmental concerns?
3. Which tactics should be used, especially in areas where the fossil fuel industry is making a shift, to guarantee that the money raised by the carbon tax is efficiently invested in climate resilience and renewable energy projects?
4. In order to ensure that provinces with higher emissions from energy-intensive businesses are not unfairly penalized by the carbon price relative to provinces with a higher share of hydroelectric or renewable energy, what steps should be made to address their concerns?
5. As part of its clean energy policy, should Canada use nuclear energy? What are the risks and rewards of investing in nuclear technology, like compact modular reactors?
6. How can the strict environmental and safety regulations in Canada be preserved while streamlining the licensing process for renewable energy projects?
7. By boosting its domestic production of natural gas, oil, and other resources, decreasing its dependency on imports of energy from outside, and bolstering its national energy security, how can Canada become more energy independent?

Overview

The energy industry in Canada is facing a number of intricate challenges that will affect the country's economic and environmental outlook in the years to come. The carbon tax, a policy intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but which has generated enormous controversy due to its economic repercussions for consumers, is at the centre of this issue. Nonetheless, Canada is not yet able to fully utilise its wealth of natural resources, especially in the undeveloped liquefied natural gas (LNG) export market, where infrastructure and regulatory barriers have left most of the potential unrealized. These problems are a microcosm of the larger conflicts that exist within Canada's energy policy, where it is becoming more and more important to strike a balance between economic growth, energy security, and environmental obligations. Undoubtedly, the choices taken in today's Parliament will have a long-lasting effect on Canada's position as an energy leader as domestic pressures increase and global markets change.

The Conservative Party of Canada argues that exporting more clean Canadian energy—essentially liquefied natural gas products—offers a wealth-creating opportunity⁴¹ for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. They claim that expanding upon infrastructure in the westernmost parts of the country allow Canada to be a cost-competitive exporter for nations in North Asia, which would otherwise use “dirty oil” from the Middle East. Conversely, progressive parties, such as those run by Trudeau and Singh, heavily support the carbon tax, suggesting that without it we have no mechanism⁴² to combat global warming. A key topic up for debate is how much of a burden the carbon tax puts on Canadian, especially families and small businesses. Does it inhibit economic growth? Does it worsen the affordability crisis? Is it actually effective in reducing emissions? These are questions that must be answered.

Provinces like Alberta and Saskatchewan feel neglected and mistreated by the federal government in Ottawa. They are unsettled by the fact that federal officials are keen on helping provincial governments who use hydroelectric power, like British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec because it is what is most available and accessible to them; recent legislation has targetted fossil-fuel generated electricity, despite driving the industry⁴³ in Prairie and some Maritime provinces.

⁴¹<https://calgaryherald.com/opinion/columnists/opinion-lng-exports-offer-a-wealth-creating-way-to-reduce-global-emissions>

⁴²<https://www.nationalobserver.com/2024/04/16/news/federal-ndp-really-carbon-tax#:~:text=While%20the%20Tory%20leader%20blames,the%20%22consumer%20carbon%20price.%22>

⁴³ <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/article/ottawa-drops-the-hammer-on-four-provinces-reliant-on-fossil-fuels>

The discussions surrounding LNG exports, the carbon tax, and the overall energy policy highlight how difficult it is to strike a balance between environmental responsibility and economic growth. As Members of Parliament, you have the responsibility of sculpting a future in which Canada can fulfill its climate commitments and lead as a major global energy player.

Annotated Timeline

February 13, 1947: Twenty five kilometres southwest of Edmonton, *Leduc No. 1* is discovered⁴⁴, largely considered by historians to be the beginning of Alberta's affluence that derives from the oil industry. Decades of unsuccessful drilling in the area by Imperial Oil came to an end with this historic occurrence, which laid the groundwork for Canada's contemporary energy sector and made Alberta a significant global oil producer.

October 17, 1953: The first shipment of crude oil from the Albertan oilsands arrived to the Trans Mountain Burnaby Terminal⁴⁵ in British Columbia, just outside Metro Vancouver. Without a doubt, this pipeline is still the main means of transporting fossil fuels to North America's west coast from the oilsands. It can now carry refined products, such as liquified natural gas.

The 1970s: Oil sales to the United States and its allies were outlawed by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1973⁴⁶ as a reaction to American backing for Israel during the Yom Kippur War. This resulted in a sharp rise in prices as well as a worldwide oil shortage. The Middle East and North Africa provided cheap oil imports, which damaged Canada's economy during the OPEC crisis. Even though the price of oil had risen, American corporations controlled the majority of Canada's oil industry, which led to the creation of Petro Canada.

October 28, 1980: Prime minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal government introduces the National Energy Program (NEP)⁴⁷, a scheme to help ensure Canada could supply its own demand for oil and gas by 1990. Premiers like Lougheed in Alberta and René Lévesque in Quebec opposed the plan, saying it took away a major source of revenue for the provinces themselves. The NEP allotted more power to the federal government, taking it away from the provinces to control and manage their own resources.

1982: The first phase of the James Bay Project is completed in Quebec, a series of hydroelectric stations⁴⁸ on the La Grande River in the northwestern parts of the province. This allowed for the production of a significant portion of Quebec's electricity, without any pollution. One of the largest

⁴⁴ <https://edmonton.ctvnews.ca/leduc-no-1-rig-returns-to-site-of-oil-discovery-73-years-later-1.5081965>

⁴⁵ <https://www.transmountain.com/history>

⁴⁶ <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/oil-and-gas-policy-in-canada-1947-80>

⁴⁷ <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/national-energy-program>

⁴⁸ <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/james-bay-project>

hydroelectric systems worldwide, it has been criticized for failing to acknowledge the land rights of the Cree and Inuit peoples whose land it resides on.

December 11, 1997: Canada pledges to cut greenhouse gas emissions when it ratifies⁴⁹ the Kyoto Protocol. This global accord started influencing Canada's stance on energy and climate change, including the country's initial talks for carbon pricing. Currently, it has 192 signatories.

2015: Following the general election in Alberta, a majority NDP government is elected for the first time since its inception. As a result, a Climate Leadership Plan is unveiled, supported by Trudeau in Ottawa. A carbon tax, an emissions cap on oilsands emissions, a phase-out of coal-fired energy, and a focus on wind generation are all part of it. The government admitted that the average household's increased expenses for heating, electricity, and transportation totalled approximately \$470⁵⁰ as a result of the carbon tax.

October 3, 2016: A federal carbon pricing proposal is announced by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau⁵¹, mandating that all provinces enact a carbon tax or cap-and-trade scheme. Particularly in regions like Alberta and Saskatchewan where the petroleum industry is a significant economic driver, this policy becomes a hot topic of discussion.

2018: The federal government's decision to pay Kinder Morgan \$4.5 billion⁵² to acquire the current pipeline in order to enable the project's expansion was at the heart of the 2018 Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion debate. The goal of the extension was to increase the pipeline's capacity in order to open up new markets for Alberta's oil in Asia. This would have substantial positive effects on the economy, including the creation of jobs and more government revenue. Concerns over the project's potential to contribute to climate change, potential harm to marine habitats, and hazards of oil spills were voiced by environmentalists and Indigenous people. Some Conservative's now voice that the government sledgehammering made a waste of public funds.

2022: Europe drove up the cost of ship-borne LNG from the United States, Australia, and Qatar in an effort to replace Russian gas⁵³. The potential of Canadian LNG exports is highlighted by the global energy crisis, which is made worse by geopolitical conflicts and supply chain disruptions. However, the

⁴⁹https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol#:~:text=The%20Kyoto%20Protocol%2C%20like%20the,the%20impacts%20of%20climate%20change.

⁵⁰ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/alberta-climate-change-newser-1.3330153>

⁵¹<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work/carbon-pollution-pricing-federal-benchmark-information/federal-benchmark-2023-2030.html>

⁵² <https://thenarwhal.ca/trans-mountain-pipeline-explainer/>

⁵³ <https://www.iea.org/topics/global-energy-crisis>

lack of infrastructure and regulatory hold-ups in Canada prevents us from fully seizing this opportunity, reigniting the conversation over the nation's energy policy.

Current Situation

Following Russia's unlawful invasion that seeks to undermine the sovereignty of Ukraine, Europe looked to a new provider of natural gas. Taking away what would have otherwise been supplied to the multitudinous countries on the Asian continent, Europe purchased the LNG supplies of Australia, the United States, and Qatar. Around the world, power prices soared, as the cost of electricity is logically quite closely related to the cost of gas. Altogether, this brings a major question to the forefront of Canadian politics: Why is Canada unable to fill the gap in the market for natural gas in wealthy Asian countries, like China and Japan?

The chaos of the Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion after the purchase of it from Kinder Morgan for over four billion dollars made many Canadians question the effectiveness of current government policy and the officials responsible for making that legislation. The Trans Mountain Pipeline, which has been around for seven decades, was suppose to be expanded in 2018, following the federal government's decision to purchase it from a Houston-based oil company. Nonetheless, Indigenous groups and environmentalists⁵⁴ gathered together in British Columbia to disrupt any construction from proceeding on this \$7.4 billion⁵⁵ extension, which would see an additional 590,000 barrels⁵⁶ worth of oil transported each day from Edmonton to Burnaby. Anti-pipeline protests saw over 5,000 attendees, while contradicting pro-pipeline gatherings were significantly smaller, with only two hundred supporters. Observing tanker traffic in the Burrard Inlet, Indigenous groups, like the Musqueam and Tsleil-Waututh, set up at "watch house," which was traditionally used by First Nation groups in British Columbia to watch out for the enemy. This raises questions about the power Indigenous people should have when major infrastructure projects are being built and why the government allowed for such protesting to occur.

To meet power demands, densely populated Asian countries are competing⁵⁷ for Canada's liquefied natural gas (LNG) as an alternative to carbon-intensive coal power. Insufficient infrastructure and regulatory delays imposed by the government are key reasons why Canada is not completely dominating this market. Vancouver was chosen to host the LNG summit in 2023, seeing as it could be next major exporter of the resource to Asia. Unequivocally, half of the worlds demand for LNG is located among three countries: China, Japan and South Korea. Evidence suggests that Canada could

⁵⁴<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/yes-and-no-protests-kinder-morgan-vancouver-march-2018-1.4571160>

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ <https://asia.nikkei.com/Business/Energy/Asian-nations-compete-for-access-to-Canadian-LNG>

produce more than Russia⁵⁸. The question remains: What government policy is needed to make this happen, still taking into account the environment? Progress needs to be made fast, as some sources are now beginning to claim that Asia wants to transition immediately to renewable energy⁵⁹ from coal, entirely cutting out demand for LNG. Whether this can become a reality is another question.

Moreover, by placing a price on carbon pollution, Canada's carbon tax has been a crucial but divisive policy meant to lower greenhouse gas emissions. The carbon tax was imposed in 2019 as a component of the federal government's larger climate plan. Its goal is to discourage the use of fossil fuels by making them more costly for individuals and corporations, encouraging them to minimize their carbon footprint. Fuels like petrol, natural gas and diesel are subject to the tax. The carbon tax, according to its supporters, is a crucial instrument for advancing innovation, helping Canada fulfil its climate pledges under the Paris Agreement. Nonetheless, there is stark disapproval, especially from Poilievre's Conservative Party that vouches to "axe the tax" should they be elected in 2025. According to the most recent data available, the federal carbon tax is 15 cents⁶⁰ per cubic meter of natural gas, 21 cents⁶¹ per litre of diesel, and 17 cents⁶² per litre of gasoline. The cost of fuelling a minivan costs roughly \$13⁶³, filling up a pickup truck costs approximately \$20, and filling up a large rig truck with diesel costs nearly \$200 more due to the carbon tax. Additionally, the strategy has encountered strong resistance, particularly in regions like Saskatchewan and Alberta, where opponents argue it disproportionately affects families and companies, stunts economic progress, and has negligible effect on emissions.

In summary, the energy sector in Canada is at a crossroads, under tremendous pressure to strike a balance between environmental sustainability and economic growth in the face of a fast shifting global environment. Deeper fundamental problems in national energy policy, particularly the conflicts between federal aspirations and regional realities, are reflected in the inability to take advantage of the lucrative LNG market in Asia because of infrastructural and regulatory obstacles. The carbon tax has generated a lot of discussion over its economic effects and the equitable distribution of the levy across the nation, despite being hailed as a vital step towards fulfilling international climate commitments. It is crucial for policymakers to develop a cogent, forward-looking energy strategy as Canada navigates these difficult issues. This plan should not only handle the short-term demands of a volatile global market but also consider the long-term.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ <https://www.corporateknights.com/energy/how-canadas-lng-could-hurt-not-help-asias-green-transition/>
⁶⁰ <https://www.taxpayer.com/newsroom/news-release-carbon-tax-costs-canadian-economy-billions#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20the%20latest%20year.cubic%20metre%20of%20natural%20gas.>

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

Possible Solutions & Party Positions

Liberal Party of Canada

The Liberal Party's stance is that "climate change is real and Canadians want real action to fight it," arguing it is wrong not to put a price on pollution⁶⁴. Should the Liberal Party be re-elected as the government in the October 2025 federal election, they pledge to continue using the carbon tax as a mechanism to reduce emissions. In addition, they vouch to apply Border Carbon Adjustments to "imports from countries that are not doing their part to reduce carbon pollution and fight climate change." This approach is similar to that of the European Union, a supranational organization comprised of many liberal democracies. In regards to the Kinder Morgan pipeline, the party issued a statement saying that the National Energy Board needs to analyze potential impacts on marine life⁶⁵ and keep in place the strong protocols before a project is commenced; they claim we have a "duty to consult" before agreeing to do something.

Read about their plan for a price on pollution: [Liberal Plan for the Carbon Tax](#)

Read their statement on the Trans Mountain Expansion Project: [Link to Statement](#)

Conservative Party of Canada

The Conservatives have been very clear in what they are calling for: a carbon tax election⁶⁶. Additionally, they plan to repeal what they consider "anti-energy policies," including Bill C-48 and Bill C-69. This is because Bill C-48 prohibits oil tankers from loading and unloading goods at ports in British Columbia, which is an untapped market according to the Albertan government; Bill C-69 created the CER (Canadian Energy Regulator) and overhauled the environmental assessment program, known as the Impact Assessment Act. This government intervention makes infrastructure get built slower, a massive problem in the eyes of the Conservative Party. Finally, they vouch to replace any "dirty" energy⁶⁷ being sourced from authoritarian governments and replace it with Canadian liquefied natural gas to ensure it is being produced by Canadian workers who are respected by human rights and can then provide for their families.

⁶⁴ <https://liberal.ca/our-platform/a-price-on-pollution/>

⁶⁵ <https://liberal.ca/justin-trudeau-on-the-trans-mountain-expansion-project/>

⁶⁶ <https://www.conservative.ca/cpc/stop-trudeaus-carbon-tax-2/>

⁶⁷ <https://www.conservative.ca/cpc/more-canadian-energy-not-less/>

Read about their plan for Canadian energy: [Conservative Plan for Canadian Energy](#)

Read about their plan for the carbon tax: [Conservative Plan for the Carbon Tax](#)

Bloc Québécois

The Bloc Québécois believes that their province has everything they need to become a leader for the green energy movement, provided that they can leave the “Canadian oil state⁶⁸.” To decarbonize the provincial economy by 2030, it plans on increasing its spending level⁶⁹ to between 1 and 2% of its gross domestic product. They strongly support the Canadian Energy Regulator created in Bill C-69 and believe it can be used to successfully diminish⁷⁰ the significance of the hydrocarbon and petroleum industries in Canada. Blanchet has added that he does not support nuclear energy because of the radioactive waste and potential health risks.

Read about their plan to decarbonize Quebec’s economy: [Link to BQ's Plan to Decarbonize](#)

New Democratic Party

As expected, the New Democratic Party is focused on protecting the environment above bolstering the energy sector. They want to establish a Climate Accountability Office⁷¹ to have an autonomous organization oversee federal progress. Undeniably, they will maintain the carbon tax and make it “fairer” by removing all loopholes given to “big polluters.” They want to have a framework to manage the carbon emissions of all publicly traded companies and prevent “big polluters” from purchasing offsets to escape net-zero obligations. The NDP heavily opposes the expansion of the Trans Mountain pipeline⁷² and any tanker traffic on the British Columbian coast, claiming it is disrespectful to Indigenous communities and the environment. Singh’s team promises to stop funding the oil and gas industry, such as the \$18 billion given by Trudeau’s government. Lastly, they want to have 100% non-emitting electricity by 2040 nationwide.

Read the NDP platform on climate action: [NDP Platform on Climate Action](#)

Green Party of Canada

⁶⁸<https://montrealgazette.com/news/quebec/an-independent-quebec-would-be-a-green-economy-leader-bloc-quebecois-chief-says>

⁶⁹ <https://www.ourcommons.ca/documentviewer/en/44-1/INDU/report-8/page-111>

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ <https://www.ndp.ca/climate-action>

⁷² <https://www.ndp.ca/trans-mountain>

The Green Party wants to put an end to all foreign oil imports⁷³ and use only Canadian fossil fuels. Additionally, they plan to convert all bitumen produced in Canada by 2050 from fuel to feedstock for the petrochemical sector. Eliminating all fossil fuel generation from our country's east-west electrical system by 2030, they also desire to ban fracking.

Read the Green Party's 20 steps for a greener future: [Link to Article](#)

⁷³ <https://www.greenparty.ca/en/mission-possible>

Sources Cited

“AI and Energy: Will AI Reduce Emissions or Increase Demand?” *World Economic Forum*, www.weforum.org/agenda/2024/07/generative-ai-energy-emissions/. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

Antoneshyn, Alex. “Leduc No. 1 Rig Returns to Site of Oil Discovery 73 Years Later.” *Edmonton*, CTV News, 27 Aug. 2020, edmonton.ctvnews.ca/leduc-no-1-rig-returns-to-site-of-oil-discovery-73-years-later-1.5081965.

Canada, Environment and Climate Change. “Government of Canada.” *Canada.Ca*, / Gouvernement du Canada, 5 Aug. 2021, www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work/carbon-pollution-pricing-federal-benchmark-information/federal-benchmark-2023-2030.html.

“Carbon Tax, Oilsands Emissions Cap, Coal Phase-out All in Alberta Climate Strategy | CBC News.” *CBCnews*, CBC/Radio Canada, 23 Nov. 2015, www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/alberta-climate-change-newser-1.3330153.

“Climate Leaders Don’t Buy Pipelines.” *Canada’s NDP*, www.ndp.ca/trans-mountain. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

“Committee Report No. 8 - Indu (44-1) - House of Commons of Canada.” *Committee Report No. 8 - INDU (44-1) - House of Commons of Canada*, www.ourcommons.ca/documentviewer/en/44-1/INDU/report-8/page-111. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

Dembicki, Geoff. “How Canada’s LNG Could Hurt – Not Help – Asia’s Green Transition.” *Corporate Knights*, 27 Feb. 2024, www.corporateknights.com/energy/how-canadas-lng-could-hurt-not-help-asias-green-transition/.

An Independent Quebec Would Be a Green Economy Leader, Bloc Chief Says | *Montreal Gazette*, montrealgazette.com/news/quebec/an-independent-quebec-would-be-a-green-economy-leader-bloc-quebecois-chief-says. Accessed 31 Aug. 2024.

“Indigenous Groups Lead Protest against Kinder Morgan’s Trans Mountain Pipeline Plan | CBC News.” *CBCnews*, CBC/Radio Canada, 12 Mar. 2018, www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/yes-and-no-protests-kinder-morgan-vancouver-march-2018-1.4571160.

“James Bay Project.” *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 31 Jan. 2011, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/james-bay-project.

“Justin Trudeau on the Trans Mountain Expansion Project: Liberal Party of Canada.” *Go to Liberal Party of Canada.*, 20 June 2019, liberal.ca/justin-trudeau-on-the-trans-mountain-expansion-project/.

LNG Exports Offer a Wealth-Creating Way to Reduce Global Emissions | *Calgary Herald*, calgaryherald.com/opinion/columnists/opinion-lng-exports-offer-a-wealth-creating-way-to-reduce-global-emissions. Accessed 31 Aug. 2024.

“Mission Possible.” *Green Party of Canada*, www.greenparty.ca/en/mission-possible. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

“More Canadian Energy, Not Less.” *Conservative Party of Canada*, 7 May 2024, www.conservative.ca/cpc/more-canadian-energy-not-less/.

“National Energy Program.” *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 7 Feb. 2006, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/national-energy-program.

“News Release: Carbon Tax Costs Canadian Economy Billions.” *Newsroom*, [www.taxpayer.com/newsroom/news-release-carbon-tax-costs-canadian-economy-billions#:~:text](https://www.taxpayer.com/newsroom/news-release-carbon-tax-costs-canadian-economy-billions#:~:text=)

=In%202022%2C%20the%20latest%20year,cubic%20metre%20of%20natural%20gas. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

“Oil and Gas Policy in Canada, 1947–80.” *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 22 May 2020, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/oil-and-gas-policy-in-canada-1947-80.

“Ottawa Drops the Hammer on Four Provinces Reliant on Fossil Fuels : Op-Ed.” *Fraser Institute*, 25 Aug. 2023, www.fraserinstitute.org/article/ottawa-drops-the-hammer-on-four-provinces-reliant-on-fossil-fuels.

Ottawacarl. “The Trans Mountain Pipeline, Explained.” *The Narwhal*, 1 May 2024, thenarwhal.ca/trans-mountain-pipeline-explainer/.

“A Price on Pollution: Liberal Party of Canada.” *Go to Liberal Party of Canada.*, liberal.ca/our-platform/a-price-on-pollution/. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

“Protecting Our Air, Land, and Water, Securing Our Future.” *Canada’s NDP*, www.ndp.ca/climate-action. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

“Stop Trudeau’s Carbon Tax 2.” *Conservative Party of Canada*, 30 June 2023, www.conservative.ca/cpc/stop-trudeaus-carbon-tax-2/.

Taylor, Stephanie. “What Does the Federal NDP Really Think about the Carbon Tax?” *Canada’s National Observer*, 16 Apr. 2024, www.nationalobserver.com/2024/04/16/news/federal-ndp-really-carbon-tax#:~:text=While%20the%20Tory%20leader%20blames,the%20%22consumer%20carbon%20price.%22.

Trans Mountain - Our History, www.transmountain.com/history. Accessed 31 Aug. 2024.

Unfccc.Int,

unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol#:~:text=The%20Kyoto%20Protocol%2C%20like%20the,the%20impacts%20of%20climate%20change. Accessed 30 Aug. 2024.

Writer, Staff. "Asian Nations Compete for Access to Canadian LNG." *Nikkei Asia*, Nikkei Asia, 9 Aug. 2023,

asia.nikkei.com/Business/Energy/Asian-nations-compete-for-access-to-Canadian-LNG.