
MANITOBA'S SECOND CARBON SAVINGS ACCOUNT TARGET

What is the Expert Advisory Council?

The Expert Advisory Council (EAC) is an independent group of experts with a mandate to provide advice and recommendations to the minister of environment and climate on the *Made-in-Manitoba Climate and Green Plan*. This includes recommending a five-year goal for greenhouse-gas emissions (GHG) reductions, known as the Carbon Savings Account (CSA), as required by the Climate and Green Plan Act. For more information about the council, visit www.manitoba.ca/eac/index.html.

How does the CSA work?

The CSA is a unique way to drive ongoing emissions reductions for Manitoba. It is the sum of all emission reductions over a five-year period on a cumulative basis. This is tracked against a set cumulative emissions reduction goal for those five years, which is set by government on the advice of experts.

The emissions reductions achieved are 'carbon savings' and the tracking against that goal is the 'account.' At the end of every five-year period, a new goal is set. Any shortfall in meeting the goal from one period is added to the goal for the next period.

These shorter, five-year GHG reduction goals ensure the Manitoba government is accountable to achieve the target and that Manitoba's emissions continuously decline over time. For more information, visit www.manitoba.ca/climateandgreenplan/.

What is the new CSA goal?

The provincial greenhouse-gas emissions reduction goal for the Jan. 1, 2023, to Dec. 31, 2027, period is 5.6 megatonnes (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent, relative to the total GHG emissions that would have occurred in that period based on projections by the federal Department of Environment and Climate Change (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/greenhouse-gas-emissions/projections.html). As an example, 5.6 MT of carbon dioxide equivalent is comparable to the GHG emissions from 1.1 million houses over five years.

How was the goal selected?

The EAC developed its recommendation based on expert input, stakeholder feedback from business, industry associations, and the not-for-profit sector, independent third-party economic modelling and technical advice from an external consultant, and expert knowledge of EAC members.

Has the first CSA goal been achieved?

Manitoba's first Carbon Savings Account goal was to reduce GHG emissions by one MT over the period of Jan. 1, 2018, to Dec. 31, 2022.

Achievement of this goal will be confirmed in 2024 when federal data for 2022 is released. Emissions data for 2020, midway through the period, shows that Manitoba is on track and making progress with a reduction of 0.9 MT.

Over the first CSA period, the Manitoba government reduced emissions in many ways including:

- implementing a renewable fuels mandate;
- introducing Efficiency Manitoba and its many programs;
- decommissioning of the Brandon 5 coal Generating Unit ahead of schedule;
- phasing down of the Selkirk natural gas generating station ahead of schedule;
- introducing the Efficient Trucking Program;
- effective soils, crops and livestock best management practices; and
- waste diversion efforts.

What are Manitoba's GHG emissions today?

According to the most recent National Inventory Report, Manitoba's 2020 GHG emissions totalled 21.7 MT. This is 3.3 per cent of the national total of 672 MT.

In Manitoba, the main sources of GHG emissions are from transportation (e.g. gas and diesel), agriculture (e.g. livestock), stationary combustion (e.g. natural gas for heating buildings), industrial emissions and waste.

- gasoline and diesel use in vehicles (transportation) – 8.1 MT (37 per cent)
- livestock, fertilizer use and emissions from soil above natural background levels (agriculture) – 6.4 MT (29 per cent)
- natural gas use and other fossil fuels used for building heating (stationary combustion) – 4.2 MT (19 per cent)
- industrial emissions one MT (five per cent) and waste 1.4 MT (six per cent)

How will Manitoba reach the new goal?

Emissions modelling suggests that opportunities for emissions reductions are highest in the transportation and buildings sectors but efforts are needed across the economy and energy supply system including food production, buildings, and waste management.

The Manitoba government has a number of initiatives underway that will continue to help Manitobans reduce emissions. This includes energy efficiency programs for buildings with Efficiency Manitoba, biofuel content requirements for transportation fuels, support to transition heavy transports to more efficient technologies and advancing sustainable projects through the Conservation and Climate Fund. The Manitoba government is also working collaboratively with the Government of Canada on reducing emissions from the agricultural sector and provincewide through programs like the Low Carbon Economy Fund.

