



Minister of Environment and Climate Change Departmental Overview

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Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

Canada

Proactive Disclosure

The Access to Information Act

The *Access to Information Act* lays out proactive disclosure and publication requirements for Ministers' offices to follow. The relevant provisions of the Act are that:

- Ministers proactively disclose briefing materials upon assuming office (within 120 calendar days of appointment).
- Ministers proactively disclose the titles and tracking numbers of memoranda (briefing notes) prepared for the Minister within 30 days of their receipt by a Minister's office.
- Question Period notes, as prepared by a government institution for the Minister are proactively disclosed within 30 calendar days following last sitting day in June and December.
- Briefing materials for parliamentary appearances by the Minister be proactively disclosed within 120 calendar days after their appearance.

Proactive publication does not require the release of information that would normally be withheld in response to an access to information request.

Proactive Disclosure

The proactive disclosure and publication requirements will affect all the contents of this transition document. In the past, the Department has published transition material on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website to make it available to the public.



Departmental Overview



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Introduction

Portfolio Overview

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change's Environment Portfolio consists of the Department of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and two agencies:

- Parks Canada Agency, responsible for national parks, historic sites, and national marine conservation areas; and
- Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, responsible for impact assessments and coordinating Crown Indigenous consultation for potential major projects.

Raison D'Être

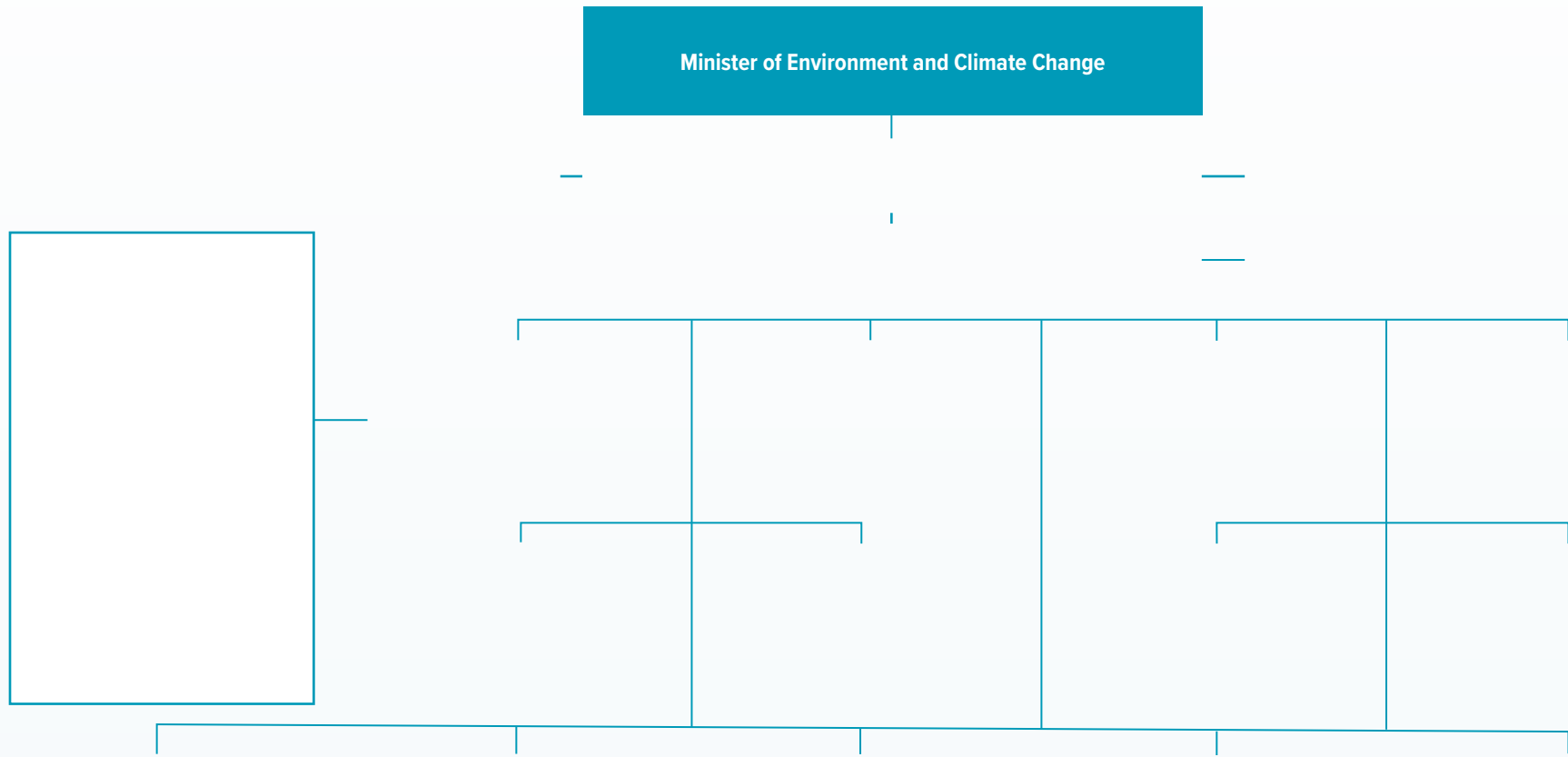
ECCC is the lead federal department for strategic action on a wide range of environmental matters including:

- Taking action on clean growth and climate change
- Preventing and managing pollution
- Conserving nature
- Predicting weather and environmental conditions

The Department's program focus reflects the interdependence of environmental sustainability and economic well-being.

The Department's mandate is carried out through engagements with its strategic partners including provinces, territories, and Indigenous peoples, monitoring, science-based research, policy and through regulatory development and the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure



*Employee of Justice Canada

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure



Christine Hogan, Deputy Minister

Christine Hogan was appointed Deputy Minister of Environment and Climate Change, on September 30, 2019.

Prior to her appointment, Christine served as Executive Director for Canada, Ireland and the Caribbean, at the World Bank Group, from November 2016 to September 2019. From January 2015 to October 2016, Christine was Deputy Minister of International Trade.

Between 2010 and 2015, Christine served in the Privy Council Office, as the Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet and then Foreign and Defence Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister.

Throughout her public service career of more than 30 years, Christine has contributed to a diverse set of public-policy issues ranging from international relations and development to trade policy, science and technology, and environment and energy. She has held a variety of positions within the Government of Canada, including Vice President of Strategic Policy and Performance at the Canadian International Development Agency (now Global Affairs Canada); Director of Operations, Priorities and Planning, Privy Council Office; and Director of International Affairs at Environment Canada.

Christine has also been a visiting executive with Encana and an Advisor to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in Nairobi, Kenya.

She holds a Bachelor of Public Administration (Honours) from Carleton University and is a Yale University World Fellow.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure



Paul Halucha, Associate Deputy Minister

Paul Halucha was appointed Associate Deputy Minister at Environment and Climate Change Canada in August 2021.

He previously served as Assistant Secretary to Cabinet for Economic and Regional Development Policy at the Privy Council Office where he was also the Secretary to Cabinet for the Cabinet Committee on the Economy and the Environment.

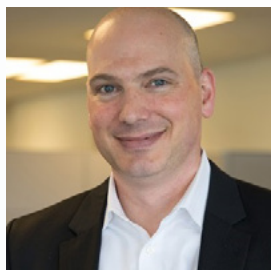
Throughout his public service career he has worked on economic policy issues including during many years at Industry Canada / Innovation, Science and Economic Development. His roles have included Assistant Deputy Minister of Industry Sector, Chief of Staff to the Deputy Minister, Deputy Director of the Investment Canada Act and Director General of Marketplace Framework Policies. File responsibilities included: sectoral policies for defence, aerospace, manufacturing and automotive industries; competition and intellectual property; procurement, trade and investment policy; and industrial policy design.

Paul graduated from the Norman Patterson School of International Affairs and is married with two children and two grandchildren.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Climate Change Branch

The Climate Change Branch (CCB) leads the coordination, development and implementation of Canada's climate policy, programs, and plan in collaboration with partners to support Canada's objectives to drive a clean economy, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and build Canada's resilience to a changing climate. The Branch's work includes coordinating with federal departments and agencies; engaging with provinces and territories and Indigenous peoples on climate-related issues; delivering climate programs and services; and publishing reports on progress towards achieving Canada's climate goals.



Matt Jones, Assistant Deputy Minister (on training)

Matt has held a number of positions with Environment and Climate Change Canada. He spent much of his career negotiating international environmental agreements on climate change, air pollution and biodiversity. He played a central role in the development and agreement of Canada's national Air Quality Management System before serving as the Director General of the Climate Change Policy Office where he helped lead the development of the Pan-Canadian

Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change. He is now leading the Climate Change Branch and is focused on overseeing the effective implementation of Canada's climate change policies.



Douglas Nevison, Senior Economic Advisor to the Deputy Minister and Acting Assistant Deputy Minister

In the fall of 2020, Douglas Nevison joined Environment and Climate Change Canada as Senior Economic Advisor to the Deputy Minister. Previously, he was the Executive Director for Canada, Morocco, Jordan and Tunisia at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. At the Privy Council Office, he was Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, Liaison Secretariat for Macroeconomic Policy. Douglas was also the General Director of the Economic and Fiscal Policy Branch at the Department of Finance Canada. Prior to this, he was

the Director of the Fiscal Policy Division. He has also served in a number of positions in the International Trade and Finance Branch of the Department of Finance. Before rejoining the public service in 1996, he held economic research positions at the Conference Board of Canada and the London School of Economics.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Meteorological Service of Canada

The Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) is the primary supplier of meteorological and water resources information in Canada. MSC issues forecasts, warnings, conducts research and provides information about the past, present and future conditions of the atmosphere, climate, water, air quality, ice and related environment. Weather forecasts and warnings are provided to Canadians 24 hours a day, seven days a week to help protect their safety, security and property. MSC maintains a Canada-wide observation network to monitor changes in the weather, climate, water, ice and air quality to obtain the data which is the foundation of weather and environmental prediction.



Diane Campbell, Assistant Deputy Minister

Diane Campbell studied marine biology at the University of Guelph and started her career working in the research laboratories at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters. She joined the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) in 2008 as the Director General of the Weather and Environmental Prediction Services where she has led many of MSC's major cost recovery services, service strategy development, product development and national dissemination systems. When MSC re-organized in 2013–2014, she took on the role of Director General of Prediction Services, also overseeing service delivery in prediction operations across the country. In 2018, Diane became MSC's Associate Assistant Deputy Minister and in 2019 she became Assistant Deputy Minister.

Diane has led major transformation initiatives, focused on workplace analysis and succession, and championed workplace and workforce wellness. She is Environment and Climate Change Canada's Co-Champion, with a union representative, for mental health and respect in the workplace.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Science and Technology Branch

Science and Technology Branch (STB) is Canada's leader in environmental science. STB undertakes fundamental work to monitor, understand, and evaluate changes and emerging threats in Canada's ecosystems. This is done through atmospheric and climate modelling, aquatic ecosystems and long-term water quality monitoring, wildlife and landscape science and chemical risk assessment and regulatory activities. STB generates data-driven knowledge and leads science advice to inform policies, regulations, enforcement, and federal and international codes and standards.



Marc D'Iorio, Assistant Deputy Minister

Marc D'Iorio was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of the Science and Technology Branch on February 1, 2021.

Marc began his career in government as a post-doctoral fellow in climate change. He has worked in a number of positions as a scientist, a manager, and a leader of organizations that conduct research, fund science, or use science to make policy and regulatory decisions.

Marc is Canada's Focal Point on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Canada's Permanent Representative to the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI). In recent years, Marc played a pivotal role in leading electrification and decarbonisation of transport sectoral tables across government.

Prior to joining ECCC, Marc was the Director General, Office of Energy Research and Development at Natural Resources Canada.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Strategic Policy Branch

The Strategic Policy Branch (SPB) has a leadership role within the Department in a number of areas, including strategic policy development, agenda management, policy planning, results and delivery, Indigenous and intergovernmental affairs, economic analysis, sustainable development strategies and indicators, regional analysis, outreach and program delivery. Through the Regional Directors General Offices, the Branch supports the Department's overall goals and objectives by managing relations with the regions and associated key stakeholders.



Hilary Geller, Assistant Deputy Minister

Hilary joined Environment and Climate Change Canada in June 2017 as the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Strategic Policy Branch.

Previously, Hilary worked at Health Canada, where she was the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch (HECSB) from May 2011 to June 2017. A regulatory and scientific branch, HECSB works under various pieces of legislation to assess, manage and regulate a diverse range of issues in the areas of tobacco, controlled drugs and substances, environmental contaminants, consumer products, radiation and workplace chemicals. Prior to this role, she was Director General of Policy, Planning and Integration in HECSB from 2009 to 2011.

Hilary has a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Toronto, and a Master in Business Administration from York University.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Environmental Protection Branch

The Environmental Protection Branch (EPB) implements legislation, regulations and other policies and programs that protect Canadians and the environment. In particular, the branch works with other federal departments, provinces and territories, aboriginal people, municipalities, industry and environmental non-governmental organizations on clean air and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission regulations, chemical substances management, environmental emergencies as well as on advancing the Government's plastics and waste agenda.



John Moffet, Assistant Deputy Minister

John joined Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) in late 2005 on Executive Interchange, and has since made the Department his home. Before becoming Assistant Deputy Minister of the Environmental Protection Branch (EPB) in 2018, John was the Director General of various directorates in the Department and Associate ADM of EPB. Prior to joining ECCC, he consulted on environmental law and policy issues in Canada and in developing countries, was Executive Assistant to the Attorney General of Ontario, and was (briefly) a corporate lawyer in Toronto. He has lectured and published on a wide range of environmental law and policy topics. He has two adult children, and enjoys cross-country skiing, mountain biking and canoeing in his spare time.



Helen Ryan, Associate Assistant Deputy Minister

Helen is responsible for leading the development and implementation of the Department's clean air regulatory agenda, GHG regulations, environmental emergencies, contaminated sites and disposal at sea, waste disposal and management, as well as the plastics agenda. She has over 30 years of experience in the public service at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, including 17 years as a federal executive in ECCC and Health Canada. Prior to joining the federal government, Helen spent many years with the Region of Ottawa-Carleton establishing and managing new environmental programs. Helen started her career with the Ministry of Environment of Ontario, where she worked as an abatement officer, environmental planner and program manager. Helen and her partner have five children. She is an avid cyclist, cross-country skier and enjoys time spent in the outdoors.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Canadian Wildlife Service

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) conserves species and spaces by administering conservation programs. The Branch protects and manages recovery of species at risk and their critical habitat as well as conserves, protects, and sustainably manages to foster healthy populations of migratory birds and other wildlife. The Branch conserves, restores and protects significant habitats by developing and implementing stewardship programs, establishing and maintaining a network of protected areas, and enabling and supporting partnerships for the integrated management of Canada's natural capital. In addition, the Branch advances national biodiversity policies and partnerships and fulfills international responsibilities; and supports coordinated and coherent national assessment, monitoring, research, planning, action, and compliance promotion and enforcement to protect biodiversity.



Tara Shannon, Assistant Deputy Minister

Tara was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) in April 2021.

Prior to joining the CWS, she held a variety of executive positions with then Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, including in the areas of northern regulatory policy and Indian Residential Schools, and the Privy Council Office, where she advised on a wide range of matters including Indigenous reconciliation, justice, and diversity and inclusion, amongst others.

Tara holds a Bachelor of Arts (Asian Studies and Economics) from the University of Victoria, and a Master of Arts (Theory and Practice of Human Rights) from the University of Essex.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

International Affairs Branch

The International Affairs Branch (IAB) supports and facilitates policy development, integration and coordination of the Government of Canada's international climate action and environmental interests.

IAB works with experts across ECCC and other departments, including Global Affairs Canada, to advance Canada's priorities and positions on bilateral, multilateral, regional and global climate change and environmental issues. The Branch supports Canada's negotiation and implementation of international environmental agreements, environmental provisions in free trade agreements, and provides strategic advice to the Minister, the Deputy Minister and senior management on international relations and activities, including on Canada's clean technology sector.



Catherine Stewart, Assistant Deputy Minister

Catherine joined Environment and Climate Change Canada in 2014 and served as Director General Multilateral Affairs and Climate Change, and as Director General for the Americas. She was also Canada's Chief Negotiator for Climate Change from June 2017 – December 2020.

With over 25 years in the federal government, Catherine has held various positions in domestic and international policy including as Director, Strategic Policy and Integration related to fighter jet procurement at Public Works and Government Services Canada and as an executive at the Privy Council Office where she supported Cabinet decision-making on social and economic policy priorities.

She worked on defence and security policy at the Department of National Defence over the span of a decade, taking on increasingly more challenging policy development and management roles, including preparing Cabinet submissions, leading the ministerial speechwriting team and managing Canada's participation in the NATO Alliance.

Prior to joining the federal government, Catherine worked on a United Nations peacekeeping and electoral mission in Mozambique.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Corporate Services and Finance Branch

The Corporate Services and Finance Branch (CSFB) supports programs in the allocation and sound management of funds, assets, and contracts; provides IM and IT solutions and support; delivers on government-wide enterprise initiatives; ensures a secure and inclusive workplace environment and develops corporate tools and reports to demonstrate alignment of departmental priorities, results and accountabilities to the Canadian public.



Linda Drainville, Assistant Deputy Minister

Linda was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Corporate Services and Finance and Chief Financial Officer at Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) on March 15, 2021.

Before joining ECCC, Linda worked at the Department of National Defence (DND) and the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) as the Associate Assistant Deputy Minister Finance.

Leading up to this position, Linda served as the DND/CAF Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director General, Financial Operations and Services. Before joining DND/CAF, Linda was the CFO of the Canada Council for the Arts.

Throughout her career, Linda has also occupied various notable positions in the fields of finance, audit, and forensic accounting, more specifically with the United Nations, the Office of the Auditor General, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as well as the Canada Revenue Agency.

Linda holds a Bachelor of Business Administration (Major in Accounting) from the University of Québec in Montréal. She also holds a Diploma in Investigative and Forensic Accounting from the University of Toronto. She is a Chartered Professional Accountant, a Certified Fraud Examiner, and is certified in Financial Forensics.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Public Affairs and Communications Branch

The Public Affairs and Communications Branch (PACB) provides full-service communications support including speeches, web publications, and social media engagement, as well as support for Ministerial media and event logistics. PACB is also comprised of the Corporate Secretariat and the Innovation and Youth Engagement Division; the latter supports engagement with youth both internally and externally. The Corporate Secretariat provides effective departmental and ministerial support, including in relation to Cabinet affairs, parliamentary business, and Governor in Council and ministerial appointments.



Michael Zinck, Assistant Deputy Minister

Michael first joined Environment and Climate Change Canada in October 2017 as the Executive Director for Strategic Communications. He was promoted to Director General of Communications in March 2019. Michael assumed the responsibilities of the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Public Affairs and Communications Branch in January 2021 before being formally appointed to the position in June 2021.

Michael began his career in regional economic development in Moncton, New Brunswick following work in the international field including non-governmental organization activities in Kenya and Cuba. Michael has a diverse range of experience in strategic communications, ministerial liaison services and economic development policy.

Michael has a Bachelor of Political Science from Saint Mary's University and a Master of Public Administration from Dalhousie University. Michael is also a certified sommelier.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Ambassador for Climate Change's Office

Canada's Ambassador for Climate Change is responsible for providing advice on climate change considerations in Canada's international priorities. She leads bilateral engagements with partner countries on clean growth and climate change and represents Canada in international cooperative initiatives related to climate change. She also promotes Canada's clean growth and climate change priorities.



Patricia Fuller, Ambassador for Climate Change

Patricia Fuller was named Canada's Ambassador for Climate Change on June 5, 2018.

Patricia served abroad as Ambassador of Canada to Uruguay from 2004 to 2007 and as Ambassador to Chile from 2012 to 2015. Previous international assignments also included Mexico and Guatemala.

In Ottawa, Patricia has specialized in trade and economic policy, as well as climate change and energy. At Canada's foreign ministry, she served as Deputy Director for Trade Remedies (1997-1999), Director of the Softwood Lumber Division (2003-2004), Chief Economist (2007-2010), Director General of Planning and Reporting (2010-2012) and Director General of Economic Development (2017-2018).

She was seconded to Natural Resources Canada from 2015 to 2017, to head up the Office of Energy Efficiency. She also managed environment and climate change files earlier in her career while working at the Privy Council Office, where she supported the Cabinet Committee on Economic and Regional Development Policy from 2000 to 2003.

Patricia holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Economics and Political Studies from Queen's University, and a Master of Science with distinction from the London School of Economics.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Human Resources Branch

The Human Resources Branch (HRB) is responsible for developing and implementing an integrated framework of human resources strategies, policies, programs and advisory services. To that end, HRB is responsible for identifying departmental needs with regard to human resources and people management, including the development of associated health and safety measures, learning and recruitment strategies, as well as strategies and initiatives to enable the Department to recruit, develop and retain a representative workforce, including an accessibility strategy and a diversity, inclusion and employment equity strategy.



Jocelyne Kharyati, Chief Human Resources Management Officer

Jocelyne Kharyati was appointed Chief Human Resources Management Officer at Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) on March 30, 2021.

Jocelyne has spent more than 20 years of her career in the areas of education and human resources management across the federal government.

Since her arrival at ECCC in January 2015, she has been involved in several initiatives, including the onboarding to Phoenix and MyGCHR. In 2017, Jocelyne accepted to co-chair an interdepartmental committee to conduct a root-cause analysis of Phoenix pay issues and support evidence-based decision making. Most recently, Jocelyne was Chief Audit Executive and Head of Evaluation from September 2020 to March 2021.

Prior to this, she occupied executive positions in human resources at Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Health Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada, and the Canada School of Public Service.

Jocelyne obtained a Baccalaureate in Science from the University of Ottawa, as well as, a Diploma in Adult Education from St. Francis Xavier University. In 2019, she completed the University of Ottawa Certificate Program in Public Sector Leadership and Governance.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Audit and Evaluation Branch

The Audit and Evaluation Branch (AEB) provides independent, objective assurance and advisory services in the areas of governance, risk management and internal controls, guided by the Treasury Board Policy on Internal Audit and the Directive on Internal Audit. The Branch develops departmental audit and evaluation plans in consultation with other branches, which are normally on a two year horizon approved by the Deputy Minister based on the recommendation of the Departmental Audit Committee.



Christopher MacDonald, Director General, Chief Audit Executive and Head of Evaluation

Christopher was appointed Director General, Chief Audit Executive and Head of Evaluation, Audit and Evaluation Branch on April 26, 2021.

Before joining Environment and Climate Change Canada, his previous position was Chief Audit and Evaluation Executive at the Public Service Commission of Canada from December 2017 to April 2021. Prior to that, he held the positions of Director, Audit Operations at Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada and Director, Internal Audit at Infrastructure Canada.

Earlier, he worked for the Office of Audit and Inspection at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in Belgium and held various audit, evaluation, and related positions in a number of Canadian federal public service organizations - including the Office of the Auditor General of Canada.

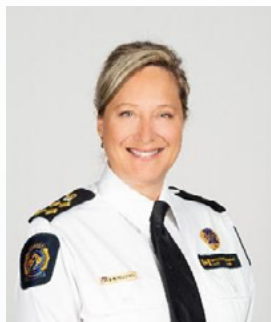
Christopher is a former Chair of member services for the Institute of Internal Auditors (Ottawa Chapter). He is currently the President of the Board at École Élisabeth-Bruyère in Kanata, Ontario.

He is a Certified Internal Auditor and has a certification in risk management assurance. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from St. Francis Xavier University, a Master's degree in Development Economics from Dalhousie University, and a Master's degree in Public Administration from Queen's University.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Enforcement Branch

The Enforcement Branch (EB) is responsible for enforcing Canadian environmental and wildlife acts and regulations through the work of on-the-ground enforcement officers across Canada who are designated under specific legislation and are granted a variety of powers. The Branch's mandate is to enforce the environmental and wildlife acts and related regulations in a fair, predictable and consistent manner. In collaboration with several Environment and Climate Change Canada programs and other provincial, national and international partners, the Branch works to ensure that individuals and companies comply with applicable legislation in order to protect and conserve the environment, wildlife and their habitat.



Anne-Marie Pelletier, Chief Enforcement Officer

Anne-Marie Pelletier was appointed Chief Enforcement Officer on December 3, 2018.

Before joining the Enforcement Branch, Anne-Marie served from 2016 to 2018 as Executive Director, Security Operations and Chief Security Officer at the Privy Council Office, where she led the security agency function, including providing leadership, advice and guidance to departments on resolving security issues, incidents and investigations.

Between 2007 and 2016, she occupied various executive positions at the Department of National Defence, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service and Public Services and Procurement Canada. Between 2000 and 2007, she also worked at Environment Canada in the areas of environmental stewardship, international affairs and climate change.

Anne-Marie holds a Bachelor's degree in Applied Science with a specialization in Natural Resources Management from Université Laval.

Senior Leadership Team and Organizational Structure

Legal Services

The Department of Justice provides legal services, including advisory services, litigation support and legislative and regulatory drafting support to the Environment Portfolio primarily through its Environment Department Legal Services Unit (LSU). The role of the Environment LSU is to provide in-house legal counsel services to Environment and Climate Change Canada, the Parks Canada Agency and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada and to act as a Centre of Expertise in the area of environmental law for Justice Canada and the Government of Canada.



Hélène Sheedy, Executive Director and Senior General Counsel*

Hélène was appointed the Executive Director and Senior General Counsel of Environment Legal Services on August 12, 2019.

Hélène joined the Department of Justice in 1986 and has worked in Justice Headquarters in a Judicial Affairs Unit and in various client Legal Services Units including Communications, Environment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Fisheries and Oceans, and Employment and Social Development Canada.

She holds a Bachelor's degree in Arts and an LLB in Common Law from the University of Ottawa. She was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1986.

*Employee of Justice Canada

Regional and Associate Regional Directors General (by region)



Anna Classen, Regional Director General, West and North

Anna Classen was appointed Regional Director General, West and North in March 2021. Based in Vancouver, she is Environment and Climate Change Canada's senior official in the western four provinces and three territories.

Prior to this appointment, Anna was Acting Senior Executive Director for Natural

Resources Canada's (NRCan) Indigenous Partnerships Office – West focused on place-based engagement with Indigenous groups in British Columbia and Alberta; and the Secretariat for the co-developed Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees for two major pipeline projects.

Anna began her career in the field of post-secondary education with a national not-for-profit Indigenous economic development organization; spent time with the City of Edmonton in intergovernmental affairs; worked in policy and planning with Western Economic Diversification Canada; was an analyst with the Privy Council Office on intergovernmental, public safety, environment and natural resource files; and, was a lead on Indigenous consultations while with NRCan.



Nadine Stiller, Associate Regional Director General, West and North

Nadine joined Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) in 2018 and currently serves as the Chair for both the Prairies Provinces Water Board and the Mackenzie River Basin Board. At ECCC, she oversees Arctic Coordination, Nunavut Devolution and the Lake Winnipeg Basin Program. With over 20 years in the public service, Nadine has

held executive positions at Indigenous and Northern Affairs, Public Safety Canada and Canada Revenue Agency across the Prairies and North. She brings a wealth of experience in intergovernmental and Indigenous relations from her work in close partnership with provincial and territorial governments, First Nations and municipalities.

Nadine joined the federal government at Fisheries and Oceans Canada as an Impact Assessment Biologist. She lives in Winnipeg and graduated from the University of Winnipeg with a Science degree in Biology and Environmental Studies.

Regional and Associate Regional Directors General (by region)



Susan Humphrey, Acting Regional Director General, Ontario

Susan Humphrey has been the Acting Regional Director General, Ontario Region, since February 2020 and her current responsibilities are Great Lakes focused.

Susan began her public service career as a graduate student project scientist at Environment and Climate Change Canada in 1986. She has occupied a number of positions in the Department since then, with responsibility for program delivery and policy development in the fields of environmental protection, conservation and restoration.

She was appointed into her substantive position, Associate Regional Director General, Ontario Region, in July 2013. Immediately prior to that posting, she served for four years as the Regional Director of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region, where her activities centered on protecting and enhancing the resilience of native species and their habitat, particularly species at risk.

Susan received her undergraduate and graduate degrees from York University in Toronto, Canada.

Regional and Associate Regional Directors General (by region)



Geoffrey Mercer, Regional Director General, Atlantic and Quebec

Geoff Mercer was appointed Regional Director General on June 23, 2016 and represents the interests of the Atlantic and Quebec Regions within Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC).

Geoff came to ECCC in January 2009 as the Atlantic Regional Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate. In 2013, he was appointed as the Associate Regional Director General, Atlantic and Quebec Regions. From 1988 until 2008, Geoff was a member of National Defence where he held various positions in the department's environmental management program.

Originally from Montreal, Quebec, Geoff was raised and educated in Newfoundland and Labrador where he obtained Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Science (Biology) from Memorial University of Newfoundland. He is also a graduate of the Queen's Public Executive Development Program and the Canada School of Public Service's DirEXion program.



Jean Pruneau, Associate Regional Director General, Atlantic and Quebec

Jean Pruneau joined Environment and Climate Change Canada in September 2018, from Indigenous Services Canada.

Before his time at Indigenous Services Canada, Jean was the Executive Director of the Office of Pharmaceutical Management

Strategies within the Strategic Policy Branch at Health Canada.

Prior to his employment at Health Canada, Jean worked in a succession of policy and operational positions.

Workforce Overview

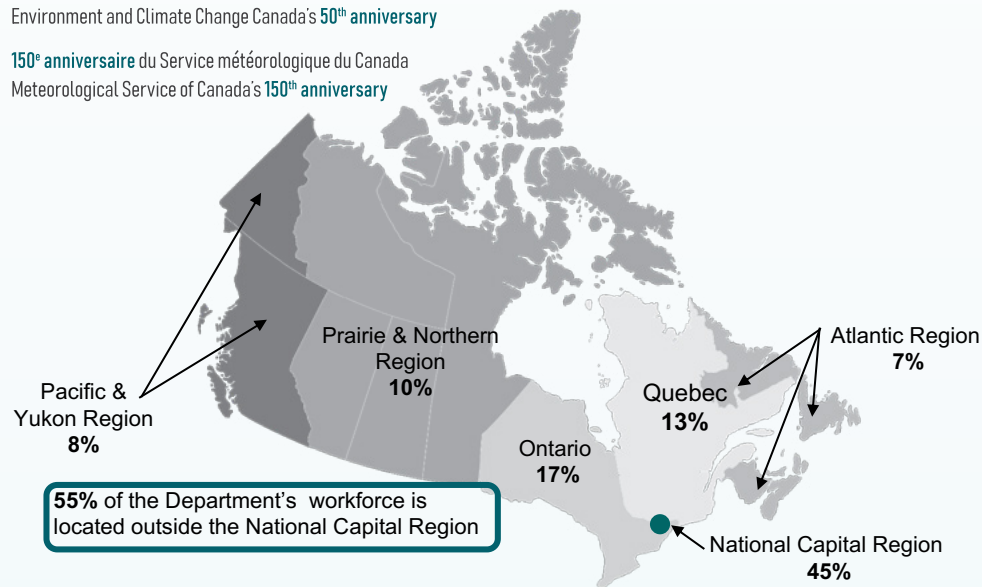
The Department was created in 1971, with some of its component organizations having an even longer history:

- The Canadian Wildlife Service was founded in 1947
- The Water Survey of Canada in 1908
- The Meteorological Service of Canada in 1871
- 2021 marks the 50th anniversary of the department and the 150th anniversary for the Meteorological Service of Canada



50^e anniversaire d'Environnement et Changement climatique Canada
Environment and Climate Change Canada's 50th anniversary

150^e anniversaire du Service météorologique du Canada
Meteorological Service of Canada's 150th anniversary



- Workforce of approximately 7,400 employees located in every province and territory:
- Includes meteorologists, regulatory personnel and scientific researchers, enforcement officers, wildlife biologists, policy analysts and international negotiators, as well as enablers (e.g., administrative, human resources and finance, communications and audit staff)
- Close to 39% are scientists involved in environmental science and technology work across the Department
- Employment equity, diversity and inclusion are a priority
- **2nd Best Employer in Canada,** Canada's Best Employers, Forbes 2021

Financial Overview 2021-2022

ECCC authorities (as of August 23, 2021)

Operational Spending

Salaries & Benefits	\$728 million
Operations & Maintenance	\$279 million
Capital	\$106 million

Total operational spending **\$1,112 million**

Grants & Contributions to 3rd parties \$686 million

Total departmental program and activities **\$1,798 million**
 Statutory \$0.1 million

Total ECCC authorities **\$1,798 million**

Approximately 38% of funding for departmental programs and activities is directed to third parties through grants and contributions

Includes the Main Estimates 2021-22 and the Supplementary Estimates (A) 2021-22

Note: Amounts have been rounded to the nearest million.

Partnerships

We cannot tackle environmental issues alone. Partnerships are a fundamental way of doing business.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is committed to renewing a nation-to-nation relationship with the [Indigenous peoples](#) of Canada based on recognition of rights, respect, co-operation, and partnership. The Department works with the governments, communities, and organizations of the Indigenous peoples of Canada – including First Nations, Métis and Inuit – to support their environmental stewardship and objectives, and to advance the Department's programs and priorities.

The Government of Canada shares jurisdiction over environmental matters with the [provinces and territories](#). ECCC works with provincial and territorial governments and these relationships are fostered through bilateral agreements as well as through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and other multilateral fora on specific issues such as domestic and international climate change, wildlife, species at risk and ecological areas, water, and environmental protection.

There are few major environmental issues for which we can find causes or solutions solely within Canadian borders. Canada needs to cooperate effectively with [other nations](#) whose policies and activities affect the quality of the environment, and to find effective solutions to global environmental challenges. Canada also has international environmental obligations under various agreements and fora. The international dimension of ECCC's work is important to achieve Canada's international and domestic goals.

ECCC also works closely with [non-governmental and national industry organizations](#).

Legislative Mandate and Authority Overview

Enacted in 1971, the *Department of the Environment Act* established ECCC as a department.

The Minister of ECCC has direct responsibilities under 33 acts and secondary responsibilities under 16 others. These [acts and associated regulations](#) provide the department with its mandate and enable it to carry out its programs and meet its core responsibilities including:

- Preserving and enhancing of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality
- Addressing climate change, including carbon pricing
- Protecting nature, biodiversity, and species, including migratory birds
- Managing freshwater ecosystems
- Delivering meteorological services

Key Legislation:

- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
- *Canadian Net Zero Emissions Accountability Act*
- *Environmental Enforcement Act*
- *Federal Sustainable Development Act*
- *Fisheries Act Pollution Prevention Provisions*
- *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*

Core Responsibilities Overview

Under the Treasury Board Policy on Results, all departments are required to implement and maintain a Departmental Results Framework that sets out the department's core responsibilities. These core responsibilities provide the structure for departmental plans and departmental results reports which are tabled in Parliament each year.

Currently, ECCC's core responsibilities include:

- Taking action on clean growth and climate change
- Preventing and managing pollution
- Conserving nature
- Predicting weather and environmental conditions

These core responsibilities are supported through a variety of important horizontal functions including:

- Scientific research and environmental monitoring
- Policy and economic analysis
- International cooperation and negotiation
- Regulatory and enforcement work
- Reporting and communications

More information about the core responsibilities is presented in the Departmental Plan and the Departmental Results Report.

Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change

Climate change is a global threat – with significant impacts on the economy, biodiversity, and society. The effects of climate change are evident around the world, and projected to intensify. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s Sixth Assessment Report, released August 9, 2021, is unequivocal that warming of the climate is due to human influence and that unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to close to 1.5°C or even 2°C will be beyond reach. Canada’s actions to address climate change at home and abroad are guided by climate science and the Paris Agreement goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Climate action is required to mitigate climate risks (such as flooding, wildfires, extreme heat, spread of infectious disease), support sustainable economic growth, and ensure Canada’s global competitiveness.

ECCC is responsible for:

- Leading Canada’s climate policy development
- Overseeing and coordinating whole-of-government implementation of Canada’s Climate Plans
- Delivering climate programs and services
- Engaging with provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners on climate related issues
- Leading Canada’s effort on international climate change negotiations and engaging in international cooperation
- Contributing scientific research and expertise, including at the international level
- Supporting work on clean technology

- Warming in Canada is, on average, about double the magnitude of global warming (Canada’s Changing Climate Report)
- The effects of widespread warming are evident in many parts of Canada and are projected to intensify in the future

Key ECCC programming:

- Clean Growth and Climate Change Mitigation, including regulating emissions
- International Climate Change Action
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Science, Monitoring and Reporting

Preventing and Managing Pollution

Safeguarding the health and safety of Canadians requires protecting the environment from harmful pollutants in our air, land and water. Air pollution is linked to the premature death of around 14,600 Canadians per year and more and more of us are now living in areas with poor air quality. In Canada, about 3 million tonnes of plastics are discarded every year and close to 30,000 tonnes ends up in our natural environment. While water quality in Canada is generally fair to good, there are significant regional and local concerns. To address these issues, ECCC monitors contaminants in the air, water, and soil; develops and administers environmental standards, laws and regulations; and delivers other programs.

ECCC is responsible for:

- Protecting Canadians and their environment from harmful substances by delivering Canada's Chemicals Management Plan with Health Canada
- Implementing water pollution prevention provisions and developing regulations under the *Fisheries Act* and under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA)
- Leading watershed initiatives in collaboration with provincial governments, Indigenous communities and stakeholders
- Minimizing the impacts of environmental emergencies on Canadians and their environment
- Regulating transboundary movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material
- Advancing Zero Plastic Waste through a circular economy

- 86% of Canada's plastic waste was landfilled in 2016, with only 9% recycled and 1% (29,000 tonnes) leaked into the environment
- The Air Quality Management System (AQMS) is a collaborative federal, provincial and territorial approach to reduce air pollution

Key ECCC programming:

- Air Quality
- Water Quality and Ecosystem Partnerships
- Substances and Waste Management
- Compliance Promotion and Enforcement - Pollution

Conserving Nature

Nature provides benefits we all depend on for survival, security, and well-being. The rate of species extinctions is accelerating with up to 25% of all species threatened with extinction globally. ECCC plays an important leadership role in addressing this biodiversity crisis. Biodiversity is a shared responsibility in Canada with the vast majority of crown land administered by provinces and territories.

ECCC is responsible for:

- The protection and recovery of species at risk and their critical habitats
- The conservation and protection of healthy populations of migratory birds
- Engaging and enabling provinces and territories, Indigenous peoples, stakeholders, and the public to increase protected areas and contributes to conservation and stewardship activities
- Expanding and managing the Department's protected areas
- Collaborating with domestic and international partners to advance the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development

- A 2020 World Wildlife Fund report noted that 50% of the 903 wildlife species monitored in Canada declined between 1970 and 2014—with an average decline of 83%. A 2019 report in Science showed that more than 2.9 billion birds in Canada and the US have been lost since 1970
- Globally, the services nature provides are worth approximately \$125 trillion a year (e.g., clean air and water, fertile soil, pollination, food and medicines, carbon sequestration, flood and drought control, etc.) and are often expensive or impossible to replace if lost (WWF's Living Planet Report 2018)

Key ECCC programming:

- Species at Risk
- Biodiversity Policy and Partnerships
- Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife
- Environmental Assessment
- Habitat Conservation and Protection
- Compliance Promotion and Enforcement - Wildlife

Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions

2021-2022 marks the 150th anniversary of the Meteorological Service of Canada and its long history of serving Canadians with accurate and timely information on weather and environmental conditions to help them make decisions about their health, safety and economic well-being.

ECCC is responsible for:

- Monitoring weather, water, air quality and climate conditions
- Providing forecasts, information and warnings to the Canadian public and targeted sectors through a range of service delivery options
- Conducting research
- Developing and maintaining computer-based models for predicting weather and other environmental conditions
- Collaborating and exchanging data with other national meteorological services and with international organizations

- Every day, ECCC uses a state-of-the-art supercomputer to bring together 13 million observations about Canada's environment and other data available from domestic and international partners
- MSC supports mission-critical operations of federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, and private organizations that rely on MSC's infrastructure, science capacity, and experience to deliver on their mandate (e.g., aviation, emergency management, water management, military & marine ops)
- The ECCC WeatherCAN App had about 625,000 active users as of Nov. 2020

Key ECCC programming:

- Weather and Environmental Observations, Forecasts and Warning
- Hydrological Services



Legislative Mandate and Authority

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Mandate and Summary of Legislation

Overview

The Environment Portfolio is comprised of a federal department and two agencies: Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Parks Canada Agency (PCA), and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC). Though the Department was created in 1971, some ECCC branches and Portfolio organizations are much older: the Canadian Wildlife Service was founded in 1947, the Water Survey of Canada in 1908, and the Meteorological Service of Canada in 1871. The first national parks service in the world, which ultimately became PCA, was created in 1911. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency was created in 1994 and renamed the IAAC in 2019, with the coming into force of the *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA). The Minister of Environment and Climate Change derives powers, duties and functions under the *Department of the Environment Act* and exercises additional authorities provided under a number of other acts and regulations.

As environmental issues, notably climate change and biodiversity loss, continue to gain in significance, so does the complexity of addressing them. Shared constitutional authority means working with provincial and territorial governments is essential in achieving lasting results. The global nature of the challenge requires continual collaboration through both formal and informal mechanisms.

Within the Government of Canada, the Environment Portfolio works across the federal government with key partners including Health Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Transport Canada, Infrastructure Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Public Safety Canada and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

Partnerships with Indigenous peoples are core to the work of the portfolio: in recognizing their contributions to our natural heritage and their special relationship with the land; in managing protected areas; and in considering the impacts of regulatory and project decisions on their rights, traditional practices and traditional lands.

Mandates of Department and Agencies

Department of the Environment Act, 1971 [ECCC]

The *Department of the Environment Act*, and other major pieces of legislation, in addition to providing for the establishment of the Department itself, confers certain powers, duties and functions on the Minister, which extend to and include matters relating to:

- The preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality
- Renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna
- Water
- Meteorology
- The enforcement of any rules and regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters, and questions arising between the United States and Canada related to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment
- The co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment

Beyond those authorities conferred under the *Department of the Environment Act*, the Minister exercises additional authorities provided under other acts and regulations. These include, but are not limited to the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) and several pieces of legislation relating to climate change (the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* and the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*) and the protection of biodiversity and water (e.g., the *Species at Risk Act*).

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada [IAAC]

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) is responsible for providing high-quality impact assessments and coordinating Crown Indigenous consultation related to the regulatory review of major projects subject to the *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA). Under the IAA, IAAC is responsible for assessing the positive and negative environmental, economic, social and health impacts of potential major projects. The impact assessment process applies to ‘designated projects’, which are either designated by the Physical Activities Regulations, also known as the Project List, or by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada.

Parks Canada Agency [PCA]

The *Parks Canada Agency Act* establishes the Parks Canada Agency (PCA) as a separate agency reporting to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. PCA’s mandate is to protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada’s natural and cultural heritage and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure their ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations through the establishment and management of Canada’s system of national parks, national marine conservation areas, and the protection and presentation of Canada’s cultural heritage.

PCA has a broad mandate to ensure that Canada’s national parks, national historic sites, national marine conservation areas and other heritage areas are protected and preserved for present and future generations. Heritage areas include heritage railway stations, heritage lighthouses, federal heritage buildings, historic places in Canada, federal archaeology and Canadian heritage rivers. PCA must ensure that there are long-term plans in place for establishing systems of national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas. PCA is also responsible for negotiating, and recommending to the Minister, the establishment of these areas and sites.

Parks Canada protects a vast network of cultural and natural heritage places that include 171 national historic sites, 47 national parks, five national marine conservation areas and one national urban park, and is also responsible for administering, in whole or in part, 12 of Canada’s 20 World Heritage sites. It also protects over 470,000 km² of Canada’s terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems. It is one of the largest federal administrator of Crown lands and one of the largest federal asset managers with more than 18,000 built assets, the total replacement value of which was valued at more than \$26.5 billion in 2021.

Jurisdiction, Duties and Authorities

Constitutional Jurisdiction

The constitutional authority for federal environmental legislation is founded on criminal law, as well as the power to make laws for peace, order and good government (POGG) and on federal constitutional powers such as international borders, international relations, trade and commerce, navigation and shipping, seacoasts and fisheries.

Provincial environmental laws are based on provincial constitutional powers, such as over municipalities, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights, provincially owned (public) lands, and natural resources. Territorial governments exercise delegated powers under the authority of the Parliament of Canada. The devolution of powers, or the transfer of province-like responsibilities from the federal government to territorial governments, is ongoing with agreements finalized in Yukon (2003) and in the Northwest Territories (2014), and an Agreement-in-Principle signed in August of 2019 with Nunavut.

***The Constitution Act, 1867* constitutional jurisdiction over the environment**

Section 91 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* gives Parliament the authority to make laws on a broad range of matters. Section 92 sets out the issues for which the provinces may make laws. The environment is not explicitly listed in either section. As a result, there is often overlap and uncertainty in terms of which level of government is responsible for various aspects of the environment. Based on a number of Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) decisions, protection of the environment is recognized as a matter of shared jurisdiction between Parliament and the provincial legislatures.

The Federal Heads of Power

The Criminal Law Power – s. 91(27)

In 1997, in *R. v Hydro-Québec*, the SCC decided unanimously that the protection of the environment is a valid criminal law purpose for which the criminal law power can be used. At issue in that case was the toxic substances regulatory scheme in the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*. This decision established a broad scope of federal jurisdiction over the environment.

Peace, Order and Good Government

The federal government has the authority to take action on matters of national concern, based on the **peace, order and good government (POGG)** power of section 91. The courts have provided guidance of the extent of the federal POGG power, including as it relates to the environment. In *R. v Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd.*, the SCC used POGG to justify federal jurisdiction over ocean pollution. At issue was the *Ocean Dumping Control Act*, which prohibited the dumping of any substance into the sea without a permit.

In March, 2021, in *Reference re. Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*, the SCC ruled that Parliament has authority under POGG to legislate minimum national standards of greenhouse gas price stringency to reduce GHG emissions. The SCC clarified that a three-step test applies to identify matters of national concern for the POGG power. Courts must first determine whether the matter is of sufficient concern to Canada as a whole. Second, they must also determine whether the matter is specific and identifiable, and qualitatively different from matters of provincial concern. To this end, Courts will consider whether there is a provincial inability to deal with the matter and grave extra-provincial consequences would result. Finally, Courts must conduct a scale of impact analysis by balancing the intrusion upon provincial autonomy and the interests affected if Parliament was unable to legislate on the matter under POGG.

Other Heads of Power

Federal jurisdiction over certain aspects of the environment may also come from other federal powers. For example, the taxation power (s. 91(3)) provides the federal government with the ability to adopt measures to generate revenues that also encourage environmentally friendly behaviors, such as tax assistance for donations of ecologically sensitive land.

Other heads of power may provide a basis to regulate the environment in specific contexts, including, for example, express constitutional authority over fisheries.

As well, the courts have accepted that there is a power that allows federal spending, even in areas where Parliament does not have the authority to pass legislation. For example, while Parliament cannot legislate in provincial fields of jurisdiction, such as education and healthcare, it can place conditions on how provinces spend federal funding. Where environmental matters are concerned, the federal spending power could be used in a variety of ways to collaborate with provinces and territories.

Duties

The Minister's mandate derives from various statutes and regulations aimed at protecting the environment. These statutes and regulations give the Minister a framework that includes some Ministerial obligations, and a much longer list of powers that can be used to deal with environmental issues and concerns. Depending on the statute or regulation, the Minister may be required to take certain actions or make certain decisions, sometimes within a specific timeframe.

Each issue must be examined on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the Minister has a duty, obligation or authority to act. There may be situations where the statute or regulation gives the Minister a power to act, should he or she wish.

Mandatory Duties

Ministerial duties are enforceable by the courts. Should the Minister not take action, members of the public, or public interest groups, may ask the courts to force the Minister to fulfill their duty. When the Minister takes action, those actions can also be reviewed by the courts. The courts will then generally look at the "reasonableness" of the Minister's decision or action.

Mandatory duties often arise in the context of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)* where, based on a particular set of facts, the Minister is obligated to make a recommendation to the Governor in Council for a regulation to protect a species. In particular, where there is an imminent threat to the survival or recovery of a species, or where the necessary protection for the species, the residences of its individuals or its critical habitat are not in place, the Minister has a duty to make a recommendation to the Governor in Council. The Minister's position regarding an imminent threat or the level of protection for a species and its habitat must be supportable on the basis that it is reasonable.

Statutes imposing mandatory duties on the Minister usually provide a certain degree of discretion. For example, the Minister is required to produce annual reports to Parliament, inventories of pollutants and other documents. However, the Minister has discretion to determine the details of the content of the report.

Authorities

The Minister has significant discretion in terms of the types of actions to take and the level of environmental protection to seek. Some statutes provide the Minister with a toolkit that allows for a choice of action. This could include regulation-making authority, the authority to adopt codes of practice, standards and information-gathering instruments. The Minister may also enter into agreements or contracts, as necessary, and work with provinces and other stakeholders.

For the most part, the statutes under the responsibility of the Minister contain wide regulation-making authority. For example, the Minister may choose to develop and recommend for adoption by the Governor in Council regulations to control greenhouse gases in a particular sector, but the Minister is not legally obligated to do so. The Minister generally has a number of options, including doing nothing, leaving it to another level of government to regulate or control the subject matter, proposing a voluntary agreement with the polluter or the setting of standards or best practices.

In some cases, powers include the ability to issue a permit to allow a specific type of activity, within certain limits. Under the *Canada Wildlife Act*, for example, an activity can only be permitted in a wildlife area if it will not interfere with the conservation of wildlife. In the event of a court challenge, as with other powers, the Minister must be able to demonstrate that he or she considered the relevant information and acted reasonably when making their decision.

Not all of the Minister's powers are directly spelled out in statutes. Some can flow from the Minister's general mandate. For example, the Minister generally has authority to take action to assist decision-making. Where there may be a problem with air emissions, for instance, the Minister could undertake a monitoring program to determine what type of action may be needed to address the issue. Such broad authority, if found nowhere else, is implicit in the *Department of the Environment Act*, which provides the Minister and department with their overall mandate over environmental matters. This includes the authority to conduct monitoring activities, or conduct scientific studies even if this is not expressly authorized by law or regulation.

Regulatory Responsibilities and Processes

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is among the federal government's most active regulators. The Department's regulatory portfolio addresses such issues as toxic chemicals, air pollutants, greenhouse gas emissions, effluent, migratory birds and species at risk.

The federal regulatory process is governed by legal and policy frameworks. The *Statutory Instruments Act* provides the main legal framework. Some statutory orders and regulations are subject to the requirements of the *Statutory Instruments Act*. The Cabinet Directive on Regulation sets out expectations and requirements in the development, management, and review of federal regulations.

In order to ensure that regulations result in the greatest overall benefits to current and future generations, federal regulations are guided by the following four principles:

- The regulatory process is modern, open, and transparent;
- Regulatory decision-making is evidence-based;
- Regulations support a fair and competitive economy; and
- Enforcement of laws and regulations is done in a fair, predictable and consistent manner.

The development of regulations within ECCC typically involves policy approval (either by the Minister or Cabinet, depending on the issue), consultations with interested parties throughout the regulatory development cycle (including with Indigenous peoples), preparation of drafting instructions, economic analysis, enforcement advice, legal advice, and drafting of the actual text of the regulation. Publication of proposed regulations in the Canada Gazette, Part I, provides a formal opportunity for Canadians to provide input on proposed regulatory text. Final regulations are published in the Canada Gazette, Part II.

Along with officials within the Department, other parties within Government are involved in the development and approval of regulations:

- The Minister sets overall policy guidance and approves the details of specific regulations. For some issues, the Minister may issue a regulation under their own authority. Most regulations, however, are issued by the Governor in Council (GIC), acting on the recommendation of the Minister. The Treasury Board acts as the GIC for this purpose.
- Some decisions under CEPA must be made by both the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health, reflecting the focus of CEPA on both environmental and health protection.
- Similarly, some decisions under SARA must be made by both the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans.
- The Treasury Board Secretariat reviews all proposed regulations to ensure that the analysis that the Department provides to support each regulatory proposal is consistent with the requirements in the Cabinet Directive on Regulation and will enable Treasury Board members to make informed decisions.
- The Department of Justice Canada provides legal counsel, who help departmental officials design regulations that are supported by relevant statutory authorities. The Department of Justice Canada also provides the drafters who prepare the legal text of regulations.
- The Privy Council Office is responsible for receiving regulatory submissions, examining them in consultation with the Department of Justice Canada, and registering regulations, once approved.
- The Governor General, as the representative of the Crown, signs into law the regulations approved by the GIC (Treasury Board).
- Public Services and Procurement Canada publishes the Canada Gazette, the official newspaper of the Government. Proposed regulations and supporting documentation are published in Canada Gazette Part I. Final regulations are published in Canada Gazette Part II.

- The Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations, pursuant to the *Statutory Instruments Act*, examines each regulation after it has been published to ensure that there is adequate statutory authority for each requirement in the regulation.

The timeframe for developing a regulation is on average 18 to 24 months, but can vary considerably. The duration of consultations is one of the main factors affecting regulatory development timelines.

ECCC's Regulatory Activities

Developing new regulations

The increasing priority placed on addressing environmental concerns and the need to employ an array of tools, from performance standards to pricing pollution, to achieve the desired shift in behaviour in ways that minimize differential impacts and that create maximum incentives for innovation and economic development has both increased the complexity of the instrument choice and regulatory development process and has resulted a steadily growing number of new regulations or equivalents¹. ECCC publishes on average 40 regulations a year.

Regulatory development is guided by a quality management system, and entails extensive engagement with provinces and territories, affected businesses, civil society and Indigenous peoples, and is supported by science-based risk assessments, technology reviews, international comparisons and detailed economic analysis.

Third party studies consistently demonstrate that appropriately targeted and well-designed environmental regulations can stimulate technological innovation, spur the development of new products and services, and are increasingly important determinants of market access and social license to operate.

¹ Equivalents include significant amendments to existing regulations that increase the ongoing workload of the Department. For example, the addition of a new substance to the Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulation, uplisting protections for a species or implementing an emergency protection order under SARA.

Amending existing regulations

The Minister may decide to amend a regulation to:

- Strengthen its performance requirements if scientific monitoring indicates that the targeted environmental or health risk has not been addressed adequately;
- Require the use of a more current test method;
- Allow for use of new technologies or practices;
- Expand the scope of application to include sources or pollutants not previously addressed; or
- Remove a regulatory requirement where there is no longer a *bona fide* need for it, etc.

Issuing orders

Many of the processes established under the various ECCC statutes require the Minister or the GIC to issue orders to formalize decisions. This is particularly the case for updating statutory lists based on the results of scientific assessments. Each year, for example, the Minister typically receives numerous assessments of chemical substances, leading to the need to decide, in conjunction with the Minister of Health, whether or not to recommend that the GIC add the substances to Schedule 1 under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*. This is a precondition for being able to develop various risk management measures for those substances. A similar process is followed for adding or changing the status of species under the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*, which in turn triggers various management authorities.

Regulatory Agenda

ECCC administers or shares responsibility for some 30 Acts of Parliament and over 80 regulations or equivalents, addressing issues as diverse as pollution prevention, wildlife protection, and emergency management. A wide range of sectors are covered by ECCC regulations, including:

- Industrial sectors;
- Various commercial products;
- Municipalities;
- Importers/exporters; and
- Federal departments.

Regulations also impact hundreds of thousands of individuals who partake in regulated activities such as migratory game bird hunting and entry into any of ECCC's 146 protected areas.

Posted in April 2021, the Department's Forward Regulatory Plan for 2021–2023 proposed 64 regulatory initiatives, including new regulations, amendments to existing regulations, consolidations, and repeals and reflect existing policies as of 2021. All regulatory initiatives are conducted at the direction of the Minister, who has broad authority under the various departmental statutes to determine the overall focus of regulatory programs, and to make decisions about whether or not to intervene, the choice of instrument, and the nature of the regulatory obligation to impose.

High Activity Acts for which the Minister is Primarily Responsible

Canada National Parks Act, 2000 [Parks Canada Agency]

This Act establishes and dedicates national parks to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment and provides that parks are to be maintained and used so as to leave them unimpaired for future generations. The Act provides that the Minister is responsible for the administration, management and control of national parks and, in particular, states that the maintenance or restoration of ecological integrity shall be the first priority of the Minister when considering all aspects of the management of parks. There is a requirement to table in Parliament management plans for national parks within five years of their establishment and to review them every ten years. The Act confers authority to make regulations relating to a wide range of issues governing the management of national parks, including:

- Protection of natural resources;
- Recreational activities such as camping and fishing;
- Leasing and licences of occupation;
- Fire management;
- Control of trades, businesses and other activities;
- Aircraft access;
- Maintenance and administration of public works;
- Maintenance and administration of road, highways, bridges and other improvements; and
- Exercise of traditional renewable resource harvesting activities.

Impact Assessment Act, 2019 [IAAC]

The *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA) sets out a process for assessing the environmental, health, social and economic effects of designated projects with a view to preventing certain adverse effects and fostering sustainability. Designated projects are identified in the Physical Activities Regulations, known as the Project List, or through an order of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change.

IAAC or an independent review panel established by the Minister conducts the impact assessment. Federal authorities, including ECCC, provide expert or specialist information. The process includes opportunities for meaningful public participation, partnerships with Indigenous groups and participant funding. An Internet-accessible registry provides convenient public access to information.

Mechanisms for co-operation with other jurisdictions, including Indigenous jurisdictions, are available.

A report on the impact assessment informs decisions by either the Minister or the Governor in Council on whether adverse effects within federal jurisdiction or those resulting from federal decisions, are likely to be caused by a designated project are in the public interest.

The Minister will issue to the proponent a decision statement that sets out the public interest decision, whether made by the Minister or the Governor in Council. The Minister may set enforceable conditions related to matters within federal jurisdiction, including mitigation measures, to be implemented by the proponent. The Act provides compliance and enforcement powers.

The IAA enables regional assessments of existing or potential future activities in a region and strategic assessments of policies, plans, programs or issues relevant to designated project assessments. Requirements for an assessment of environmental effects are set out for non-designated projects on federal lands and outside Canada that require a federal decision and ECCC provides expert advice on these projects as well.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999) [ECCC, Health Canada]

CEPA provides the authority for many of ECCC's environmental protection activities, including:

- Environmental and biomonitoring;
- Pollution prevention planning;
- Toxic substances;
- Animate products of biotechnology;
- Nutrients, ocean disposal, fuels, vehicle and engine emissions, international air and water pollution, and the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes;
- Environmental emergencies; and
- Government operations, and federal and Indigenous lands.

Because of its dual focus on protecting the environment and human health, many provisions apply to both the Ministers of Environment and Climate Change and of Health.

There are many regulations under the Act, which apply to substances that are on the List of Toxic Substances in Schedule 1 of the Act. Under CEPA, the test to add a substance to Schedule 1 is that the substance has or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity; constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends; or constitute or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health. Some CEPA regulations establish limits on the release or emissions of substances. Others, such as those for ocean disposal and the import and export of hazardous waste, specify the requirements for obtaining a permit to carry out the activity.

The Act also allows the Minister to develop a wide range of non-regulatory tools to manage environmental and health risks, including codes of practice, guidelines, and requirements to prepare pollution prevention plans and environmental emergency plans. CEPA's enforcement regime similarly allows for the use of various tools to promote compliance and enforce the Act and its regulations. The Minister is also responsible for maintaining an online public database of activities undertaken under CEPA and for preparing an annual report to Parliament on the administration of the Act.

***Fisheries Act Pollution Prevention Provisions, 1985* [ECCC, Fisheries and Oceans Canada]**

Most of the *Fisheries Act* is administered by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. By Order in Council, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change has been designated as responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Act's pollution prevention provisions, other than for aquaculture, pest management and aquatic invasive species. The pollution prevention provisions prohibit the deposit of deleterious substances into water frequented by fish unless authorized by Governor in Council regulations. There are such regulations currently in place, including regulations addressing effluent from metal and diamond mining, wastewater systems, and pulp and paper mills.

In 2012, the Act was amended to allow the Minister to make regulations authorizing deposits under certain conditions; that is, where deposits are of lower risk and already well-controlled by a federal or provincial instrument. To date, one ministerial regulation has been made establishing conditions for research activities in the Experimental Lakes Area in Northern Ontario.

The implementation of these provisions, and of the regulations made under them, are important elements of the Minister's overall responsibilities for environmental protection.

***Species at Risk Act, 2002 (SARA)* [ECCC, Parks Canada Agency, Fisheries and Oceans Canada]**

This Act came into force in 2002, and plays an important role in Canada's conservation of biological diversity. Designed to work in a complementary fashion with provincial and territorial legislation on species at risk, its purposes are to prevent wildlife species from being extirpated or becoming extinct, to provide for the recovery of wildlife species that are extirpated, endangered or threatened as a result of human activity and to manage species of special concern to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened. It provides various measures for the protection of species listed as at risk, their residences and critical habitat.

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change has the lead responsibility for administration of the Act, but does so in cooperation with the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. The Minister also holds implementation responsibilities for PCA under SARA. As a major federal landholder, PCA has a major role to play under SARA with respect to the protection of species listed at risk in national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and other protected heritage areas under its jurisdiction.

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change makes recommendations to the Governor in Council on whether to list a species on Schedule I, based on the assessment of the status of a candidate species by the arms-length, science-based Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. The Minister is also responsible for the development of recovery strategies and action plans for listed species for which the Minister is the competent authority and the enforcement of prohibitions, orders and permits. These include:

- Species at risk in national parks, national historic sites or other protected heritage areas;
- All migratory birds; and
- All other species at risk on federal lands, with the exception of aquatic species, which are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans.

The Minister of ECC also leads the negotiation of administrative agreements with provincial and territorial authorities and is responsible for an annual report to Parliament on the administration of the Act.

Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, 2018 (GGPPA) [ECCC, Finance Canada]

This Act establishes the legal framework for the federal carbon pricing system – the “backstop.” The purpose of this Act is to implement stringent pricing mechanisms designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by creating incentives for behavioural change. It establishes the legal framework for a federal carbon pricing system that applies only in provinces or territories that do not have a sufficiently stringent pricing mechanism. The carbon pricing system created by this Act has two complementary components:

- A charge on fossil fuels that is generally paid by fuel producers or distributors – also known as the fuel charge (Part 1 of the Act, which is under the responsibility of the Minister of Finance); and
- A performance-based pricing system for industrial facilities that are trade-exposed – also known as the output-based pricing system (Part 2 of the Act, which is under the responsibility of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change).

The output-based pricing system complements the fuel charge. Fuels used at the facilities covered by the output-based pricing system under Part 2 are not subject to the fuel charge under Part 1. Instead, pricing applies to a portion of a covered facility’s emissions that exceed an emissions limit.

The application of Part 1 and Part 2 of the GGPPA is triggered by adding the names of provinces and territories on Schedule 1 of the Act when they do not have a pricing system that sufficiently meets the federal standard. Direct revenues generated under GGPPA are returned to the jurisdiction of origin.

Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, 2021 (CNZEAA) [ECCC and Finance Canada]

This Act came into force on June 29, 2021. The purpose of this Act is to require the setting of national targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions based on the best scientific information available and to promote transparency, accountability and immediate and ambitious action in relation to achieving those targets, in support of achieving net-zero emissions in Canada by 2050 and Canada's international commitments in respect of mitigating climate change.

This Act requires that targets be set by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change for 2030, 2035, 2040 and 2045. The target for 2030 is Canada's nationally determined contribution for that year communicated under the Paris Agreement. In order to promote transparency and accountability in relation to meeting those targets, the CNZEAA:

- a. Requires that an emissions reduction plan, a progress report and an assessment report with respect to each target be tabled in each House of Parliament;
- b. Provides for public participation;
- c. Establishes an advisory body to provide the Minister of Environment and Climate Change with advice with respect to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and matters that are referred to it by the Minister;
- d. Requires the Minister of Finance to prepare an annual report respecting key measures that the federal public administration has taken to manage its financial risks and opportunities related to climate change (note: this requirement is not yet in force and will come into force on a day to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council);
- e. Requires the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development to, at least once every five years, examine and report on the Government of Canada's implementation of measures aimed at mitigating climate change; and
- f. Provides for a comprehensive review of the Act five years after its coming into force.

Other Acts for which the Minister is Primarily Responsible

Environmental Protection

Manganese-based Fuel Additives Act, 1997 [ECCC]

This Act prohibits the import and inter-provincial trade for commercial purposes of controlled substances, set out in the Schedule to the Act. There are, however, currently no substances listed in the Schedule.

Antarctic Environmental Protection Act, 2003 (AEPA) [ECCC, Fisheries and Oceans Canada]

This Act and its regulations provide the legal framework for Canada to implement the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, the purpose of which is to protect the Antarctic from commercial exploitation primarily of its mineral wealth. The Act, through a series of prohibitions, protects the marine environment, specially protected areas, historic sites, monuments, and native species of the Antarctic from Canadian activity. The Act also provides a permitting regime for Antarctic ventures, which the Minister is responsible for administering.

Perfluorooctane Sulfonate Virtual Elimination Act, 2008 [ECCC]

This Act requires the Ministers of Health and Environment and Climate Change to add perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and its salts to the Virtual Elimination List under CEPA. A CEPA regulation to this effect was put in place in 2009, and therefore this Act currently has no practical effect.

Wildlife

Canada Wildlife Act, 1985 (CWA) [ECCC]

This Act allows the Minister to deal with the conservation and study of wildlife through research and investigation, cooperation with provinces and the public, coordination of policies and programs, and conservation and protection measures.

The Act also allows for the designation of National Wildlife Areas and Marine Wildlife Areas. There are a number of National Wildlife Areas, all managed by ECCC with the exception of one area, Suffield National Wildlife Area, which is managed by the Department of National Defence. To be considered for designation as a National Wildlife Area, a site must contain “nationally significant” habitat for migratory birds, support wildlife or ecosystems at risk, or represent rare or unusual wildlife habitat or a bio-geographic region.

Marine Wildlife Areas address offshore and coastal conservation issues. Several such areas are under study, and the Scott Islands archipelago off British Columbia was finalized on June 27, 2018, as the first Marine Wildlife Area in Canada.

Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 (MBCA) [ECCC]

This Act implements the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds in the United States and Canada of 1916, the purpose of which is to protect and conserve migratory birds — as populations and individual birds — and their nests from over-hunting and from other human actions. The Act prohibits the purchase, sale or possession of any migratory bird, including parts, nests or eggs, unless authorized by regulation.

The Act also plays a key pollution prevention role. Section 5.1 protects migratory bird habitat by prohibiting the deposit of any substance, or combination of substances, that is harmful to migratory birds on land or in waters they may frequent.

The Migratory Birds Regulations allow ECCC to regulate and enforce a range of human activities and their impacts on migratory birds and the Department is responsible for issuing permits to support regulations.

The Act also provides for the designation of Migratory Bird Sanctuaries. These include a mix of public and private lands under federal, provincial or territorial jurisdiction. Migratory Bird Sanctuaries protect birds and their breeding grounds during the nesting and migratory seasons. There are 92 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, 21 of which Environment and Climate Change Canada directly manages. ECCC is responsible for enforcement in all 92.

Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act, 1992 (WAPPRIITA) [ECCC]

This Act implements the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) by regulating trade in wild animals and plants. Internationally, more than 30,000 species are listed under CITES. The Act forbids the import, export and interprovincial transportation of designated species unless the specimens are accompanied by the appropriate permits. The Act applies to the plant or animal, alive or dead, as well as to its parts and any derived products.

ECCC issues about 7,000 permits and inspects thousands of imports and exports of CITES-listed species under this Act each year. In some cases, provinces may engage in permitting. The Minister is responsible for preparing an annual report to Parliament.

National Wildlife Week Act, 1985 [ECCC]

This Act designates the week in which April 10 occurs as National Wildlife Week. April 10 was the birthday of Jack Miner, an early Canadian waterfowl conservationist.

Water

Canada Water Act, 1985 [ECCC]

This Act provides the legal framework for undertaking federal/provincial/territorial programs and agreements for the conservation, development and utilization of Canada's water resources and stipulates that the Minister of Environment and Climate Change shall develop and implement comprehensive water resource management plans for transboundary waters (i.e., waters that flow across or from Canada-U.S. or inter-provincial/territorial boundaries) where there is a significant national interest. The Minister of Environment and Climate Change is the federal lead for administering *Canada Water Act* agreements (e.g., providing secretariats for and appointing federal members to water boards) and for conducting research and monitoring in support of these agreements. The Minister of Environment and Climate Change is also responsible for preparing an annual report to Parliament.

International River Improvements Act, 1985 (IRIA) [ECCC]

This Act provides authority to regulate the construction, operation and maintenance of various hydraulic structures (e.g., dams, canals) that alter the flow of water out of Canada or impact the use of a receiving water body outside Canada. The Minister is responsible for issuing IRIA licences that regulate how improvements on international rivers flowing into the United States may affect water flows, levels and uses. However, the Act prohibits the Minister from issuing licenses that would allow for the bulk removal of water from rivers flowing across the international boundary. The Minister is also responsible for preparing an annual report to Parliament.

Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 [ECCC]

This Act provides for the establishment of the Lake of the Woods Control Board, and defines its purposes and powers. The Board is responsible for regulating specified waters in the Winnipeg River basin.

Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928 [ECCC]

This Act provides for the implementation of the Canada-Ontario-Manitoba agreement to construct a dam creating the Lac Seul reservoir in the area of the Winnipeg River basin. This is similar to a *Canada Water Act* agreement, but because it predates other agreements, it is handled separately. The Minister has the same responsibilities as under the *Canada Water Act*, and reports activities under this Act in the *Canada Water Act* annual report.

Parks and Protected Areas

Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act, 2002 **[Parks Canada Agency]**

This Act provides for the establishment of national marine conservation areas for the purpose of protecting and conserving representative marine areas for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people of Canada and the world. It states that these areas are to be used in a sustainable manner that meets the needs of present and future generations without compromising the function and structure of marine ecosystems. It provides for zoning to ensure ecologically sustainable use.

The Minister is responsible for the administration, management and control of marine conservation areas in relation to matters not assigned to any other Minister. There is a requirement to table in Parliament a management plan for national marine conservation areas within five years of their establishment and to review them every ten years. The primary considerations in the development or modification of management plans are the principles of ecosystem management and the precautionary principle. Provisions of management plans respecting fishing, aquaculture and fisheries management, and those respecting marine navigation and marine safety are subject to the agreement of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the Minister of Transport, respectively.

The Minister is required to establish a management advisory committee to advise on the management plan for each marine conservation area.

The Act confers authority to make regulations relating to a wide range of issues dealt with by the Government of Canada on the management of national marine conservation areas, including:

- The protection of marine ecosystems;
- The protection of cultural, historical and archaeological resources;
- The management and control of renewable resource harvesting activities;
- The delimitation of zones; and
- The restriction or prohibition or regulation of activities in marine conservation areas.

Any regulations respecting fisheries management, aquaculture, fishing or marine navigation or safety requires the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans or Transport.

***Rouge National Urban Park Act, 2015* [Parks Canada Agency]**

This Act establishes Canada's first national urban park, the Rouge National Urban Park, located near Toronto, Ontario. The national urban park is the newest category of protected areas within the PCA family, alongside national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas. The Act provides for the Park's protection and promotes nature, culture and agriculture while respecting the urban infrastructure required of Canada's largest metropolitan area.

The Minister is responsible for the administration, management and control of the national urban park, and the administration of public lands in the park. The Minister may also enter into agreements with other levels of government and other persons for the management of the park. Authority is also granted to the Minister to lease, grant easements over and issue licences of occupation for lands in the national urban park. The Act confers on the Governor in Council authority to make regulations with respect to all aspects of the management and administration of the national urban park.

***Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park Act, 1997* [Parks Canada Agency]**

This Act establishes the Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park in accordance with an agreement with the Government of Quebec, and provides for the marine park's protection while encouraging its use for educational, recreational and scientific purposes. The Minister is responsible for the administration, management and control of the marine park and is required to table a management plan in Parliament and review that plan every seven years. A coordinating committee makes recommendations to the Minister and the Quebec minister on the implementation of the management plan. An additional committee exists to ensure harmonization of the activities and programs of the federal and provincial governments with respect to the marine park.

The Act confers authority to make regulations over a broad range of uses relating to the management of the marine park, including:

- The protection of ecosystems;
- The protection of submerged cultural resources;
- Zoning characteristics; and
- The control of the nature and type of activities within the marine park.

Historic Sites

***Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1985* [Parks Canada Agency]**

This Act establishes the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) and provides for the commemoration of national historic sites, persons and events. The mandate of the HSMBC is to advise the Minister on the commemoration of nationally significant aspects of Canada's history. Following evaluation and recommendation by the HSMBC, the Minister may declare a site, event or person to be of national historic significance, and may recommend commemoration in the form of a plaque or other suitable manner. The Act also sets out particular requirements for the composition, tenure and meetings of the HSMBC, members of which are appointed by the Governor in Council.

***Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act, 1988* [Parks Canada Agency]**

This Act provides for the designation of heritage railway stations, and requires Governor in Council approval of any alteration, demolition or transfer of ownership of a designated heritage railway station. The Act

requires that eligible stations (those owned by all railway companies governed by Part III of the *Canada Transportation Act*) be evaluated by the HSMBC. The HSMBC then advises the Minister on whether a building merits designation as a heritage railway station and on its heritage features. The Act authorizes the Minister to designate the railway station as a heritage railway station and features of the building as heritage features for the purposes of the Act. The Act provides a clear process through which proposed changes to heritage railway stations must be reviewed and approved. The Heritage Railway Stations Regulations, made pursuant to this Act, set out the manner in which public notices and applications for authorization must be made by a railway company that plans to remove, destroy, alter, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of a heritage railway station that it owns or is under its control.

***Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act, 2008* [Parks Canada Agency]**

This Act provides for the designation of heritage lighthouses owned by the federal government, and protects the heritage character of designated lighthouses by preventing their unauthorized alteration or disposition, and by requiring that they are maintained or altered in accordance with established conservation standards. Under the Act, the Minister responsible for PCA may designate a nominated lighthouse as a heritage lighthouse, taking into account the advice of an advisory committee and criteria established by the Minister. During a 5 year mandated process that ended May 29, 2015, the Minister designated 74 heritage lighthouses. Although the process has officially ended, the Minister can still designate heritage lighthouses at any time pursuant to the Act.

National Cemetery of Canada Act, 2009 [Parks Canada Agency]

This Act gives honorary recognition to Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario, as the national cemetery of Canada.

Laurier House Act, 1952 [Parks Canada Agency]

This Act provides for the administration of the property and contents of Laurier House National Historic Site of Canada and the funds in the Mackenzie King Trust Account in accordance with the will of the late Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King. The Act gives PCA care, custody and control of Laurier House and its contents.

Weather

Weather Modification Information Act, 1985 [ECCC]

This Act creates an obligation on any person engaged in activities aimed at weather modification to inform the Administrator (the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Meteorological Service) of any activity or action in Canada that is designed or intended to produce changes in the weather.

Other

Canadian Environment Week Act, 1985 [ECCC]

This Act designates the week in which June 5 occurs as Canadian Environment Week. This coincides with the United Nations' designation of June 5 as World Environment Day.

Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, 2009 (EVAMPA) [ECCC]

This Act provides the legislative framework for an administrative monetary penalties regime under the nine Acts amended by the *Environmental Enforcement Act* as well as the *Canada Water Act* and CEAA 2012. The regulations to implement the Act for legislation administered by ECCC were brought into force June 14, 2017. The purpose of this Act is to establish, as an alternative to the existing penal system and as a supplement to existing enforcement measures, a fair and efficient administrative monetary penalty system for the enforcement of the Environmental Acts (as defined in section 2 of that Act).

Federal Sustainable Development Act, 2008 (FSDA) [ECCC]

This Act requires the Minister to develop a Federal Sustainable Development Strategy every three years, which sets out goals/ targets and an implementation strategy, and identifies the responsible Ministers. Consultations on the content of the strategy are required before it is adopted by the Governor in Council and involves other departments, agencies, the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Parliamentary committees and the public. Departments and Agencies must also develop and table their own sustainable development strategies that comply with and contribute to the Federal Strategy.

Amendments to the FSDA that received Royal Assent in 2019 came into force on December 1, 2020. These include increasing the number of federal organizations covered by the Act from 26 to 97

and broadening the meaning of sustainable development beyond environmental matters to include social and economic considerations.

National Strategy for Safe and Environmentally Sound Disposal of Lamps Containing Mercury Act, 2017 [ECCC]

This Act outlines a plan to develop a national strategy on disposing light bulbs containing mercury in an environmentally responsible way. The Minister must report on the implementation of the Act every 5 years. A national consultation concluded in April 2019 that informed the development of the National Strategy which was released later that same year.

Acts for which the Minister has a Secondary Role or Responsibility

Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, 1985 [Fisheries and Oceans Canada, ECCC]

This Act is to prevent pollution of waters in the Canadian Arctic (i.e., North of 60). ECCC helps the Departments of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (now Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada and Indigenous Services Canada), Natural Resources, and Transport administer regulations dealing with waste from natural resources.

Bridge to Strengthen Trade Act, 2012 [Transport Canada, ECCC]

This Act exempts the new international bridge between Detroit and Windsor from a variety of environmental approval requirements. However, the Act creates an obligation for proponents to consult and file a plan for mitigation measures on proposed works, undertakings or activities for the purpose of construction of the bridge that would otherwise require authorizations. This includes an obligation on the proponent to consult the Minister of Environment and Climate Change in instances where the SARA would have otherwise required an authorization regarding a listed wildlife species.

Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology Act, 2001 [Natural Resources Canada, ECCC]

This Act establishes the Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology, the purpose of which is to provide funding for projects that meet certain eligibility requirements related to the development of sustainable development technology. The Minister of Environment and Climate Change, together and in consultation with the Ministers of Industry (now Minister of Innovation, Science, and Economic Development) and of Natural Resources, recommends members to the board of directors that are ultimately appointed by the Governor in Council.

Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act, 1985 (COGOA) [Natural Resources Canada, ECCC]

This Act governs the exploration, production, processing, and transportation of oil and gas in marine areas controlled by the federal government. They do not include areas controlled by a provincial government. The purpose of the Act is to promote safety, protection of the environment, the conservation of oil and gas resources, and joint production agreements.

Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Atlantic Accord Implementation Act, 1987, Canada-Nova Scotia and Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, 1988 (Accord Acts) [Natural Resources Canada, ECCC, Impact Assessment Agency Canada]

These Accord Acts govern oil and gas development and activities in Canada's offshore. The Accord Acts implement agreements between the federal and provincial governments relating to offshore petroleum resources. The Acts mirror COGOA and the *Canada Petroleum Resources Act*, and outline the shared management of oil and gas resources in the offshore, provide for revenue sharing, and establish the respective offshore regulatory boards.

Under these Acts, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change is responsible for:

- Providing science advice to inform responders' efforts to mitigate spills;
- Establishing a list of spill-treating agents acceptable for use;

- Recommending regulations relating to spill-treating agents; and
- Authorizing deposits of oil, oil surrogates and spill-treating agents for the purpose of field research on spill-treating agents.

Canada Shipping Act, 2001 [Parks Canada Agency, Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada]

This Act, primarily administered by the Minister of Transport, is the principal legislation governing safety of marine transportation and recreational boating, as well as protection of the marine environment. The Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the salvage of wreck or classes of wreck on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and the Minister responsible for PCA.

Cultural Property Export and Import Act, 1985 [Parks Canada Agency, Canadian Heritage, Canadian Border Services Agency]

This Act controls the import and export of movable cultural property and helps to ensure that cultural property of outstanding significance and national importance remains in Canada. The Act establishes the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board, members of which are appointed by the Governor in Council and report to the Minister of Canadian Heritage. The Act authorizes the Minister of Canadian Heritage to appoint expert examiners to advise the Board and the Minister of Canadian Heritage on whether cultural property that is proposed for export is of such outstanding significance to Canada's cultural heritage that its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage. PCA has been designated by the Minister of Canadian Heritage as an "expert examiner."

Department of Transport Act, 1985 **[Transport Canada, Parks Canada Agency]**

This Act establishes the Department of Transport, and provides the regulatory authorities for the Historic Canals Regulations and the Canal Regulations. These regulations govern the management, maintenance, use and protection of the nine historic canals administered by PCA and provide the necessary authorities to control various land- and water-based activities as well as navigation. The nine historic canals are: St. Peter's Canal in Nova Scotia; Saint-Ours, Chambly, Carillon, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue and Lachine canals in Quebec; and Rideau and Sault Ste. Marie canals and the Trent–Severn Waterway in Ontario. The duties and functions of the Minister of Transport under the Act with respect to these historic canals were transferred to the Minister responsible for PCA when the control and management of the canals were transferred to PCA between 1972 and 1979. Subsection 6(4) of the *Parks Canada Agency Act* confirms that PCA is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Historic Canals Regulations.

Dominion Water Power Act, 1985 [Indigenous Services Canada, Parks Canada Agency] (some regulations repealed)

This Act and the Dominion Water Power Regulations control the development and use of water power on any federal property and applies to water powers on PCA lands. The Act is administered by Indigenous Services Canada.

Emergency Management Act, 2007 [Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness/Public Safety Canada, ECCC]

This Act came into force on August 3, 2007, and provides for a national emergency management system. The Act created the office of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. This Minister is primarily responsible for leading and coordinating emergency management in Canada. All Ministers accountable to Parliament, including the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, have a duty under the Act to prepare, test and implement an emergency preparedness plan for those risks that are within or related to each individual Minister's area of responsibility.

Energy Supplies Emergency Act, 1985 **[Natural Resources Canada, Health Canada, ECCC]**

This Act permits conservation of energy supplies in Canada during periods of national emergency. The Energy Supplies Allocation Board must consult with the Ministers of the Environment and Climate Change and Health before making regulations relaxing air standards.

Income Tax Act, 1985 [Finance Canada, ECCC]

The *Income Tax Act* provides tax benefits to landowners who donate ecologically sensitive land or a partial interest in an ecologically sensitive land to a qualified recipient. In order for the donation to qualify with Canada's Ecological Gifts Program, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change is given the responsibility in the Act to certify the land as ecologically sensitive, approve the recipient to receive the gift, and certify the fair market value of the donation.

Marine Liability Act, 2001 [Transport Canada, ECCC]

This Act requires the Minister of Transport to consult the Minister of Environment and Climate Change in certain circumstances relating to levies imposed under the domestic Ship-source Oil Pollution Fund.

Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act, 2013 [Indigenous Services Canada, ECCC]

This Act concerns the assessment of ecosystem and socio-economic impacts of projects in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as well as land-use planning in the Area. It clearly establishes the roles and authorities of Inuit, federal and territorial governments with respect to planning and project assessment in Nunavut. Although administered by Indigenous Services Canada, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change has certain responsibilities related to environmental assessments in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

Resources and Technical Surveys Act, 1985 [Natural Resources Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, ECCC]

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change is responsible for technical surveys, such as meteorological surveys. The Act enables the Minister to distribute results, sell publications and conduct relevant research.

Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act, 2003 [Indigenous Services Canada, ECCC]

This Act was established in the Yukon Umbrella Final Agreement and outlines the process for assessing the environmental and socio-economic effects of certain activities in Yukon. While administered by Indigenous Services Canada, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change can provide recommendations on the selection of members of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board and has certain responsibilities with respect to assessments conducted by the Board.



Corporate Functions

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Overview

This is a brief overview of corporate functions and processes within the Government of Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC).

Cabinet Affairs

Cabinet is the body of advisors that sets the federal government's policies and priorities. The Governor General appoints members of Cabinet (Ministers) on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet system performs several key functions including: securing agreement among Ministers on Government priorities and parliamentary actions; providing a forum for debate; and, ensuring Ministers have the necessary information they need to carry out their responsibilities.

Cabinet committees form the Cabinet system. Generally, policy committees consider proposals aimed at implementing the government's agenda, parliamentary business and any other matter of general concern to Canadians or the federal government. In past Parliaments, policy committees have been established to examine issues such as social affairs, the economy, the environment, foreign affairs, security, Indigenous affairs, Canada-U.S. relations, and unity.

Cabinet documents that support decision-making include Memorandums to Cabinet and Treasury Board Submissions. A Memorandum to Cabinet is used to obtain a Cabinet decision on a proposal, and a Treasury Board Submission is an official Cabinet document seeking specific authorities or approvals from the Treasury Board, usually to authorize the implementation of a program or project, or to execute a major procurement in support of government operations.

The Privy Council Office (PCO) provides secretariat support to Cabinet.

Parliamentary Affairs

Legislative Process

Considering legislation is one of the key elements of parliamentary debate, much of the time in the House of Commons and Senate revolves around debating proposed laws. In order to become law, a bill must be agreed to in the same form by both the House of Commons and the Senate. A bill can be introduced in the House of Commons or the Senate, but a bill that spends public funds or imposes a tax must be introduced in the House of Commons.

Supporting the Minister in the Legislative Process

Legislation itself is drafted by legislative drafters at the Department of Justice Canada, in consultation with officials from the Environment Portfolio, based on drafting instructions provided for in a Memorandum to Cabinet.

Once legislation is ready for introduction in the House of Commons, the Minister is supported by the Environment Portfolio. The Portfolio, through the Parliamentary Affairs Unit at ECCC, prepares the necessary information as the bill moves through the legislative process. This includes documents such as:

- Speeches for debate at all stages of the legislative process;
- Briefing binders to support the Minister before introduction of the bill and as necessary throughout the legislative process; and
- Briefing material for government and opposition committee members, if required.

Federal Budget Process

The federal budget outlines the Government's fiscal, social and economic policies and priorities. The budget is generally tabled in Parliament early in the year, in advance of the fiscal year, which begins on April 1.

The Department of Finance is responsible for preparing the annual budget. The process is initiated when the Minister of Finance sends a letter to their counterparts soliciting proposals for funding. The letter often identifies general directions and key themes for the Budget.

Decisions on what is to be funded through the Budget are made by the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister.

Funding identified in the Budget is not immediately accessible to departments. Treasury Board approval is generally required and spending authorities need to be approved in Parliament through appropriation acts.

Financial Overview

Main and Supplementary Estimates

To support the approval of appropriation bills, the Government presents its estimates, or detailed spending plans, to Parliament.

The Main and Supplementary Estimates provide a listing of the resources required by individual departments and agencies for the upcoming fiscal year in order to deliver the programs for which they are responsible. It identifies the spending authorities (votes) and the amounts included in subsequent appropriation bills that Parliament will be asked to approve in order to enable the government to proceed with its spending plans.

Departmental Plan and Departmental Results Report

Shortly after tabling the Main Estimates, the Government tables the Departmental Plan for each government organization. The Departmental Plan is included in Part III of the Estimates.

These reports include a Minister's message and outline the results the Government expects to attain with the resources provided. They set out each organization's overall program structure, called the Departmental Results Framework. These reports also specify the financial investments and human resources allocated to each Core Responsibility.

In the fall, usually in November, the Government presents results reports for each organization. These are called "Departmental Results Reports", and they set out the performance that has been achieved with the resources available, as assessed against the expected results outlined in accordance with the Departmental Results Framework in the previous year's Departmental Plan. The reports include a Minister's message and are included in Part III of the Estimates.

Governor in Council and Ministerial Appointments

The appointment function is central to the Government of Canada's ability to carry out its mandate and making qualified appointments is key to the achievement of the Government's objectives and the strengthening of accountability.

Ministers have the authority to make or recommend a number of appointments for positions in portfolio agencies and other bodies. There are two types of appointments: Governor in Council (GIC) appointments and Ministerial appointments. The Governor General, on the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada (i.e., Cabinet), makes GIC appointments. The role of the Minister is to make the recommendation to Cabinet. Ministerial appointments are appointments made under the authority of a Minister that do not require the approval of the Governor in Council. A Minister's authority to make Ministerial appointments may come from a variety of sources, including federal and provincial legislation, federal/provincial/territorial and international agreements, and the documents that create, continue or establish an organization.

GIC Appointments

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change is responsible for nominations for GIC appointments to 9 advisory bodies.

Ministerial Appointments

The Minister is also responsible for more than 300 ministerial appointments across 51 bodies (e.g., panels, committees, boards).

Individual advisory bodies are managed by various sector leads within the Department. The Corporate Secretariat acts in an advisory capacity and provides a single point of contact.

Access to Information and Records Management

The *Access to Information Act* provides Canadians with the right of access to information in records under the control of a government institution. The guiding principles of the Act are that government information should be available to the public, that exceptions to the right of access should be limited and specific, and that decisions on the non-disclosure of information should be reviewed independently of government.

The *Privacy Act* provides for access to one's own personal information held by government institutions and governs the rules for collection, use, disclosure and disposal of personal information.

Within ECCC, the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act* are administered by the Access to Information and Privacy (ATIP) Division which is part of the Corporate Secretariat. The Deputy Minister; the Associate Deputy Minister; the Director General, Corporate Secretariat; the Director, ATIP; and the Managers, ATIP all have full delegated authority under the Acts.

Access to Information and Privacy

ECCC is among ten federal departments receiving the most access to information requests. In 2020-2021 ECCC received **1683** requests under the *Access to Information Act*.

ECCC receives relatively few requests under the *Privacy Act*, with **45** requests received last fiscal year.

Conflict of Interest and Lobbying

Conflict of Interest

Ministers and their staff are subject to the requirements of the *Conflict of Interest Act*. In their capacity as members of the House of Commons, Ministers are also subject to the Conflict of Interest Code for Members of the House of Commons.

The *Conflict of Interest Act* requires that, once appointed, public office holders must arrange their private affairs so as to prevent conflicts of interest from arising. With limited exceptions, they must not solicit or accept money or gifts; assist individuals in their dealings with government in such a way as to compromise their own professional status; take advantage of information obtained because of their positions as insiders, or; after they leave public office, act by taking improper advantage of having held that office. Information relating to the spouses and dependent children of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries is also considered relevant.

Lobbying

Ministers (as well as other members of the House of Commons and Senate and senior public servants) are prohibited under the *Lobbying Act* from engaging in paid lobbying of the federal government for five years after they leave office. The Commissioner of Lobbying administers these provisions, as well as the Act's registration requirements for lobbyists.

Consultant lobbyists, and the most senior paid officer of a corporation or organization, where it has been established that lobbying represents at least 20% of their duties, must register and submit all required information directly into the online Registry.

The Commissioner of Lobbying may ask designated public office holders, including Ministers, to verify information about lobbying communications that has been registered by lobbyists.

Audit and Evaluation

Guided by the Treasury Board's Policy on Internal Audit and the Directive on Internal Audit, the internal audit function provides independent, objective assurance and advisory services in the areas of governance, risk management and internal controls. The Internal Audit Plan normally has a two year horizon and is approved by the Deputy Minister based on the recommendation of the Departmental Audit Committee (DAC). The DAC is comprised of a majority of external members and the current chair is Dr. David Zussman.

Office of the Auditor General of Canada

The Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) conducts independent audits and studies that provide objective information, advice and assurance to Parliament, territorial legislatures, boards of Crown corporations, government and Canadians. The OAG's legislative authorities are derived from the *Auditor General Act*, the *Financial Administration Act* and a number of other statutes. Currently, the Auditor General of Canada is Karen Hogan.

Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development

As a result of amendments to the *Auditor General Act* in 1995, the OAG has a specific mandate related to the environment and sustainable development. The Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD) within the OAG is appointed for a seven-year term and provides Parliamentarians with analysis and recommendations on the federal government's efforts to protect the environment and foster sustainable development. The current CESD is Jerry V. DeMarco.

The Commissioner is responsible for:

- Monitoring sustainable development strategies of federal departments;
- Overseeing the environmental petitions process; and
- Auditing the federal government's management of environmental and sustainable development issues.

Responsibilities regarding OAG and CESD Audits

While the President of the Treasury Board is responsible for providing regular updates to Cabinet on OAG audits, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change is responsible for providing updates on CESD audits.

ECCC coordinates the Government of Canada's overall approach on CESD reports. The Minister acts as the primary spokesperson on the overall response to the reports and takes questions in the House of Commons related to the Government's environmental performance and agenda.

Legal Services

The Department of Justice (DoJ) provides legal services, and more particularly advisory services, litigation support and legislative and regulatory drafting support to the Environment Portfolio primarily through its Environment Departmental Legal Services Unit (LSU), which falls within DoJ's Business and Regulatory Law Portfolio. The role of the Environment LSU is to provide in-house legal counsel services to the Environment Portfolio. It is a Centre of expertise in the area of environmental law for Justice Canada and the Government of Canada as a whole.

The Environment LSU delivers legal advice on environment policies and programs, legislative and regulatory development and drafting, as well as litigation support and legal training. For some specialized areas of law outside the expertise of the Environment LSU (e.g., information and privacy law, labour and employment law, constitutional and administrative law, human rights law), legal support for the Environment Portfolio is provided by central specialized units within Justice Canada.

Communications and Public Affairs

Communications are central to the Government of Canada's work and contribute directly to the Canadian public's trust in their government. Within ECCC, the Public Affairs and Communications Branch (PACB) provides Canadians with timely, accurate, clear, objective and complete information about its policies, programs, services and initiatives.

PACB provides full service communications support including creative product development, speeches, web publications, social media engagement and promotion, and support for Ministerial media availabilities including videography, social media, livestreaming and event logistics.

In developing ECCC's communications approach, the department works closely with the Minister's Director of Communications to ensure that ECCC delivers the communications products and services most relevant to the Minister's mandate and priorities.

ECCC content on Canada.ca receives approximately 600,000 visits per month, primarily to weather and air quality related content.

ECCC Social Media

Instagram

@canenvironmen

Twitter

@environmentca

Facebook

@EnvironmentandClimateChange

YouTube

@youtube.com/user/environmentcan

LinkedIn

Environment and Climate Change Canada

WeatherCAN app



Federal, Provincial and Territorial Engagement

Jurisdiction over environmental matters in Canada is shared between the federal government and provincial governments. Federal, provincial and territorial collaboration is key to achieving results on the environment.

Overview

The Constitution does not refer to “environment”. Both orders of government derive their authority to manage environmental matters based on other heads of powers listed in the Constitution. While some responsibilities are identified as federal or as provincial powers, some environmental matters fall under the responsibility of both orders of government.

Territorial governments exercise delegated powers under the authority of the Parliament of Canada. The devolution of federal powers, or the transfer of province-like responsibilities to territorial governments, is ongoing with agreements finalized in Yukon (2003) and in the Northwest Territories (2014), and an Agreement-in-Principle negotiated with Nunavut (2019).

With increasing interest in environmental issues, determining which order of government has the authority to manage emerging matters is complex and sometimes subject to court challenges. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) works with provincial and territorial governments to develop policies and programs, undertake research, share success stories, and provide information on environmental issues of national and regional importance.

Examples of Responsibility on Some Environmental Matters (not comprehensive listing):

Federal

- Federally owned lands and waters, including the seabed
- Emissions from ships, boats and airplanes, as well as routes and safety on waterways
- Release of toxic substances (e.g., under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*)
- Environmental issues on Indigenous reserves
- International and/or interprovincial pollution
- Protection of migratory birds and aquatic species
- International and interprovincial trade of wildlife

Shared

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Environmental emergencies
- Management of protected and conserved areas (depending on which government owns the protected lands or waters)
- Environmental assessments (generally under provincial responsibility, unless a project is expected to have an effect within federal jurisdiction)

Provincial

- Emissions of most types of industrial activities
- Regulation of mining and lumbering on provincial Crown lands
- Water resources within provincial borders
- Drinking water except on First Nations reserves and federal property
- Wildlife within their borders (except migratory birds and aquatic species)
- Exploration for non-renewable natural resources in a province
- Land use planning

Summary of Key Intergovernmental Fora

The mandate and responsibilities of provincial and territorial ministers of the environment varies among jurisdictions. As a result, multilateral meetings between federal, provincial and territorial Ministers with common mandates take place regularly through two intergovernmental fora.

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment

The main multilateral body addressing national environmental issues is the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). CCME furthers the Canada-wide environmental policies, including the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, through results-oriented and consensus-based dialogue, while respecting the unique roles and responsibilities of all governments. The CCME seeks to advance environmental management by focusing on issues that are national in scope and that require collective attention from a number of governments. The presidency of the CCME rotates between the 14 Ministers on an annual basis.

Ministers Responsible for Conservation, Wildlife and Biodiversity

Federal-provincial-territorial Ministers responsible for Conservation, Wildlife, and Biodiversity (CWB) have been meeting via an ad hoc forum since 2015. They are supported by an ad hoc CWB Deputy Ministers forum and a formal federal-provincial-territorial Assistant Deputy Ministers forum – the Conservation, Wildlife, and Biodiversity Steering Group (CWBSG). The Assistant Deputy Minister-level forum was originally formed in 2006 as the Biodiversity Steering Group at the request of federal, provincial, and territorial Deputy Ministers.

Every jurisdiction has an environment ministry or agency, however responsibilities can be shared across multiple ministries. As a result, there may be more than one counterpart in some provinces or territories.

Other Opportunities for Collaboration

Other fora allow for intergovernmental discussions on managing environmental matters:

- Bilateral meetings with provincial and territorial Ministers on issues of joint interest.
- The federal government formally represents Canada in international environmental negotiations but regularly involves provinces and territories in negotiations that relate to matters within their jurisdiction. This includes input to the development of Canadian positions and participation in international meetings.
- Provincial and territorial Ministers or their representatives often participate as part of the Canadian delegations to the UN Conferences of the Parties (e.g., United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity).

Other Key Engagement Mechanisms

ECCC also enters into agreements (e.g., Memoranda of Understanding, administrative agreements, equivalency agreements, and collaboration agreements) with provincial or territorial governments to streamline the administration and management of environmental regulations and programs. For example:

- Conservation agreements under the *Species at Risk Act* and agreements under the *Canadian Wildlife Act*.
- Intergovernmental agreements on transboundary water governance through joint federal-provincial-territorial participation on domestic water boards.
- Bilateral agreements to manage Canada's water quantity monitoring network.
- Warning Preparedness Meteorologists, located across Canada, support each province or territory's Emergency Management Organizations and their unique needs through informal, but established, partnerships.



Indigenous Engagement

Indigenous peoples have a special relationship with the Crown. This relationship, including existing Aboriginal and treaty rights, is recognized and affirmed in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. The Government of Canada has a duty to consult, and where appropriate, accommodate Indigenous groups when it considers conduct that might adversely impact potential or established Aboriginal or treaty rights. Environment and Climate Change Canada has responsibilities for environmental and wildlife protection, conservation and climate change. These issues closely intersect with the rights and priority interests of Indigenous peoples.

Overview

Partnerships and engagement with Indigenous peoples are essential in recognizing their contributions to Canada's natural heritage and their special relationship with lands and resources and in considering the impacts of project decisions on their traditional lands.

First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples who hold unique **Indigenous knowledge systems** have been at the forefront of drawing attention to multiple environmental issues. Leadership by Indigenous peoples has reinforced the need to take action to reduce pollution, to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and to enhance conservation and protection of the natural environment.

Canada adopted the ***United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*** in June 2021 to advance the implementation of the Declaration as a key step in renewing the Government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous peoples. This Act will provide a road map for the Government and Indigenous peoples to work together to fully implement the Declaration.

Relationship with Indigenous People

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has a long history of working and consulting with Indigenous peoples to uphold Aboriginal and Treaty rights, such as access to traditional territory and the harvesting of plants and animals for food, social and ceremonial purposes.

Indigenous peoples also participate in ECCC's international work by informing policy positions and by participating as part of Canadian delegations in international discussions. Some of these have included the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, and the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation.

In 2017, the Government established permanent bilateral mechanisms with First Nations, Inuit and Métis leaders as a means of advancing distinction-based Crown-Indigenous relationships. These bilateral mechanisms allow collaboration on joint priorities, co-development of policies and monitoring of progress in advancing reconciliation. These also enable First Nations, Inuit and Métis to identify environmental priorities for collaborative work. For example, ECCC, with Inuit partners, co-leads the advancement of the whole-of-government Inuit Crown Partnership Committee environment workplan that was approved in April 2019.

ECCC also engages with Indigenous peoples through other partnerships and advisory mechanisms such as:

- Senior Bilateral Tables on Clean Growth and Climate Change;
- Distinctions-based Indigenous Guardians governance structure;
- Co-management of National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries; and
- National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk.

The Mackenzie River Basin Board's 2021 State of the Aquatic Ecosystem Report is a good example of broad collaborative work between the federal government, Indigenous partners

ECCC and Reconciliation

- ECCC maintains active relationships between programs and Indigenous peoples with hundreds of meetings every year.
- ECCC also works with Indigenous peoples as a matter of good governance, such as engagement on legislative development and the management of lands, and on the delivery of programs and services.
- Opportunities exist to further partnerships and integrate experiences, knowledge, perspectives and cultural values of Indigenous peoples.

and five provincial and territorial governments. Work on the report illustrates how Indigenous knowledge and scientific observations enable a deeper understanding of changes in the environment.

The Government has entered into a number of conservation agreements with Indigenous peoples in support of species at risk recovery. This includes the signing in 2020 of an agreement between Canada, two First Nations, and the Government of British Columbia, which commits each of the Parties to substantive actions to assist recovery of Southern Mountain Caribou.

Key National Indigenous Organizations

In addition to engagement at the regional or local community level, ECCC engages regularly with the national Indigenous organizations that represent and advocate for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis and facilitate Indigenous engagement in ECCC's activities. Some of these organizations are listed below.

Assembly of First Nations

The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is a national advocacy organization representing First Nation citizens in Canada, which includes more than 900,000 people living in 634 First Nation communities and in cities and towns across the country. The AFN's mandate is to protect and promote the social, environmental, legal and cultural interests of First Nations. The AFN advocates on behalf of First Nations on issues such as Aboriginal and Treaty rights, economic development, education, languages and literacy, health, housing, social development, justice, taxation, land claims, environment, land and resources, and other issues of common concern. The AFN National Executive is made up of the National Chief, 10 Regional Chiefs and the chairs of the Elders, Women's and Youth councils. The AFN is an organization that advocates on behalf of First Nations as directed by Chiefs-in-Assembly. This includes facilitation and coordination of national and regional discussions and dialogue, advocacy efforts and campaigns, legal and policy analysis, communicating with governments, the private sectors and the public.

Website: afn.ca

Métis National Council

The Métis National Council (MNC) is the national representative body for the Métis Nation; descendants of distinct Métis communities developed along the routes of the fur trade and across the Northwest within the Métis Nation Homeland (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, as well as, parts of Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the northern United States). Established in 1983, the MNC has represented the Métis Nation nationally and internationally. They receive direction from elected Governing Members, which are democratically elected Métis governments from Métis Nation Saskatchewan, Métis Nation Alberta, Métis Nation BC and Métis Nation Ontario. On September 29, 2021, the Manitoba Métis Federation announced that, effective immediately, it is officially withdrawing from the MNC in order to focus on being the national voice for the Red River Métis.

Website: metisnation.ca

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

The Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) is a representational organization that serves as a national voice protecting and advancing the rights and interests of Inuit peoples and culture across Canada. ITK is governed by leaders of Inuit rights-holding land claims organizations - the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Makivik Corporation, and the Nunatsiavut Government. ITK also works with various Inuit organizations including the Inuit Circumpolar Council-Canada (ICC-C), the National Inuit Youth Council, and Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada. The organization was founded in Toronto in 1971 by seven Inuit community leaders who shared a common concern about the status of land and resource ownership in Inuit Nunangat (homeland).

ITK's environment mandate is to ensure that Inuit are partners in decision-making, and that Inuit knowledge, perspectives and interests are considered in the development of environment and wildlife research, policy, legislation, and programs. ITK's environment mandate also includes actively communicating on environmental and wildlife issues affecting Inuit, and supporting the enhancement of Inuit capacity to better address environment and wildlife priorities.

Website: itk.ca

Congress of Aboriginal Peoples

Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (CAP) was established in 1971 as the Native Council of Canada (NCC) to promote the rights and interests of off-reserve non-status Indian and Métis people living in urban, rural and remote areas of Canada. Reorganized and renamed in 1993, CAP has extended its constituency to include all off-reserve status and non-status Indians, Métis and Southern Inuit Aboriginal Peoples, and serves as the national voice for its provincial and territorial affiliate organizations to promote and advance the common interests, collective and individual rights, and needs of its constituents. CAP does not have individual memberships or provide programs and services directly to individuals.

Website: abo-peoples.org

Native Women's Association of Canada

The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) is a national organization representing the political voice of Indigenous women, girls and gender diverse people in Canada, inclusive of First Nations on and off reserve, status and non-status, disenfranchised, Métis and Inuit. NWAC was founded on the collective goal to enhance, promote, and foster the social, economic, cultural and political well-being of First Nations and Métis women within First Nation, Métis and Canadian societies. NWAC is an aggregate of thirteen Native women's organizations from across Canada and was incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1974. NWAC's mission is to help empower women by being involved in developing and changing legislation, which affects them, and by involving them in the development and delivery of programs promoting equal opportunity for Aboriginal women.

Website: nwac.ca



International Engagement

The increasing global integration of economies, the ever growing movements of goods, people, capital, and information, and the fact that all countries share the same atmosphere and biosphere, mean that there are few environmental issues for which causes or solutions are exclusively domestic. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) leads Canada's international engagement on the environment, working closely with Global Affairs Canada and with the support of several other federal departments, to advance Canada's interests through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms and partnerships including multilateral agreements and institutions, civil society organizations, and directly with specific countries and regions.

Overview

Canada cooperates with international partners to influence international decisions and find solutions to global environmental problems that affect Canadians and can have an impact on this country's environment and economy. This cooperation focuses on issues such as climate change, biodiversity and nature, conservation, management of harmful chemicals and hazardous waste, marine plastic litter, weather, air pollution, ozone depletion, water quality and quantity, circular economy and resource efficiency, food waste, land degradation, ocean health and illegal wildlife trade and trafficking.

Multilateral Engagement

The **United Nations (UN)** and its institutions, bodies and agreements are a prime space for working with the international community on key issues related to climate change, biodiversity, pollution, chemicals management and weather. Other fora, in particular the **Group of Seven (G7)** and the **Group of 20 (G20)** also provide a platform for countries to shape collective environmental action.

Climate Change

ECCC engages in the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** and other fora to discuss tangible climate action by all countries. In particular, discussions are increasingly focused on enhancing global ambition including through the effective implementation of the **Paris Agreement**, enhanced emission reduction targets, long-term strategies to achieve net zero emissions by mid-century, and sustainable finance flows to support mitigation and adaptation activities by developing countries.

Beyond formal climate negotiations at UNFCCC, ECCC also advances Canada's climate action through leadership in strategic multilateral initiatives such as the **Powering Past Coal Alliance** that Canada co-leads with the United Kingdom.

ECCC also engages in the work of the UN's **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** (IPCC), the world's leading body for climate change science, including by sharing the work and expertise of its scientists. The IPCC's Assessment Reports directly influence all international discussions related to climate change and serve as an important driver of climate action.

Climate Finance for Developing Countries

Canada successfully delivered CAD \$2.65 billion in international climate finance over the past five years, and pioneered innovative finance instruments. To date, these funds are expected to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions by over 222 megatonnes, and have helped at least 5.9 million people adapt to the effects of climate change.

In June 2021, Canada announced it will provide CAD \$5.3 billion over the next five years in international climate finance, doubling its previous contribution. This commitment will help reach the collective goal of mobilizing USD \$100 billion annually in climate finance through 2025, as agreed to under the UNFCCC.

While Global Affairs Canada is responsible for implementing the vast majority of Canada's climate finance commitment, ECCC and Global Affairs Canada work closely together on delivering on climate finance priorities and in the tracking, monitoring, and communication of Canada's climate finance.

Supporting Developing Countries Through Climate Finance

Developing countries are the hardest hit by climate change but often have limited capacity to address its consequences.

Canada's funding aims to help developing countries:

- build domestic capacity to take climate action;
- build resiliency;
- transition to clean and low carbon energy;
- increase support for adaptation; and
- invest in projects that leverage nature-based solutions.

Canada's Ambassador for Climate Change

The Ambassador for Climate Change is appointed by the Prime Minister through an Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and plays a key role in Canada's international climate change effort. The Ambassador's mandate, as outlined in the Order in Council, is to:

- Coordinate the implementation of Canada's climate diplomacy;
- Provide advice to the Ministers of Environment and Climate Change, Foreign Affairs, International Development, and International Trade;
- Lead targeted engagements with key partners;
- Represent Canada in international initiatives related to climate change, as appropriate;
- Collaborate with Canada's Chief Negotiator for Climate Change to support and advance negotiation objectives;
- Develop and manage constructive relationships with key opinion leaders and stakeholders; and
- Undertake outreach activities to promote Canada's clean growth and climate change priorities.

Biodiversity and Conservation

Global biodiversity is in a rapid state of decline. A 2019 UN global assessment confirmed that a range of human activities has caused the significant deterioration of nature at an existential level, reaching a crisis state.

Canada has over 100 years of history of engaging with other countries for biodiversity conservation, signing the **Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds in the United States and Canada**, with the United States in 1916. Canada was the first industrialized country to ratify the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 which is the main international forum on issues related to biodiversity and conservation, including promoting the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat is hosted in Montréal. Led by ECCC's Canadian Wildlife Service, Canada is participating in current efforts to develop a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework under the CBD.

As a Party to the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)** and the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) Wildlife Crime Working Group, Canada through ECCC, is working with other countries to address issues related to the international trade and trafficking of wildlife. The CITES aims to ensure certain species are not threatened by international trade through an international trade permit system administered by ECCC. Additionally, Canada is a Party to the **Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention)** and has designated 37 Ramsar sites under the Convention.

Nature-based Solutions

The dual global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss are intrinsically connected. Nature-based solutions (NBS) provide an opportunity for addressing both issues together, including towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening adaptation to the impacts of climate change and the resilience of communities to future environmental shocks, protecting and restoring biodiversity, and strengthening human health and well-being holistically.

ECCC leads Canada's international engagement on NBS to advance global recognition and integration of such solutions, scale up related finance, and promote the knowledge and leadership of Indigenous peoples as foundational in these efforts. Canada is also working with international partners to advance NBS in other fora, such as the G7, G20 and the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.

Air Pollution

ECCC works with the international community through the **Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution** to improve air quality, by addressing pollution from outside Canada's borders that impacts the air quality in Canada. ECCC actively contributes to the Convention's scientific and policy work, including by submitting annual reports on its emission of air pollutants.

Marine Plastic Litter

Marine plastic litter threatens food safety and quality, human health, coastal tourism, contributes to climate change and represents a loss of material and economic value in the range of \$80-120 billion per year. Plastic pollution has emerged as a top global environmental priority.

Proposals for a new global agreement focused on plastics continue to be advanced through the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA). Canada recently announced its support to begin negotiation towards a new global agreement on plastics at the G7 Climate and Environment Ministers' Meeting in May 2021.

Oceans Plastic Charter

Canada is an international leader in addressing plastic pollution. During its 2018 G7 Presidency, Canada launched the Oceans Plastics Charter, investing \$100 million to advance its goals to reduce plastic waste.

Hazardous and Other Waste

Canada is a Party to the **Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal**. The overall goal of the **Basel Convention** is to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects from the generation, transboundary movements, and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. The Convention seeks to minimize the generation of hazardous and other waste, including hazardous recyclable materials, to ensure they are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and as close as possible to the source. Canada is actively engaged in the strategic and technical work of this convention.

Chemicals Management

ECCC has played a key role in the development and implementation of the **Minamata Convention** on Mercury, in order to protect the environment and the health of Northerners through reductions in atmospheric mercury in Canada's Arctic. This convention is the latest in a series of international chemicals management agreements which have helped Canada protect its environment by controlling the production, emissions, transboundary movement and disposal of chemical pollutants and waste.

ECCC also leads on the **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants**. This international treaty aims to reduce levels of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) – hazardous organic chemicals that remain in the environment for a long time—by eliminating or restricting releases of POP industrial chemicals and pesticides, unintentionally produced POP by-products and stockpiles, and POP wastes. Due to the tendency of POPs to migrate long distances and accumulate in northern climates, Canada continues to be particularly impacted by them and inhabitants of Canada's North are at greater risk for exposure. Canada was the first country to sign and ratify the Convention in 2004.

Meteorological Services

Cooperation with other countries is essential in the provision of meteorological services, given that weather predictions beyond two days cannot be achieved without international data. For example, every day data is shared globally on a near-real time basis in order to support weather and environmental prediction models in many countries. ECCC cooperates with other countries through bodies such as the **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)** and the Group on Earth Observations.

Other Key Multilateral Fora

ECCC participates in the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), where UN member states meet every two years to set priorities for global environmental policies and governance on the issues mentioned above and many others. ECCC also provides Canada's contribution (\$3.1 million per year) to **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, which helps countries take action on the environment and implement multilateral decisions made under several environmental conventions and agreements.

ECCC is also actively involved in the environmental work of the **Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)**, which provides evidence-based policy analysis, best practices and guidance to member countries on a broad range of international issues, including environment.

Canada is the sixth-largest donor to the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**, providing CAD \$228.79 million over 2018-2022. The GEF is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector, that supports activities in developing countries to produce global environmental benefits related to biodiversity, climate change, chemicals and waste management, international waters and land degradation. Canada and other donors are currently negotiating the eighth replenishment of GEF funding for the 2022-2026 period.

The GEF is Canada's primary mechanism to meet legally binding commitments to provide financial assistance under the CBD, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions, and to help developing countries implement their obligations. The GEF, with the Green Climate Fund (see below), supports Canada's financial obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and also hosts the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.

Canada is also the eighth-largest donor to the **Green Climate Fund**, established to help limit greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries and help vulnerable societies adapt to climate change. Canada pledged CAD \$300 million to the first replenishment in 2019, in addition to the CAD \$300 million pledged in 2014. The GCF has committed USD \$8.9 billion to date to projects in developing countries.

ECCC also supports Canada's participation on climate and environmental issues under the **G7** and **G20**, where the world's largest economies can work together to help lead global solutions. Global Affairs Canada serves as the overall

Government of Canada lead on both the G7 and G20. During and following Canada's 2018 G7 Presidency, ECCC has led efforts to improve the health of the world's oceans and seas, and help build coastal communities that are more resilient to environmental changes, including the impacts of climate change.

Bilateral and Regional Engagement

ECCC, with support from Global Affairs Canada (particularly Canada's missions abroad) cooperates closely with countries and regions to identify common environmental challenges and potential solutions, share information and best practices, and promote Canadian interests in key sectors (e.g., climate action). It does so through key relationships, such as those with the United States (U.S.), Mexico, the European Union (EU) and China.

U.S. and Mexico

The U.S. is Canada's most important bilateral environmental relationship. In 2021, Canada and the U.S. agreed to a **Roadmap for a Renewed Canada-U.S. Partnership** to guide and focus our cooperation on environmental protection, nature conservation and climate change, as well as our commitment to work with other countries to increase the scale and speed of action to address the climate crisis and better protect nature around the world. The release of the Roadmap included the launch of the new **Canada-U.S. High Level Ministerial Dialogue**, co-chaired by Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change, and the U.S.' Special Presidential Envoy for Climate.

Canada and the U.S. share a long history of cooperation on environmental issues. For example, the **Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909** established the **International Joint Commission**, a binational treaty organization created to impartially serve both governments in preventing and resolving disputes, as well as to advise both governments on bilateral water issues. ECCC has a memorandum of understanding with the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** to collaborate on weather, climate and other Earth Systems for the enhancement of health, safety and prosperity. Other key examples of agreements between Canada and the U.S. include the **Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement**, Canada-U.S. **Air Quality Agreement** and the Canada-U.S. **Agreement on Porcupine Caribou Herd Conservation**.

ECCC engages trilaterally with the U.S. and Mexico on environmental issues of interest across North America (e.g., clean air, land, and water; preventing and reducing pollution in the marine environment; circular economy and sustainable

materials management; shared ecosystems and species; resilient economies and communities; and, effective enforcement of environmental laws) through the **Commission for Environmental Cooperation** and the **Canada-U.S.-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) Environment Committee**. The **Environmental Cooperation Agreement (ECA)**, signed in parallel to CUSMA, is a legally binding mechanism for environmental cooperation. The ECA requires the three countries to maintain high levels of domestic environmental protection. The Commission for Environmental Cooperation Secretariat is hosted in Montréal. Additionally, the Canada/U.S./Mexico **Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management** provides a forum to address tri-national conservation priorities.

ECCC officials also work bilaterally with Mexico under the **Canada-Mexico Partnership's Environment Working Group**, on topics ranging from climate change to addressing environmental impacts associated with the extractives sector, and nature conservation and biodiversity.

European Union and Europe

There are also several engagement mechanisms in place with the EU and its member states and other European countries outside the EU, such as the **Canada-United Kingdom Partnership on Clean Growth and Climate Change**, the **Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership**, the recently launched **Canada-Germany Deputy Minister-level Steering Group**, as well as climate and environmental cooperation under the **Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)**. Under the auspices of CETA, Canada and the EU have jointly held two workshops on clean technology opportunities (2019 and 2021) and will hold a **Clean Tech Summit** when travel is possible (2022).

China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development

China is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gas emissions (27% in 2019). Since 1992, Canada has been the lead international partner of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (China Council) and the Minister of Environment and Climate Change participates as its International Executive Vice Chair.

Trade and Environment

ECCC works with Global Affairs Canada to ensure that robust environment commitments are included and implemented in free trade agreements (FTAs), such as the:

- **Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA)** (the “new **North American Free Trade Agreement**”);
- Ongoing negotiations with the **Mercosur**: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the UK (bilateral FTA and accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), and Indonesia;
- Implementation of CETA, the **Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)**, and the modernized **Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement**; and
- Canada also has free-trade agreements that include environment commitments and provisions with Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jordan, Peru, South Korea, and Ukraine.

Canada works to include core commitments in these FTAs to maintain strong environmental laws and high levels of environmental protection as trade relationships are developed. Canada also seeks to recognize the important role trade agreements play in facilitating market access for clean technologies, which guides ECCC’s engagement with trading partners on clean technologies and helps explore new market opportunities for Canadian exporters of environmental and clean tech goods and services.



Non-Governmental and National Industry Organizations

Environment and Climate Change Canada works with a wide range of non-governmental and national industry organizations to deliver the Department's mandate.

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Non-Governmental Organizations and Stakeholders

Non-governmental organizations that ECCC works with include the following:

- Avalanche Canada – avalanche.ca
- Bird Studies Canada – birdscanada.org
- Canadian Committee for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature – cc-iucn.ca
- Canadian Council on Ecological Areas – ccea.org
- Canadian Council on Invasive Species – canadainvasives.ca
- Canadian Dental Association – cda-adc.ca
- Canadian Environmental Law Association – cela.ca
- Canadian Lung Association – lung.ca
- Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society – cmos.ca
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society – cpaws.org
- Canada Plastics Pact – plasticspact.ca
- Canadian Produce Marketing Association – cpma.ca
- Canadian Science Policy Centre – sciencepolicy.ca
- Canadian Society for Ecology and Evolution – csee-scee.ca
- Canadian Water Resources Association – cwra.org
- Canadian Wildlife Federation – cwf-fcf.org
- Circular Innovation Council – circularinnovation.ca
- Circular Plastics Taskforce/Groupe d'action plastiques circulaires – gapc.ca
- Clean Energy Canada – cleanenergycanada.org
- Climate Action Network Canada – climateactionnetwork.ca
- Conseil pour la réduction des accidents industriels majeurs – craim.ca
- David Suzuki Foundation – davidsuzuki.org
- Ducks Unlimited Canada – ducks.ca
- Earth Rangers – earthrangers.com
- Ecojustice – ecojustice.ca
- Environmental Defence Canada – environmentaldefence.ca
- Équiterre – equiterre.org
- ETC Group: Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration – etcgroup.org
- Federation of Canadian Municipalities – fcm.ca
- Genome Canada – genomecanada.ca
- Green Budget Coalition – greenbudget.ca
- Greenpeace Canada – greenpeace.org/canada
- ICLEI Canada – icleicanada.org
- Iisaak Olam Foundation – iisaakolam.ca
- International Council on Clean Transportation – theicct.org

Non-Governmental Organizations and Stakeholders

- International Institute for Sustainable Development – iisd.org
- International Union for Conservation of Nature – iucn.org
- Living Oceans Society – livingoceans.org
- Mersey Tobeatic Research Institute – merseytobeatic.ca
- Nature Canada – naturecanada.ca
- Nature Conservancy of Canada – natureconservancy.ca
- NatureServe Canada – natureserve.org/canada
- Nature United – natureunited.ca
- Ocean Wise – ocean.org
- Pembina Institute – pembina.org
- Pollution Probe – pollutionprobe.org
- Porpoise Conservation Society – porpoise.org
- Public Policy Forum – ppforum.ca
- Sierra Club Canada Foundation – sierraclub.ca
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative Inc. – sfiprogram.org
- Wildlife Habitat Canada – whc.org
- World Wildlife Fund Canada – wwf.ca

National Industry Organizations

National Industry Organizations that ECCC works with include the following:

- Advanced Biofuels Canada – advancedbiofuels.ca
- Aerospace Industries Association of Canada – aiac.ca
- Agriculture Carbon Alliance – agcarbonalliance.ca
- Aluminium Association of Canada – aluminium.ca
- Association of Canadian Port Authorities – acpa-ports.net
- Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers Canada – aham.org
- Automotive Industries Association of Canada – aiacanada.com
- Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association – apma.ca
- Canada Cleantech Alliance – canadaclean.tech
- Canadian Apparel Federation – apparel.ca
- Canadian Association of Forest Owners – cafo-acpf.ca
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers – capp.ca
- Canadian Association of Recycling Industries – cari-acir.org
- Canadian Association of Surface Finishing – casf.ca
- Canadian Beverage Association – canadianbeverage.ca
- Canadian Biogas Association – biogasassociation.ca
- Canadian Cattlemen's Association – cattle.ca
- Canadian Construction Association – cca-acc.com
- Canadian Consumer Specialty Products Association – ccspa.org
- Canadian Council of Professional Fish Harvesters – fishharvesterspecheurs.ca
- Canadian Electricity Association – electricity.ca
- Canadian Energy Pipeline Association – cepa.com
- Canadian Federation of Agriculture – cfa-fca.ca
- Canadian Forage and Grassland Association – canadianfga.ca
- Canadian Franchise Association – cfa.ca
- Canadian Fuels Association – canadianfuels.ca
- Canadian Gas Association – cga.ca
- Canadian Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Association – chfca.ca
- Canadian Independent Petroleum Marketers Association – cipma.org
- Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters – cme-mec.ca
- Canadian Maritime Law Association – cmla.org
- Canadian Nuclear Association – cna.ca
- Canadian Paints and Coatings Association – canpaint.com
- Canadian Propane Association – propane.ca
- Canadian Renewable Energy Association – renewablesassociation.ca
- Canadian Steel Producers Association – canadiansteel.ca
- Canadian Stewardship Services Alliance – cssalliance.ca

National Industry Organizations

- Canadian Textile Industry Association – canadiantextiles.ca
- Canadian Trucking Alliance – cantruck.ca
- Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers Association – cvma.ca
- Cement Association of Canada – cement.ca
- Chamber of Shipping – cosbc.ca
- Chemistry Industry Association of Canada – canadianchemistry.ca
- Compost Council of Canada – compost.org
- Cosmetic Alliance Canada – cosmeticsalliance.ca
- Electro–Federation Canada – electrofed.com
- Electronics Product Stewardship Canada – epsc.ca
- Explorers and Producers Association of Canada – explorersandproducers.ca
- Farmers for Climate Solutions – farmersforclimatesolutions.ca
- Fertilizer Canada – fertilizercanada.ca
- Food, Health and Consumer Products of Canada – fhcp.ca
- Foresight Canada – foresightcac.com
- Forest Products Association of Canada – fpac.ca
- Global Automakers of Canada – globalautomakers.ca
- Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada – hrai.ca
- International Ship–Owners Alliance of Canada – internationalshipowners.com
- Mining Association of Canada – mining.ca
- National Marine Manufacturers Association Canada – nmma.ca
- National Zero Waste Council – nzwc.ca
- Outdoor Power Equipment Institute – opei.org
- PAC Packaging Consortium – pac.ca
- Pelmorex Corporation – pelmorex.com
- Railway Association of Canada – railcan.ca
- Renewable Industries Canada – ricanada.org
- Responsible Distribution Canada – rdcanada.ca
- Retail Council of Canada – retailcouncil.org
- Standards Council of Canada – scc.ca
- Tire and Rubber Association of Canada – tracanada.ca
- Vinyl Institute of Canada – vinylinstituteofcanada.com
- WaterPower Canada – waterpowercanada.ca



Acronyms

Common Acronyms

A –		CETA	Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement
ACCO	Ambassador for Climate Change’s Office	CEPA	<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>
ADM	Assistant Deputy Minister	CICC	Canadian Institute for Climate Choices
ADMO	Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister	CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
AEB	Audit and Evaluation Branch	CMP	Chemicals Management Plan
AFN	Assembly of First Nations	CNPA	<i>Canada National Parks Act</i>
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	CNZEAA	<i>Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act</i>
AQMS	Air Quality Management System	COP	Conference of the Parties (usually to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Convention on Biological Diversity)
AsDM	Associate Deputy Minister	COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
ATIP	Access to Information and Privacy	CSFB	Corporate Services and Finance Branch
B –		CUSMA	Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement
BIA	<i>Budget Implementation Act</i>	CWA	<i>Canada Wildlife Act</i>
C –		CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
CAP	Congress of Aboriginal Peoples	D –	
CaPSA	Canada’s Plastic Science Agenda	DM	Deputy Minister
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	DMO	Deputy Minister’s Office
CCB	Climate Change Branch	DoJ	Department of Justice
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment	DP	Departmental Plan
CEC	Commission for Environmental Cooperation		

DRF	Departmental Results Framework	G&Cs	Grants and Contributions
DRR	Departmental Results Report	GAC	Global Affairs Canada
E –		GGPPA	<i>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act</i>
EAs	Environmental Assessments (now called Impact Assessments (IAs))	GHG	Greenhouse Gas
EB	Enforcement Branch	GIC	Governor In Council
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada	GPAP	Global Plastic Action Partnership
EEA	<i>Environmental Enforcement Act</i>	H –	
ENGOS	Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations	HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
EPA	United States’ Environmental Protection Agency	HRB	Human Resources Branch
EPB	Environmental Protection Branch	HSMBC	Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
EVs	Electric vehicles	I –	
F –		IAA	<i>Impact Assessment Act</i>
FNAC SAR	First Nations Advisory Committee on Species at Risk	IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
FSDA	<i>Federal Sustainable Development Act</i>	IAB	International Affairs Branch
FPT	Federal, Provincial and Territorial	ICC	Inuit Circumpolar Council
G –		ICPC	Inuit Crown Partnerships Committee
G7	Group of 7 [Canada, U.S.A., Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan]	IJC	International Joint Commission
G8	Group of 8	IPCA	Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area
G20	Group of 20	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
		IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
		ITK	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

L –		NWAC	Native Women’s Association of Canada
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle	NZAB	Net-Zero Advisory Body
LSU	Legal Services Unit	O –	
M –		ODS	Ozone-depleting substances
MBC	Migratory Birds Convention	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
MBCA	<i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>	OIC	Order In Council
MBS	Migratory Bird Sanctuary	P –	
MNC	Métis National Council	P4G	Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030
MOCA	Ministerial on Climate Action	PACE	Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	PACB	Public Affairs and Communications Branch
MSC	Meteorological Service of Canada	PCA	Parks Canada Agency
MtM	Memorandum to Minister	PCAA	<i>Parks Canada Agency Act</i>
MWA	Marine Wildlife Areas	PCF	Pan-Canadian Framework (on Clean Growth and Climate Change)
N –		POGG	Peace, Order and Good Government
NAAEC	North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation	POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
NACOSAR	National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk	PPCA	Powering Past Coal Alliance
NBS	Nature-based solutions	Q –	
NCC	Native Council of Canada	R –	
NIO	National Indigenous Organization	S –	
NIR	National Indigenous Representative	SARA	<i>Species at Risk Act</i>
NWA	National Wildlife Area		

SARAC Species at Risk Advisory Committee

SCC Supreme Court of Canada

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

SFAC Sustainable Finance Action Council

SLCPs Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

SPB Strategic Policy Branch

STB Science and Technology Branch

T –

TCFD Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure

U –

UNEA United Nations Environment Assembly

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

V –

VOCs Volatile organic compounds

W –

WAPPRIITA *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*

WCEF World Circular Economy Forum

WMO World Meteorological Organization

X –

Y –

Z –

ZEV Zero-Emission Vehicle