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Survey of Canadian Federal, Provincial, Territorial Climate Change Provisions

Authored by:

Sara Desmarais

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Canadian Environmental Law Association

T 416 960-2284 • 1-844-755-1420 • F 416 960-9392 • 55 University Avenue, Suite 1500 Toronto, Ontario M5J 2H7 • cela.ca

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Survey of Canadian Federal, Provincial, Territorial Climate Change Provisions

This survey updates the research conducted by Catherine Bulman in November 2014. The following table outlines current climate change provisions across Canada. These provisions are found in Canadian Legislation intended to address climate change and related subjects, as well as legislation for other purposes. The majority of the research for this survey was conducted on CanLII and reflects search results in all jurisdictions for the following terms: ‘climate change’, ‘global warming’, and ‘greenhouse gas.’

Note that the research took place between February 21, 2019 and April 16, 2019. As such, it may not capture all climate change provisions or reflect recent developments.

Following the federal legislation, provinces are listed alphabetically. No provisions were found for the territories. The context section provides a brief description of the legislation or additional information. Examples of the climate change provisions and the language used are excerpted.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulation SOR/2010-201	This regulation is established under the Environmental Protection Act, 1999 It establishes emissions standards for passenger automobiles and light trucks.	Purpose s.2. The purpose of these Regulations is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from passenger automobiles and light trucks by establishing emission standards and test procedures that are aligned with ...
		Background s. 3 These Regulations set out (a) prescribed classes of vehicles for the purposes of section 149 of the Act;

		<p>(b) requirements respecting the conformity of passenger automobiles and light trucks with greenhouse gas emission standards for the purposes of section 153 of the Act;</p> <p>(c) requirements respecting the conformity of fleets of passenger automobiles and light trucks with greenhouse gas emission standards and other requirements for carrying out the purposes of Division 5 of Part 7 of the Act; and</p> <p>(d) a credit system for the purposes of section 162 of the Act.</p>
<p>Canada Emission Reduction Incentives Agency Act, SC 2005, c 30, s 87</p>	<p>This Act establishes the Canada Emission Reduction Incentives Agency.</p>	<p>Preamble: Recognizing that the reduction or removal of greenhouse gases is necessary to fight climate change and can also result in cleaner air, achieve other environmental objectives and advance the competitiveness and efficiency of Canadian industry;</p>
		<p>s.2 ‘greenhouse gas’ Greenhouse gas means any gas listed in Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol.</p>
	<p>Establishes how to interpret the Act.</p>	<p>s. 2.1 For greater certainty, nothing in this Act limits or affects, expressly or implicitly, the power of a province to provide incentives for the reduction or removal of greenhouse gases through acquisition, on behalf of the province, before or after they are created, of eligible credits created as a result of the reduction or removal of those gases by any means established by the province.</p>
	<p>Section 12 establishes how the Advisory Board is appointed and its role within the Agency.</p>	<p>Role of Advisory Board</p> <p>s. 12(2) The role of the advisory board is to advise the Minister on any matter within the object of the Agency, including</p> <p>(a) the types of projects that are most likely to result in significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and advance the competitiveness and efficiency of Canadian industry; and</p> <p>(b) market conditions relating to eligible domestic credits and eligible Kyoto units.</p> <p>Representation</p> <p>12(3) The Governor in Council may appoint any person with relevant knowledge or expertise to the advisory board, including persons from the agriculture, energy and</p>

		forest sectors, environmental groups or provincial or municipal governments, and persons with knowledge or expertise in the markets for domestic and international credits relating to reductions or removals of greenhouse gases .
	The Agency has the authority to acquire eligible domestic credits before they are created if the Agency exercises due diligence.	Credits may be in relation to less than anticipated total s. 19(2): If the Agency makes payments to acquire eligible domestic credits before they are created, the amount of reductions or removals of greenhouse gases related to the credits being acquired may be less than or equal to the total amount of reductions or removals of greenhouse gases anticipated from the project for which the credits are created.
Order Giving Notice of Decisions not to add Certain Species to the List of Endangered Species, SI/2006-110.	Statement setting out the reasons for not adding five populations of the beluga whale, porbeagle shark, and two populations of the white sturgeon to the list. Decide not to add to beluga whale to the list due to the need to further consult with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.	... Historical commercial hunting has been the main cause of the declines in some populations, although belugas are also threatened by natural factors including ice entrapments and predators such as polar bears and killer whales. A variety of other human activities may also put beluga whales at risk, including noise and disturbance resulting from vessel traffic, climate change , contaminants and hydro-electric dams....
Proclamation Declaring the Wednesday of Canadian Environment Week in June of each year to be Clean Air Day Canada, SI-99-42		Whereas the citizens of Canada recognize the need for individual and community action by governments, industry and the general public to reduce harmful emissions that contribute to air pollution and climate change;

<p>Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology Act, SC 2001, c. 23</p>	<p>Establishes the foundation to fund sustainable development technology</p>	<p>s. 2 ‘eligible project’ eligible project means a project carried on, or to be carried on, primarily in Canada by an eligible recipient to develop and demonstrate new technologies to promote sustainable development, including technologies to address issues related to climate change and the quality of air, water and soil. [...]</p>
	<p>Considerations for the appointment of directors. (Also these are the considerations for the appointment of members, s. 15)</p>	<p>s.11 The appointment of directors shall be made having regard to the following considerations: (a) the need to ensure, as far as possible, that at all times the board will be representative of (i) persons engaged in the development and demonstration of technologies to promote sustainable development, including technologies to address issues related to climate change and the quality of air, water and soil...</p>
<p>Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, SC 2009, c 14, s 126</p>	<p>This Act establishes a system of administrative monetary penalties for the enforcement of numerous Acts, including the <i>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act</i></p>	<p>s. 12.1 If subsection 174(1) or paragraph 178(1)(a) of the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act is designated by regulations made under paragraph 5(1)(a) of this Act, each CO₂e tonne of a greenhouse gas that is emitted over the applicable emissions limit for which no compensation is provided by the increased-rate compensation deadline constitutes a separate violation.</p>
<p>Heavy-duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations, SOR/2013-24</p>	<p>This regulation is established under the Environmental Protection Act, 1999 Regulates the greenhouse gas emissions of heavy-duty vehicles</p>	<p>s.1 ‘innovative technology’ innovative technology means a greenhouse gas emission reduction technology for which the total emission reduction attributable to it cannot be measured by either GEM computer simulation modelling or the test procedures specified under these Regulations.</p>
	<p>Provides context to spark-ignition engines referred to in section 25</p>	<p>s.8(4) In the case of spark-ignition engines referred to in section 25, the label referred to in subsection (1) must also set out one of the following statements, whichever applies:</p>

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		<p>(a) a statement in both official languages that the engine conforms to the alternative greenhouse gas emission standards for engines of Class 2B and Class 3 heavy-duty vehicles; or</p> <p>(b) the statement referred to in section 1819(k)(8)(v) of Title 40, chapter I, subchapter C, part 86, subpart S, of the CFR.</p>
	The regulation sets out a CO2 emission credit system	s. 36(2) Additional credits may only be obtained once for a vehicle or engine with regard to the same type of greenhouse gas emission reduction technology.
Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations, SOR/2016-137	<p>This regulation is established under the Environmental Protection Act, 1999. This Regulation implements Canada's obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by setting out rules concerning certain ozone-depleting substances and certain products containing or designed to contain ozone-depleting substances.</p> <p>The following provisions regulate importing products containing hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and the manufacturing of HFCs</p>	<p>s. 64.4</p> <p>(1) As of the date indicated in column 3 of Schedule 1.1, it is prohibited for any person to import any product set out in that Schedule that contains or is designed to contain an HFC that is set out in Table 4 of Schedule 1 and is to be used as a refrigerant, if the global warming potential of the refrigerant used in that product is greater than the specified limit in Schedule 1.1.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Beginning with the 2021 model year, it is prohibited for any person to import an automobile equipped with an air-conditioning system that contains or is designed to contain an HFC that is set out in Table 4 of Schedule 1 and is to be used as a refrigerant if the global warming potential of the refrigerant used in that system is greater than 150.</p>
		s. 64.5(1) As of January 1, 2021, it is prohibited for any person to import a plastic foam or a rigid foam product in which an HFC set out in Table 4 of Schedule 1 is used as a foaming agent if the global warming potential of the foaming agent is greater than 150.
		s. 64.6(1) As of January 1, 2019, it is prohibited for any person to import a pressurized container that contains 2 kg or less of an HFC when the HFC is used as a propellant if the global warming potential of that HFC is greater than 150.

		<p>s. 65.02</p> <p>(1) As of the date indicated in column 3 of Schedule 1.1, it is prohibited for any person to manufacture any product set out in that Schedule that contains or is designed to contain an HFC set out in Table 4 of Schedule 1 and used as a refrigerant if the global warming potential of the refrigerant used in that product is greater than the limit specified in Schedule 1.1.</p> <p>(2) Beginning with the 2021 model year, it is prohibited for any person to manufacture an automobile equipped with an air-conditioning system that contains or is designed to contain an HFC that is set out in Table 4 of Schedule 1 and is to be used as a refrigerant if the global warming potential of the refrigerant used in that system is greater than 150, unless it is intended to be exported.</p>
		<p>s. 65.03(1) As of January 1, 2021, it is prohibited for any person to manufacture a plastic foam or a rigid foam product in which an HFC set out in Table 4 of Schedule 1 is used as a foaming agent if the global warming potential of the foaming agent is greater than 150.</p>
		<p>s. 65.04(1) As of January 1, 2019, it is prohibited for any person to manufacture a pressurized container that contains 2 kg or less of an HFC when the HFC is used as a propellant if the global warming potential of that HFC is greater than 150.</p>
<p>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, SC 2018, c 12, s 186</p>	<p>An Act to mitigate climate change through the pan-Canadian application of pricing mechanisms to a broad set of greenhouse gas emission sources and to make consequential amendments to other Acts.</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>Whereas there is broad scientific consensus that anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions contribute to global climate change;</p> <p>Whereas recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are at the highest level in history and present an unprecedented risk to the environment, including its biological diversity, to human health and safety and to economic prosperity;</p> <p>Whereas impacts of climate change, such as coastal erosion, thawing permafrost, increases in heat waves, droughts and flooding, and related risks to critical</p>

		<p>infrastructures and food security are already being felt throughout Canada and are impacting Canadians, in particular the Indigenous peoples of Canada, low-income citizens and northern, coastal and remote communities;</p> <p>Whereas Parliament recognizes that it is the responsibility of the present generation to minimize impacts of climate change on future generations;</p> <p>Whereas the United Nations, Parliament and the scientific community have identified climate change as an international concern which cannot be contained within geographic boundaries;</p> <p>Whereas Canada has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done in New York on May 9, 1992, which entered into force in 1994, and the objective of that Convention is the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;</p> <p>Whereas Canada has also ratified the Paris Agreement, done in Paris on December 12, 2015, which entered into force in 2016, and the aims of that Agreement include 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 above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;</p> <p>Whereas the Government of Canada is committed to achieving Canada's Nationally Determined Contribution – and increasing it over time – under the Paris Agreement by taking comprehensive action to reduce emissions across all sectors of the economy, accelerate clean economic growth and build resilience to the impacts of climate change;</p>
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		<p>Whereas it is recognized in the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change that climate change is a national problem that requires immediate action by all governments in Canada as well as by industry, non-governmental organizations and individual Canadians;</p> <p>Whereas greenhouse gas emissions pricing is a core element of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change;</p> <p>Whereas behavioural change that leads to increased energy efficiency, to the use of cleaner energy, to the adoption of cleaner technologies and practices and to innovation is necessary for effective action against climate change;</p> <p>Whereas the pricing of greenhouse gas emissions on a basis that increases over time is an appropriate and efficient way to create incentives for that behavioural change;</p> <p>Whereas greenhouse gas emissions pricing reflects the “polluter pays” principle;</p> <p>Whereas some provinces are developing or have implemented greenhouse gas emissions pricing systems;</p> <p>Whereas the absence of greenhouse gas emissions pricing in some provinces and a lack of stringency in some provincial greenhouse gas emissions pricing systems could contribute to significant deleterious effects on the environment, including its biological diversity, on human health and safety and on economic prosperity;</p>
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		And whereas it is necessary to create a federal greenhouse gas emissions pricing scheme to ensure that, taking provincial greenhouse gas emissions pricing systems into account, greenhouse gas emissions pricing applies broadly in Canada...
	Sets when confidential information may be disclosed by an official	<p>s. 107 (6) An official may provide any confidential information</p> <p>(a) to an official of the Department of the Environment solely for the purposes of Part 2 or the formulation or evaluation of greenhouse gas pollution pricing policy; or</p> <p>(b) to a person identified in subsection 211(6) of the Excise Act, 2001, but only to the extent that the information is described in that subsection and solely for the applicable purposes identified in that subsection.</p>
	Allows for regulations to amend Part 1 of Schedule 1	<p>s. 166</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of ensuring that the pricing of greenhouse gas emissions is applied broadly in Canada at levels that the Governor in Council considers appropriate, the Governor in Council may, by regulation, amend Part 1 of Schedule 1, including by adding, deleting, varying or replacing any item or table.</p> <p>(3) In making a regulation under subsection (2), the Governor in Council shall take into account, as the primary factor, the stringency of provincial pricing mechanisms for greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
	Provides definitions that apply under Part 2 of the Act	<p>s. 169</p> <p>greenhouse gas means a gas that is set out in column 1 of Schedule 3.</p>
	Explains the conversion into CO ₂ e tonnes	<p>s. 170 For the purposes of this Part, a quantity of a greenhouse gas, expressed in tonnes, is converted into carbon dioxide equivalent tonnes (in this Part referred to as “CO₂e tonnes”) by multiplying that quantity by the global warming potential set out for the greenhouse gas in column 2 of Schedule 3.</p>
	Sets out the reporting requirement	<p>s. 173 For each compliance period, a person that is responsible for a covered facility must, in accordance with the regulations,</p> <p>(a) submit to the Minister a report that sets out the information that is specified in the regulations with respect to the greenhouse gas emissions limit that</p>

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		<p>applies to the covered facility and any other information that is specified in the regulations; and</p> <p>(b) cause the report to be verified by a third party.</p>
	Sets out the requirement to compensate for excess greenhouse gas emissions	s. 174(1) A person that is responsible for a covered facility that emits greenhouse gases in a quantity that exceeds the emissions limit that applies to the covered facility during a compliance period must, in accordance with the regulations, provide compensation for the excess emissions by the increased-rate compensation deadline.
	Sets out the parameters for the issuance of surplus credits	s. 175 If a covered facility emits greenhouse gases in a quantity that is below the emissions limit that applies to it during a compliance period, the Minister must, in accordance with the regulations, issue to a person that is responsible for the covered facility a number of surplus credits that is equal to the difference between that limit, expressed in CO ₂ e tonnes, and the number of CO ₂ e tonnes emitted.
	Sets out the protocol if there is a change in obligations for quantity of greenhouse	<p>s. 178 (1) If, as a result of a corrected report referred to in section 176 or 177, the difference between the quantity of the greenhouse gases emitted by a covered facility during a compliance period and the emissions limit that applied to the covered facility during that compliance period changes,</p> <p>(a) a person that is responsible for the covered facility must, in accordance with the regulations, provide any compensation that is determined in accordance with the regulations; or</p> <p>(a) (b) the Minister may, in accordance with the regulations, issue to a person that is responsible for the covered facility a number of surplus credits that is determined in accordance with the regulations.</p>
	Sets out the Ministerial power to recover compensation for excess emissions	s. 182 If a covered facility emits greenhouse gases in excess of its emissions limit during a compliance period and compensation is not provided in full by the applicable deadline under section 174 or paragraph 178(1)(a), the Minister may, in accordance with the regulations, withdraw the balance owing in compliance units from any account in the tracking system referred to in section 185 that is linked to the covered facility.
	Orders and regulations to amend Part 2 of Schedule 1	s. 189

		<p>(1) For the purpose of ensuring that the pricing of greenhouse gas emissions is applied broadly in Canada at levels that the Governor in Council considers appropriate, the Governor in Council may, by order, amend Part 2 of Schedule 1 by adding, deleting or amending the name of a province or the description of an area.</p> <p>(2) In making an order under subsection (1), the Governor in Council shall take into account, as the primary factor, the stringency of provincial pricing mechanisms for greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
	Sets out the factors for a regulation to make amendments to Schedule 3	<p>s. 190(2) In making an order under subsection (1), the Governor in Council may take into account any factor that the Governor in Council considers appropriate, including any change in the reporting requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done in New York on May 9, 1992.</p>
	Sets out regulations that may be made by the Governor in Council	<p>s. 192 the Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of this Division, including regulations</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) respecting greenhouse gas emissions limits referred to in sections 173 to 175, subsection 178(1), section 182 and subsection 183(1);</p> <p>(h) respecting the quantification of greenhouse gases that are emitted by a facility;</p> <p>(i) respecting the circumstances under which greenhouse gases are deemed to have been emitted by a facility;</p> <p>(j) respecting the methods, including sampling methods, and equipment that are to be used to gather information on greenhouse gas emissions and activities related to those emissions...</p>
	Allows for creation of regulations to establish an offset credit system	<p>s. 195 The Governor in Council may make regulations establishing an offset credit system for projects that prevent greenhouse gases from being emitted or that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, including regulations</p> <p>(a) respecting the issuance by the Minister of offset credits to persons that are responsible for the projects;</p> <p>(b) imposing requirements on those persons;</p> <p>(c) respecting the registration and monitoring of the projects;</p>

		<p>(d) respecting the keeping and retention of records; and</p> <p>(e) providing for user fees.</p>
	Sets out the purpose of collecting information and samples	<p>s. 197 (1)</p> <p>The Minister may exercise a power under this section for one or more of the following purposes:</p> <p>(a) to assess the emission levels in Canada of greenhouse gases or other gases that contribute or could contribute to climate change;</p> <p>(b) to determine whether measures to control those emissions are required and, if so, what measures are to be taken; and</p> <p>(c) to ensure that information that is necessary for the purposes of Division 1 is gathered or provided to the Minister.</p>
	Sets out regulations that may be made to gather information and samples on greenhouse gases	<p>s. 198</p> <p>(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the gathering of information on greenhouse gases or other gases that contribute or could contribute to climate change, on the emission of those gases and on activities related to those emissions and the provision of that information to the Minister, including regulations</p> <p>(a) respecting the methods, including sampling methods, and equipment that are to be used to gather the information or to quantify gas emissions;</p> <p>(b) respecting the rounding of numbers;</p> <p>(c) respecting the verification of the information by third parties;</p> <p>(d) respecting the correction or updating of any information that is provided under this Division;</p> <p>(e) respecting the keeping and retention of records; and</p> <p>(f) specifying the form and manner in which the information is to be provided.</p> <p>(2) The Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the gathering of samples of greenhouse gases or other gases that contribute or could contribute to climate change or of samples of any substance or product, including a fuel, that is related to those gases and the provision of those samples to the Minister, including regulations</p>

		<p>(a) respecting the sampling methods and equipment that are to be used to gather the samples; and</p> <p>(b) specifying the form and manner in which the samples are to be provided.</p>
	Grants an enforcement officer various powers to enforce compliance with Part 2 of the Act	<p>s. 203</p> <p>(2) The enforcement officer may, for that purpose... (m) se or direct any person to operate or to cease to operate any system or equipment — including any system or equipment for measuring greenhouse gas emissions — in the place...”</p> <p>(4) “An enforcement officer who enters a place under subsection (1) may be accompanied by an analyst. The accompanying analyst may enter the place and exercise any of the powers referred to in paragraphs (2)(a) to (f) and may use any system or equipment — including any system or equipment for measuring greenhouse gas emissions — in the place.</p>
	Defines when an offence is deemed to be a second or subsequent offence	<p>s. 236 (1) For the purposes of subsections 232(2) to (4) and 233(2) to (4), a conviction for a particular offence under this Part is deemed to be a conviction for a second or subsequent offence if the court is satisfied that the offender has been previously convicted — under any Act of Parliament, or any Act of the legislature of a province, that relates to the control or pricing of greenhouse gas emissions — of a substantially similar offence.</p>
	This deems that a person is liable for a separate offence for each tonne of greenhouse gases emitted over the allowed limit	<p>s. 240 If the offence of contravening subsection 174(1) or paragraph 178(1)(a) is committed, the person that committed the offence is liable to be convicted for a separate offence for each CO₂e tonne of a greenhouse gas that is emitted over the applicable emissions limit for which no compensation is provided by the increased-rate compensation deadline.</p>
	Sets out the fundamental purpose of sentencing for offences under Part 2	<p>s. 247 The fundamental purpose of sentencing for offences under this Part is to contribute — in light of the risks posed by climate change to the environment, including its biological diversity, to human health and safety and to economic prosperity — to respect for laws related to the pricing of greenhouse gas emissions through the imposition of just sanctions that have as their objectives</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the deterrence of the offender and any other person from committing offences under this Part; (b) the denunciation of the unlawful conduct; and (c) the reinforcement of the “polluter pays” principle.
	Sets out aggravating factors in sentencing	<p>s. 248(2) “The aggravating factors are the following</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(e) the offender has a history of non-compliance with federal or provincial legislation that relates to the control or pricing of greenhouse gas emissions...”</p>
	Orders of the Court surrounding the conviction of an offender under Part 2 of the Act, which concerns industrial greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>s. 249(1)</p> <p>If an offender has been convicted of an offence under this Part, in addition to any other punishment that may be imposed under this Part, the court may, having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances surrounding its commission, make an order having any or all of the following effects</p> <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) directing the offender to implement a greenhouse gas emissions control or reduction system that meets a recognized Canadian or international standard <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) directing the offender to pay to Her Majesty in right of Canada an amount of money that the court considers appropriate for the purpose of promoting the control or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions or mitigating the effects of climate change caused by those emissions; <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (k) directing the offender to pay, in the manner prescribed by the court, an amount for the purpose of conducting research into climate change; (l) directing the offender to pay, in the manner prescribed by the court, an amount to groups concerned with climate change — including groups concerned with the effects of climate change on the Indigenous peoples of Canada and on northern, coastal or remote communities — to assist in their work;

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		(m) directing the offender to pay, in the manner prescribed by the court, an amount to an educational institution including for scholarships for students enrolled in studies related to climate change ;
	Provides for greater certainty in the application of fines for the purpose of protecting, conserving or restoring the environment	s. 251(2) For greater certainty, purposes related to protecting, conserving or restoring the environment include promoting the control or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
	Sets out the exceptions to accepting a request of confidentiality	s. 255 (3) If the Minister accepts the request, he or she must not disclose the information unless the disclosure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is made with the written consent of the person that made the request; (b) is made to the Canada Revenue Agency; (c) is made to the Minister of Finance for the purpose of developing policy related to the pricing of greenhouse gas emissions; (d) is necessary for the purposes of the administration or enforcement of this Part; or (e) is made under an agreement or arrangement between the Government of Canada or any of its institutions and any other government in Canada, the government of a foreign state or a political subdivision of a foreign state, or an international organization or any of its institutions, or between the Minister and any other minister of the Crown in right of Canada, in which the government, international organization, institution or other minister undertakes to keep the information confidential.
	This allows for variations to be made under regulations	s. 257 For greater certainty, regulations made under this Part may distinguish among any province or area and among any class of persons, equipment, facilities, activities or greenhouse gas emission sources, including fuels.

	Sets out definitions that apply to Part 3 of the Act	s. 262 <i>provincial law</i> means an Act of the legislature of a province that relates to the control or pricing of greenhouse gas emissions and any regulations made under that Act.
<p><i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Information Production Order</i> [, SOR/2018-214</p> <p>Under the <i>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act</i></p>	This Order establishes a requirement for a person responsible for a regulated facility to quantify the GHGs emitted from that facility, to quantify production amounts and to produce reports.	<p>Regulated facilities</p> <p>4 (1) This Order applies to the person that is responsible for a facility that meets the criteria set out in section 2 of the <i>Notice Establishing Criteria Respecting Facilities and Persons and Publishing Measures</i> or in respect of which a covered facility certificate has been issued by the Minister under section 171 of the Act.</p> <p>Greenhouse gases</p> <p>(2) The GHGs that must be quantified under this Order are the GHGs listed in Schedule 3 to the Act.</p>
	<p>SCHEDULE 1(Paragraphs 12(a) and 13(a))</p> <p>Content of Annual Report on Emissions and Production</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>2 The following information respecting the regulated facility:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(e) if applicable, its National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) identification number assigned by the Minister for the purpose of section 48 of the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> and, if applicable, its Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program identification number;(...)</p> <p>3 The quantity of each greenhouse gas emitted for the calendar year, expressed in tonnes, from each emission type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) stationary fuel combustion emissions; (b) industrial process emissions; (c) industrial product use emissions; (d) venting emissions; (e) flaring emissions; (f) leakage emissions;

		<p>(g) on-site transportation emissions;</p> <p>(h) waste emissions; and</p> <p>(i) wastewater emissions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>6 A list of the methods used to calculate, sample, measure and analyze each specified emission type and greenhouse gas.</p>
	<p>SCHEDULE 2(Paragraphs 20(1)(a) to (c))</p> <p>Content of Verification Report</p>	<p>1 The following information respecting the person responsible for a regulated facility:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(d) if applicable, its National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) identification number assigned by the Minister for the purpose of section 48 of the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> and, if applicable, its Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program identification number; (...)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>3 The following information respecting the verification:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) the total greenhouse gas emissions from all industrial activity for the regulated facility for the calendar year and the amount of each type of product produced by the regulated facility, as described in the annual report for the regulated facility;</p> <p>(h) in the case of a verification of an electricity generation facility, the following information as described in the annual report :</p> <p>(i) the total greenhouse gas emissions from each unit and the sum of the total emissions from each unit within the facility for the calendar year, and</p>

		<p>(ii) the gross amount of electricity generated by each unit from gaseous fuel, liquid fuel and solid fuel and the sum of the total production from each unit that comprise the facility in the calendar year; (...)</p>
<p>Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act, SC 2013, c 14, s 2</p>	<p>Part 3 Assessment of Projects to be Carried Out in a Designated Area.</p> <p>Impact statement — guidelines 101. (1) The Board must issue guidelines in respect of the preparation by the proponent of a statement of the ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of the project. (This language was also used in s.103(1)(d) and s.122(1) as factors to be considered by the Board and the federal environmental assessment panel review”.</p>	<p>s.101(3) Content of impact statement</p> <p>The guidelines must specify which of the following types of information the proponent is required to include in the impact statement: (a) a description of the project, the purpose of, and need for, the project; (b) the anticipated effects of the environment on the project, including effects associated with natural phenomena, such as meteorological and seismological activity, and climate change; (...)</p>

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Alberta

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
Climate Change and Emissions Management Act , SA 2003, c C-16.7	This Act states Alberta's greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets and provides authority for the Minister to engage in a number of activities in order to meet these targets, including developing regulations and entering into voluntary sectoral agreements. This Act also establishes the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund. Money received by this fund is used for other greenhouse gas emission reductions and climate change adaptation initiatives.	<p>s. 5 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting emission offsets, credits and sink rights for the purpose of achieving reductions in specified gas emissions consistent with specified gas emission targets established under section 3 and any sectoral agreements entered into under section 4, and the regulations may include, without limitation, provisions</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) respecting the payment into the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund of any or all amounts payable to the Government through the operation of the regulations under this section.</p>
	Sets out the type of programs that may be established to carry out the purposes of the Act	<p>s. 7 (1) The Minister may establish or participate in programs and other measures to carry out the purposes of this Act including, without limitation,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(c) programs and measures related to adaptation to the effects of climate change...</p>
	Establishes the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund	<p>s. 10</p> <p>(1) The Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund is established.</p>

		<p>(3) The Fund may be used only for purposes related to reducing emissions of specified gases or supporting Alberta’s ability to adapt to climate change, including, without limitation, the following purposes:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) climate change adaptation programs and measures...</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g.3) reimbursing salaries, fees, expenses, liabilities or other costs incurred by the Government in respect of activities or functions related to reducing emissions of specified gases or supporting Alberta’s ability to adapt to climate change;</p> <p>(g.4) funding salaries, fees, expenses, liabilities or other costs incurred by a Provincial corporation or the Independent System Operator in respect of activities or functions related to reducing emissions of specified gases or supporting Alberta’s ability to adapt to climate change;</p>
	<p>Regulations that may be established under the Act</p>	<p>s. 60(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(z.1) authorizing the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund to be used for the purpose of paying salaries, fees, expenses, liabilities or other costs incurred by a delegated authority in carrying out a duty or function of or exercising a power of the Minister in respect of the Fund that has been delegated to the delegated authority and respecting any matter relating to the use of the Fund for that purpose;</p> <p>(aa) respecting the administration of the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund;</p>
<p>Specified Gas Emitters Regulation, Alta Reg 139/2007</p>	<p>This regulation establishes emissions intensity limits for facilities in Alberta which emit over 100,000 tonnes of CO₂e. Significantly, facilities operational for 8 years or more</p>	<p>[No provisions with key search terms]</p>

	<p>must reduce emissions to 12% below baseline emissions intensity.</p> <p>This regulation also describes how emissions offsets, fund credits, or emissions performance credits, may be used to meet emissions intensity limits (aside from actual emission reductions).</p>	
<p>Renewable Fuels Standard Regulation, Alta Reg 29/2010</p>	<p>This regulation sets a renewable fuel content requirement for gasoline and diesel in the Alberta market.</p> <p>A fuel supplier must ensure their gasoline in the Alberta market during the compliance period contains at minimum 5% renewable alcohol content by volume. (s.2(1)).</p> <p>A fuel supplier must ensure their diesel in the Alberta market during the compliance period must contain at minimum 2% renewable alcohol content by volume. (s.2(2)).</p>	<p>Qualifying Renewable Fuels</p> <p>s. 3(1)</p> <p>A fuel is qualifying renewable alcohol if the fuel</p> <p>a) is produced from one or more renewable fuel feedstock types,</p> <p>(b) meets the requirements</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(c) has a greenhouse gas emissions intensity that is at least 25% less than the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of gasoline fuel, as determined in accordance with the Emissions Standard.</p> <p>[This same provision applies to qualifying diesel fuels.]</p>
		<p>Validation by a greenhouse gas validator</p> <p>s.4(1)</p> <p>No person shall represent or imply that the fuel that the person is offering to sell in Alberta is qualifying renewable alcohol or qualifying renewable diesel unless</p> <p>(a) the person holds a subsisting validation issued by a greenhouse gas validator in accordance with the Emissions Standard, and</p> <p>(b) the fuel was produced in a manner that is consistent with the processes and feedstocks that are set out in the validation.</p>

		<p>s.4(2) A validation issued by a greenhouse gas validator in accordance with the Emissions Standard expires one year after the date the validation is issued.</p>
		<p>Qualifications of greenhouse gas validators s.15(1) A person is eligible to be a greenhouse gas validator for the purpose of this Regulation if the person (a) is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) registered as a professional engineer under the <i>Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act</i>, (ii) certified as an environmental auditor, principal environmental auditor, lead environmental auditor or business improvement environmental auditor by RABQSA International, or (iii) a member of a profession that has substantially similar competence and practice requirements as a profession referred to in subclause (i) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) in a province or territory of Canada, or (B) approved by the director, in a jurisdiction outside of Canada, <p>(b) has technical knowledge of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) renewable fuel production processes, (ii) audit practices, and (iii) any other matters considered relevant by the director, and <p>(c) has any other qualifications that the director considers necessary.</p>
<p>Carbon Capture and Storage Funding Act, SA 2009, c C-2.5</p>	<p>This Act establishes a tax on fuels in Alberta. It is payable by the recipient.</p>	<p>s.63(6) The Minister or the Minister responsible for the Climate Change and Emissions Management Act or any regulation under that Act may collect and use information as necessary for the purposes of formulating or analyzing tax, fiscal, enforcement or renewable fuels standard policy.</p>
<p>City of Calgary Charter, 2018, Alta Reg 40/2018</p> <p>-and-</p>	<p>These regulation is under the Municipal Government Act</p> <p>These provisions make amendments to the Municipal</p>	<p>s. 4(1) This section modifies the Act as it is to be read for the purposes of being applied to the City.</p> <p>(2) Section 7 of the Act is to be renumbered as section 7(1), and</p>

<p>City of Edmonton Charter, 2018, Alta Reg 39/2018</p>	<p>Government Act, with the modifications to be read for the purposes of being applied to the City of Calgary and to the City of Edmonton</p> <p>These modifications have the same language within both regulations.</p>	<p>(a) in subsection (1),</p> <p>(i) the following is added after clause (h):</p> <p>(h.1) the well-being of the environment, including bylaws providing for the creation, implementation and management of programs respecting any or all of the following:</p> <p>(i) contaminated, vacant, derelict or under-utilized sites;</p> <p>(ii) climate change adaptation and greenhouse gas emission reduction...</p>
		<p>s.4 (30) The following is added after Part 16 of the Act:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Part 16.1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans</p> <p><i>Definitions</i></p> <p>615.3 In this Part,</p> <p>(a) “climate change adaptation plan” means a plan under section 615.5;</p> <p>(b) “climate change mitigation plan” means a plan under section 615.4.</p> <p><i>Climate change mitigation plan</i></p> <p>615.4(1) The City must, in accordance with this section, establish a plan for the purpose of addressing and mitigating the effects of climate change.</p> <p>(2) A climate change mitigation plan must establish requirements for regular public reporting respecting</p> <p>(a) initiatives undertaken by the City for the purpose of</p> <p>(i) improving the energy efficiency of City-owned buildings, facilities and fleets of vehicles,</p>

		<p>(ii) developing and encouraging the development of renewable electricity, and</p> <p>(iii) mitigating the effects of climate change,</p> <p>(b) the greenhouse gas emission levels of City-owned buildings, facilities and fleets of vehicles,</p> <p>(c) any actions taken</p> <p>(i) for a purpose referred to in clause (a), or</p> <p>(ii) to reduce the emission levels referred to in clause (b),</p> <p>during the period to which the report relates, and any progress made during that period,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(d) the manner in which the City has taken matters referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) into account in making decisions during the period to which the report relates.</p> <p>(3) A climate change mitigation plan may contain any provisions or address any matters that the City considers necessary or desirable for a purpose referred to in subsection (1).</p> <p>(4) A climate change mitigation plan must be adopted by a resolution of the council.</p> <p>(5) A climate change mitigation plan must be reviewed no later than 5 years after it is established and at least once every 5 years thereafter.</p> <p>(6) The results of a review must be advertised and public participation must be provided for in accordance with the City's public participation policy.</p> <p>(7) On completion of a review, and after taking the public response into consideration, a climate change mitigation plan may be updated as the council considers appropriate.</p> <p>(8) A climate change mitigation plan that is established or updated under this section must be published on the City's website or made publicly available in</p>
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		<p>another manner that the City considers likely to bring it to the attention of substantially all residents of the City.</p> <p>(9) The City must establish its first climate change mitigation plan on or before December 31, 2020.</p> <p><i>Climate change adaptation plan</i></p> <p>615.5(1) In this section,</p> <p>(a) “exposure” means the extent to which a system is exposed to significant climatic variations or other effects of climate change;</p> <p>(b) “risk” means the combination of the probability of an effect of climate change and the severity of its possible consequences;</p> <p>(c) “systems” includes human, animal and plant life, environmental ecosystems and resources, roadways, buildings and other infrastructure, human livelihoods, services and economic, social and cultural activities;</p> <p>(d) “vulnerability” means the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and would be unable to cope with, climatic variations or other effects of climate change.</p> <p>(2) The City must, in accordance with this section, establish a plan for adapting to effects of climate change.</p> <p>(3) A climate change adaptation plan must</p> <p>(a) be based on an assessment of the exposure, risk and vulnerability of systems within the City to effects of climate change over the short, medium and long term,</p> <p>(b) set out or summarize the assessment referred to in clause (a), and</p> <p>(c) identify actions that will be taken to address the effects referred to in clause (a).</p> <p>(...)</p>
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<p>Oil Sands Emissions Limit Act, SA 2016, c O-7.5</p>	<p>This Act shall be construed as forming part of the Climate Change and Emissions Management Act</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of Alberta is committed to taking action to enhance Alberta’s role as a global leader in addressing climate change and as one of the world’s most progressive energy-producing jurisdictions;</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of Alberta is committed to limiting oil sands greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of Alberta is committed to establishing a limit on oil sands greenhouse gas emissions that provides room for growth and development of our resource as a basis of a strong economy by applying technology to reduce our carbon output per barrel;</p>
	<p>Definitions under the Act</p>	<p>s. 1 In this Act,</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) “CO2e” means the 100-year time horizon global warming potential of a greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of equivalency to CO2; (b) “cogeneration” means the simultaneous generation of electric energy and production of thermal energy from the same fuel source; (c) “cogeneration emissions” means greenhouse gas emissions that are attributable to the energy generated or produced by cogeneration; (d) “enhanced recovery” means enhanced recovery as defined in the regulations; (e) “experimental scheme” means experimental scheme as defined in the regulations; (f) “greenhouse gas” means a specified gas that is prescribed as a gas to which this Act applies; (g) “greenhouse gas emissions” means all greenhouse gases, expressed in tonnes on a CO2e basis, that are released from sources located at an oil sands site, including greenhouse gases sent off site; (h) “oil sands site” means an oil sands site as defined in the Oil Sands Conservation Act, including all the buildings, equipment, structures, machinery and vehicles that are integral to the operation of the oil sands site; (i) “prescribed” means prescribed or otherwise provided for by the regulations; (j) “primary production” means primary production as defined in the regulations; (k) “synthetic crude oil” means synthetic crude oil as defined in the regulations; (l) (l) “upgrading emissions” means greenhouse gas emissions that are attributable to the production, at an upgrader, of synthetic crude oil or a comparable fully upgraded product prescribed by the regulations.
	<p>This sets the oil sands greenhouse gas emissions limit</p>	<p>s. 2</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (2), the greenhouse gas emissions limit for all oil sands sites combined is 100 megatonnes in any year.</p>

		<p>(2) In determining the greenhouse gas emissions for all oil sands sites combined in a year for the purposes of subsection (1), the following greenhouse gas emissions are excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cogeneration emissions attributable to the electric energy portion of the total energy generated or produced by cogeneration, as determined in accordance with the regulations; (b) upgrading emissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. attributable to upgraders that complete their first year of commercial operation after December 31, 2015, or ii. attributable to the increased capacity resulting from the expansion, after December 31, 2015, of upgraders that completed their first year of commercial operation on or before December 31, 2015, as determined in accordance with the regulations, to a combined maximum of 10 megatonnes in any year; (c) greenhouse gas emissions from any prescribed experimental scheme or any experimental scheme within a prescribed class of experimental scheme; (d) greenhouse gas emissions from any prescribed primary production or any primary production within a prescribed class of primary production; (e) greenhouse gas emissions from any prescribed enhanced recovery or any enhanced recovery within a prescribed class of enhanced recovery.
	<p>These are regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make under this Act</p>	<p>s. 3 Without limiting the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations in respect of this Act under the Climate Change and Emissions Management Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations</p> <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (h) establishing and governing mechanisms to keep greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands sites within the limit established by section 2(1), including, without limitation, regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) prescribing thresholds, including limits, triggers, ranges, measures or indices; (ii) establishing a system of greenhouse gas emission allowances and governing the purchase, auction, trading or retirement of greenhouse gas

		emission allowances or any other matter related to a system of greenhouse gas emission allowances.
Fuel Tax Act, SA 2006, c F-28.1	This statute replaces RSA 2000, c F-28 This section regards the information collected under this Act and how it is disclosed/communicated. Interestingly, this language is reproduced in section 69(7) of the Climate Leadership Act.	s. 63(6) The Minister, the Minister responsible for the Climate Leadership Act or any regulation under that Act or the Minister responsible for the Climate Change and Emissions Management Act or any regulation under that Act may collect and use information as necessary for the purpose of formulating or analyzing carbon levy, tax, fiscal, enforcement, climate change or renewable fuels standard policy.
Climate Leadership Act, SA 2016, c C-16.9	This Act sets out a carbon levy on consumers of fuel	s. 3(1) (1) The purpose of this Act is to provide for a carbon levy on consumers of fuel to be effected through a series of payment and remittance obligations that apply to persons throughout the fuel supply chains. (2) The revenue from the carbon levy may only be used (a) for initiatives related to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases or supporting Alberta's ability to adapt to climate change ...
Renewable Electricity Act, SA 2016, c R-16.5	This Act promotes the development and use of renewable energy supplies	Preamble WHEREAS the promotion of renewable electricity generation is a core component of the Government of Alberta's overall approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality...
	Funds for payment to the Independent System Operator (ISO)	s. 12 On notice from the Minister to the President of Treasury Board, Minister of Finance, payments shall be paid from the General Revenue Fund for the amounts payable by the Minister to the ISO under sections 10(1) and 11(2) that have not been paid from the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund under the Climate Change and Emissions Management Act .

British Columbia

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p>Carbon Tax Act, 2008 [SBC 2008] Chapter 40</p>	<p>This Act establishes a carbon tax in British Columbia. In brief, a purchaser of a designated fuel must pay the government the rate for the specific fuel at the time of purchase (Part 3, s.8). This applies to persons who reside or carry out business in B.C., including those who bring fuel into B.C or transfer fuel within in BC. Fuel rates are indicated in Schedule 1 and calculated based on their respective carbon content.</p>	<p>82 In this Part, "greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as in the Climate Change Accountability Act.</p>
		<p>Regulations s.84(3) Without limiting this section, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations, including regulations that are considered necessary as a result of an amendment to Schedule 1 or 2, as follows: (...) (n) providing for exemptions from the payment of tax, or for refunds of all or part of the tax paid, with respect to a fuel or combustible that is the source for greenhouse gas emissions that are subject to (i) section 2 (1) (b) of the <i>Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Cap and Trade) Act</i>,</p>

		<p>(ii) section 76.3 (1) of the <i>Environmental Management Act</i>, if equivalent emissions are captured and stored, or captured and sequestered, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, or</p> <p>(iii) section 76.4 (b) of the <i>Environmental Management Act</i>;</p> <p>(o) providing for exemptions from the payment of tax, or for refunds of all or part of the tax paid, with respect to a fuel or combustible that</p> <p>(i) is used to operate equipment that captures and stores, or captures and sequesters, greenhouse gas in accordance with the regulations, or</p> <p>(ii) does not or did not emit greenhouse gas into the atmosphere when the fuel or combustible is or was used, as a result of the greenhouse gas being captured and stored, or captured and sequestered, in accordance with the regulations;</p> <p>(...)</p>
<p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements) Act, SBC 2008, c 16</p>	<p>This Act authorizes the provincial government to set requirements related to renewable fuel and fuel blends in the province.</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1</p> <p>"attributable", in relation to greenhouse gas emissions, means attributable under the regulations to a Part 3 fuel;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"carbon dioxide equivalent" means the mass of carbon dioxide that would produce the same global warming impact as a given mass of another greenhouse gas, as determined in accordance with the regulations;</p> <p>"carbon intensity", in relation to a Part 3 fuel, means the greenhouse gas emissions attributable under the regulations to the fuel proportionate to the energy provided by the fuel in its expected use for transport or another prescribed purpose,</p> <p>(a) expressed as grams of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions per megajoule of energy, and</p> <p>(b) as determined in accordance with section 6 [low carbon fuel requirement];</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"component", in relation to the carbon intensity of a Part 3 fuel, means a component of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to a stage in the life cycle of the fuel as established by the regulations;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as in the Climate Change Accountability Act...</p>

		<p>Information-sharing agreements</p> <p>s.23(1) For the purposes of this section, "information-sharing agreement" means a data-matching or other agreement to provide or exchange information related to Part 2 fuels or Part 3 fuels, or to reducing concentrations of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere or reducing greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.</p>
	Part 3 fuels are gasoline or diesel class fuels.	<p>Regulations in relation to Part 3 fuels</p> <p>s.26(1) Without limiting any other provision of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations in relation to Part 3 fuels as follows: (...) (b) establishing the greenhouse gas emissions that are deemed to be attributable to a Part 3 fuel, including, without limitation, greenhouse gas emissions related to the life cycle of the fuel, including its feedstock, whether they occur inside or outside British Columbia; (...) (m) respecting determinations of carbon intensity for the purposes of section 6[low carbon fuel requirement], including by providing differently in relation to any factor that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers contributes differently to the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the Part 3 fuel; (...)</p>
<p>Renewable Fuel and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements Regulation, BC Reg 394/2008</p> <p>under the <i>Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements) Act</i></p>	This regulation provides the requirements for renewable fuel and low carbon fuel classifications for fuel	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1</p> <p>"GHGenius" means the spreadsheet model of that name designed for analyzing the components attributable to the stages of the life cycles of fuels for the purpose of determining all greenhouse gases resulting from the production and use of those fuels for transportation purposes</p> <p>For the purposes of the definition of "carbon dioxide equivalent" in section 1 of the Act, the carbon dioxide equivalent of a given mass of another greenhouse gas is the product of that mass and the global warming potential for that gas that is</p> <p>(a) set out in a report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and</p> <p>(b) specified by the director by reference to the report.</p>

		<p>Default Carbon Intensity</p> <p>s. 11.05(1)</p> <p>"net greenhouse gas emissions", used in relation to a stage in the life cycle of a fuel, includes all greenhouse gases emitted or absorbed in any process or activity that is part of that stage, whether or not the process or activity is specifically mentioned in the description of the stage in subsection (3), unless those greenhouse gases are specifically taken into account in another stage.</p> <p>(2)For the purpose of determining the carbon intensity of a fuel, the net greenhouse gas emissions from each stage, as described in subsection (3), that occurs in the life cycle of the fuel, is established as a component deemed attributable to that fuel.</p>
<p>Climate Change Accountability Act, [SBC 2007] Chapter 42</p> <p>[Title previously Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act, 2007, amended by the <i>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Amendment Act, 2018</i>, SBC2018, c. 32, s. 1, effective November 9, 2018 (B.C. Reg. 235/2018).]</p>	<p>This Act establishes B.C.'s greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets. It also required public sector organizations (PSO) to become carbon neutral by 2010.</p> <p>Both and Minister and the public sector organizations themselves are required to produce carbon neutral action reports.</p> <p>The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1</p> <p>"carbon neutral", in relation to a public sector organization for a particular period, means that the public sector organization has complied with the obligations under section 6 (1) [requirements for achieving carbon neutral status] to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) pursue actions to minimize the relevant greenhouse gas emissions for that period, and (b) net those greenhouse gas emissions to zero in accordance with that section; <p>"greenhouse gas" means any or all of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and any other substance prescribed by regulation;</p> <p>"offset unit" has the same meaning as in the Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"PSO greenhouse gas emissions", in relation to a public sector organization, means the PSO greenhouse gas emissions for which the organization is responsible under the regulations (...)</p>
		<p>Part 1- BC Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets</p> <p>s.2</p> <p>(1) The following targets are established for the purpose of reducing BC greenhouse gas emissions:</p>

		<p>(a.1) by 2030 and for each subsequent calendar year, BC greenhouse gas emissions will be at least 40% less than the level of those emissions in 2007;</p> <p>(a.2) by 2040 and for each subsequent calendar year, BC greenhouse gas emissions will be at least 60% less than the level of those emissions in 2007;</p> <p>(b) by 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year, BC greenhouse gas emissions will be at least 80% less than the level of those emissions in 2007.</p> <p>(2) By December 31, 2008, the minister must, by order, establish BC greenhouse gas emissions targets for 2012 and 2016.</p> <p>(3) The minister may, by order, establish BC greenhouse gas emissions targets for other years or periods;</p> <p>(4) The minister may, by order, establish greenhouse gas emissions targets for individual sectors.</p>
		<p>Progress reports on reducing BC greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>s.4 Beginning with a report on 2008 BC greenhouse gas emissions, and continuing with a report for every subsequent even-numbered calendar year, the minister must, as soon as reasonably practicable for each year, make public a report respecting</p> <p>(a) a determination of the BC greenhouse gas emissions level for the relevant calendar year,</p> <p>(b) the progress that has been made toward achieving the targets under section 2,</p> <p>(c) the actions that have been taken to achieve that progress, and</p> <p>(d) the plans to continue that progress.</p>
	Part 2- Carbon Neutral Public Sector	<p>Requirements for achieving carbon neutral status</p> <p>s.6 (1) In order to be carbon neutral for a calendar year, a public sector organization must</p> <p>(a) pursue actions to minimize its PSO greenhouse gas emissions for the calendar year,</p> <p>(b) determine its PSO greenhouse gas emissions for that calendar year in accordance with the regulations, and</p> <p>(c) no later than the end of June in the following calendar year,</p>

		<p>(i) in the case of a public sector organization that is not the Provincial government, enter into an agreement described in subsection (4), and</p> <p>(ii) in the case of the Provincial government, ensure that the minister, on behalf of the Provincial government, directs the director under the Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act to retire offset units sufficient to net the Provincial government's PSO greenhouse gas emissions to zero.</p>
<p>Carbon Neutral Government Regulation BC Reg 392/2008</p>	<p>Under the <i>Climate Change Accountability Act</i> This regulation further specifies the carbon neutral requirements for public sector organizations. It outlines the types of emissions deemed to be PSO greenhouse gas emissions. The Schedule outlines these specified gasses and their "Global Warming Potential" (measured at a 100-year time horizon).</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1(1) In this regulation:</p> <p>"carbon dioxide equivalent" means the mass of carbon dioxide that would produce the same global warming impact as a given mass of another greenhouse gas, as determined using the 100 year time horizon global warming potential set out in column 4 of the Schedule (...)</p>
		<p>How measurements of emissions are to be expressed</p> <p>s. 3 For the purposes of the Act, greenhouse gas emissions must be expressed in tonnes based on their carbon dioxide equivalencies and tonnes of each specific greenhouse gas listed in the Schedule.</p>
		<p>PSO sources of greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>4 (1) In this section:</p> <p>"building" includes a structure or other permanent improvement;</p> <p>"equipment" includes components of an information technology system;</p> <p>"indirect energy emissions", in relation to a public sector organization or the supply of a good or service, means greenhouse gas emissions specifically</p>

		<p>associated with the production of electricity, steam, heating or cooling that is consumed or used by the organization or supplier.</p> <p>(2) Subject to subsection (3), the following greenhouse gas emissions are deemed to be PSO greenhouse gas emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) direct emissions and indirect energy emissions from the heating, air conditioning and lighting of a building or portion of a building owned or leased by the public sector organization, other than the heating, air conditioning and lighting of a building that is leased to another public sector organization; (b) direct emissions and indirect energy emissions from the operation of appliances, equipment and machinery, other than mobile combustion sources, owned or leased by the public sector organization; (c) direct emissions from the operation of a vehicle or other mobile combustion source, other than a public transit or school bus owned or leased by the public sector organization; (d) in relation to the Provincial government, direct emissions and indirect energy emissions from the supply of travel and accommodation services to a public official who is travelling on public business for which travel expenses and accommodation expenses are covered by the consolidated revenue fund; (e) direct emissions from the production of office paper purchased by the public sector organization for use in its business. <p>(3) Greenhouse gas emissions from an electricity generating facility or electricity transmission equipment operated by the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority or British Columbia Transmission Corporation are not emissions for which that authority or corporation are deemed to be responsible under the Act.</p>
		<p>Additional reporting requirements</p> <p>s. 5 In addition to the requirements of the Act and this regulation relating to PSO greenhouse gas emissions, a public sector organization must determine and report greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the operation of a public transit bus or school bus that is owned or leased by the public sector organization.</p>
		<p>How emissions and their levels are to be determined</p>

		<p>s. 6 A public sector organization must determine, report and verify greenhouse gas emissions in the manner and form specified by the director.</p>
<p>Special Direction No. 10 to the British Columbia Utilities Commission, BC Reg 245/2007</p>	<p>Biomass Contracts</p>	<p>s. 4 In considering a biomass contract under section 71 (2) of the Act, the commission may not find that a biomass contract is not in the public interest solely by reason of the factor described in section 71 (2) (d) of the Act and must be primarily guided by the following factors, which are of material value to the authority's ratepayers:</p> <p>(a) the acquisition of energy by the authority under a biomass contract will reduce the risk to the authority of future costs associated with the production of gases that contribute to global climate change;</p> <p>(...)</p>
<p>Clean Energy Act, SBC 2010, c 22</p>	<p>This Act replaces SBC 2003, c 44</p> <p>This sets our British Columbia's energy objectives</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1(1)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"demand-side measure" means a rate, measure, action or program undertaken</p> <p>(a) to conserve energy or promote energy efficiency,</p> <p>(b) to reduce the energy demand a public utility must serve, or</p> <p>(c) to shift the use of energy to periods of lower demand,</p> <p>but does not include</p> <p>(d) a rate, measure, action or program the main purpose of which is to encourage a switch from the use of one kind of energy to another such that the switch would increase greenhouse gas emissions in British Columbia, or</p> <p>(e) any rate, measure, action or program prescribed;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Climate Change Accountability Act;</p>

		<p>British Columbia's Energy Objectives</p> <p>s. 2 The following comprise British Columbia's energy objectives:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) to reduce BC greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>(i) by 2012 and for each subsequent calendar year to at least 6% less than the level of those emissions in 2007,</p> <p>(ii) by 2016 and for each subsequent calendar year to at least 18% less than the level of those emissions in 2007,</p> <p>(iii) by 2020 and for each subsequent calendar year to at least 33% less than the level of those emissions in 2007,</p> <p>(iv) by 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year to at least 80% less than the level of those emissions in 2007, and</p> <p>(v) by such other amounts as determined under the Climate Change Accountability Act;</p> <p>(h) to encourage the switching from one kind of energy source or use to another that decreases greenhouse gas emissions in British Columbia;</p> <p>(i) to encourage communities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and use energy efficiently;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(n) to be a net exporter of electricity from clean or renewable resources with the intention of benefiting all British Columbians and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in regions in which British Columbia trades electricity while protecting the interests of persons who receive or may receive service in British Columbia (...)</p>
	Part 5—Energy Efficiency Measures and Greenhouse Gas Reductions	<p>Greenhouse gas reduction</p> <p>s. 18(1) In this section, "prescribed undertaking" means a project, program, contract or expenditure that is in a class of projects, programs, contracts or expenditures</p>

		prescribed for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in British Columbia.
	Part 8—Regulations	<p>s.35</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(n) for the purposes of the definition of "prescribed undertaking" in section 18, prescribing classes of projects, programs, contracts or expenditures that encourage</p> <p>(i) the use of</p> <p>(A) electricity, or</p> <p>(B) energy directly from a clean or renewable resource</p> <p>instead of the use of other energy sources that produce higher greenhouse gas emissions, or</p> <p>(ii) the use of natural gas, hydrogen or electricity in vehicles, and the construction and operation of infrastructure for natural gas or hydrogen fuelling or electricity charging.</p>
<p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Clean Energy) Regulation, BC Reg 102/2012</p> <p>Under the <i>Clean Energy Act</i></p>	This regulation contains provisions for reducing GHGs in the energy sector	<p>Prescribed Undertakings</p> <p>s.2(3.4) A public utility's undertaking that is in the class defined as follows is a prescribed undertaking for the purposes of section 18 of the Act:</p> <p>(a) the public utility, before March 31, 2022, enters into a binding commitment to</p> <p>(i) construct and operate, or</p> <p>(ii) purchase and operate</p> <p>LNG distribution and storage infrastructure, other than liquefied natural gas fuelling stations, in British Columbia, including LNG rail tank cars, ISO containers and shore-side assets, for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (...)</p>
		<p>Prescribed undertaking—electrification</p> <p>s. 4</p>

		<p>(2) A public utility's undertaking that is in a class defined as follows is a prescribed undertaking for the purposes of section 18 of the Act:</p> <p>(a) for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in British Columbia, the public utility constructs or operates an electricity transmission or distribution facility, or provides for temporary generation until the completion of the construction of the facility, in northeast British Columbia primarily to provide electricity from the authority to</p> <p>(i) a producer, as defined in section 1 (1) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Royalty and Freehold Production Tax Regulation, B.C. Reg. 495/92, or</p> <p>(ii) an owner or operator of a natural gas processing plant (...)</p> <p>(3) Subject to subsection (4), a public utility's undertaking that is in a class defined in one of the following paragraphs is a prescribed undertaking for the purposes of section 18 of the Act:</p> <p>(a) a program to encourage the public utility's customers, or persons who may become customers of the public utility, to use electricity, instead of other sources of energy that produce more greenhouse gas emissions, by</p> <p>(i) educating or training those customers respecting energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, carrying out public awareness campaigns respecting those matters, or providing energy management and audit services, or</p> <p>(ii) providing funds to those persons to assist in the acquisition, installation or use of equipment that uses or affects the use of electricity;</p> <p>(b) a program to encourage the public utility's customers, or persons who may become customers of the public utility, to use electricity instead of other sources of energy that produce more greenhouse gas emissions, by</p> <p>(i) educating, training, providing energy management and audit services to, or carrying out awareness campaigns respecting energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for, or</p> <p>(ii) providing funds to persons who</p> <p>(iii) design, manufacture, sell, install or, in the course of operating a business, provide advice respecting equipment that uses or affects the use of electricity,</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) design, construct, manage or, in the course of operating a business, provide advice respecting energy systems in buildings or facilities, or (v) design, construct or manage district energy systems; (c) a project, program, contract or expenditure for research and development of technology, or for conducting a pilot project respecting technology, that may enable the public utility's customers to use electricity instead of other sources of energy that produce more greenhouse gas emissions; (d) a project, program, contract or expenditure supporting a standards-making body in its development of standards respecting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) technologies that use electricity instead of other sources of energy that produce more greenhouse gas emissions, or (ii) technologies that affect the use of electricity by other technologies that use electricity instead of other sources of energy that produce more greenhouse gas emissions (...)
<p>Liquefied Natural Gas Project Agreements Act, SBC 2015, c 29</p>	<p>This Act sets out the parameters for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Agreements, with provisions addressing GHG emissions</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1</p> <p>"carbon dioxide equivalent" means the mass of carbon dioxide that would produce the same global warming impact as a given mass of another greenhouse gas, as determined in accordance with the regulations;</p> <p>"greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as in the Climate Change Accountability Act;</p> <p>"greenhouse gas regulatory change" means any or all of the following enacted after this Act comes into force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an amendment to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act, or (ii) regulations under that Act enacted on or before December 31, 2015, if the amendment applies with respect to liquefaction activities; (b) a modification or termination of an incentive program;

		<p>(c) an enactment that creates a regulatory scheme that applies only to greenhouse gas emissions resulting from liquefaction activities, including a regulation under the enactment and an amendment to the enactment or regulation (...)</p>
		<p>LNG Project Agreements</p> <p>s. 2</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4) and section 9, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the minister may, on behalf of the government, enter into an LNG project agreement under which the government provides to a person an indemnity respecting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the amount of additional tax paid by the person in the event of a tax law change, and (b) the person's direct costs of complying with a greenhouse gas regulatory change. <p>(2) An LNG project agreement must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) include a provision that the indemnity is conditional on the minister being satisfied that a final investment decision has been made respecting the LNG facility, (b) be in respect of only one LNG facility, (c) include provisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) establishing a threshold that applies for losses or expenditures attributable to tax law changes and greenhouse gas regulatory changes, and (ii) providing that the indemnity referred to in subsection (1) does not apply in relation to losses or expenditures that are less than the threshold, <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) An LNG project agreement entered into under subsection (1) may include any other terms, conditions or limitations that the minister considers necessary or advisable, including terms limiting the applicability of the indemnity referred to in that subsection further than the applicability is limited by the definition in section 1</p>

		<p>of "carbon tax change", "greenhouse gas regulatory change", "LNG tax change" or "natural gas tax credit change", as applicable.</p> <p>(5) For certainty, subsection (4) does not authorize the minister to provide, in an LNG project agreement, an indemnity respecting payments made or costs incurred as a result of</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) an amendment or enactment not identified in the definition in section 1 of "carbon tax change", "greenhouse gas regulatory change", "LNG tax change" or "natural gas tax credit change", or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) the creation, modification or termination of any program other than an incentive program.</p>
<p>Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act, SBC 2014, c 29</p>	<p>This Act sets out the reporting and compliance obligations of industries emitting greenhouse gases</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1(1)</p> <p>"attributable", in relation to greenhouse gas emissions, means attributable under the regulations to an industrial operation;</p> <p>"carbon dioxide equivalent" means the mass of carbon dioxide that would produce the same global warming impact as a given mass of another greenhouse gas, as determined in accordance with the regulations;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as in the Climate Change Accountability Act;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>"industrial operation" means one or more facilities, or a prescribed activity, to which greenhouse gas emissions are attributable;</p> <p>(...)</p>

		<p>"technology fund" means a not-for-profit corporation that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is outside the government reporting entity, (b) has a board of directors that includes persons with expertise in clean technologies or the commercialization of new products, processes, services or technologies, (c) publishes an annual report that includes financial statements and any prescribed information, (d) is considered by the minister to have an objective, fair and rigorous process, independent of government, the applicant and the technology fund, for reviewing funding applications, (e) is focused on accelerated market adoption of innovative clean technologies that result in lower greenhouse gas emissions, and (f) meets prescribed criteria (...)
	Part 2—Emission Reporting	<p>Non-Reporting Operations</p> <p>s. 2(1) If required by the regulations, for each reporting period, the operator of an industrial operation that was not a reporting operation in the previous reporting period, and would be a reporting operation but for the level of its greenhouse gas emissions, must calculate, in accordance with the regulations, the greenhouse gas emissions of the industrial operation to determine whether it is a reporting operation for the reporting period.</p>
		<p>Emission reports</p> <p>s. 3(1) For each reporting period, in accordance with the regulations, the operator of a reporting operation must ensure that a report respecting the following is submitted to the director:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the operation for the reporting period; (b) the prescribed information or matters.
	Part 3—Emission Control	<p>Division 1—Compliance Obligation</p> <p>Capture and storage of emissions</p> <p>s. 4 Greenhouse gas emissions that</p>

		<p>(a) would be attributable to a regulated operation, but</p> <p>(b) are captured and stored in accordance with the regulations,</p> <p>are deemed not to be attributable for the purpose of the compliance obligation of the regulated operation.</p>
		<p>Regulated operations' emission limits</p> <p>s. 5 The emission limit for a regulated operation for each compliance period set out in column 3 of the schedule is the limit of greenhouse gas emissions, expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent emissions,</p> <p>(a) set out, for the compliance period, in column 2 of the schedule opposite the applicable class of regulated operations set out in column 1 of the schedule,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) calculated, for the compliance period, as described in column 2 of the schedule opposite the applicable class of regulated operations set out in column 1 of the schedule.</p>
		<p>Compliance Obligation</p> <p>6 (1) Subject to subsection (2), for each compliance period, the operator of a regulated operation must ensure that the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, determined in accordance with the regulations on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis, that is attributable to the regulated operation is less than or equal to the emission limit applicable to the regulated operation for the compliance period.</p> <p>(2) An operator of a prescribed class of regulated operations may meet a compliance obligation for a compliance period by ensuring that compliance units, representing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions by which the regulated operation exceeded the applicable emission limit in that compliance period, are available in the compliance account for that regulated operation</p> <p>a) on the date the compliance report and related verification statement are due, and</p> <p>b) if the operator submits a supplementary report that affects the operator's compliance obligation, by the end of the period prescribed for the purpose of section 7 (3).</p>

		<p>Emission offset projects</p> <p>9 (1) Subject to section 10 (6), the director may accept an emission offset project if the director receives from a validation body a copy of the plan in respect of the project and a validation statement respecting that plan, which statement is in accordance with the regulations and affirms that the validation body is satisfied that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) (a) the plan for the emission offset project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) meets the prescribed criteria, if any, and (ii) is in accordance with the applicable protocol, (b) (b) the proponent of the emission offset project meets the prescribed criteria, if any, (c) (c) the plan for the emission offset project and the assertions in the plan are fair and reasonable, (d) (d) the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions into, or removal of greenhouse gas from, the atmosphere, estimated in the plan to be achieved through the emission offset project, are conservatively estimated, and (e) (e) if the emission offset project is implemented in accordance with the plan, the estimated reduction of greenhouse gas emissions into, or removal of greenhouse gas from, the atmosphere will be achieved.
<p><i>Water Sustainability Act</i>, [SBC 2014] Chapter 15</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to ensure a sustainable supply of fresh, clean water that meets the needs of B.C. residents today and in the future.</p>	<p>Thirty-year review of licence terms and conditions</p> <p>s. 23(6) “The decision maker may review the terms and conditions of a licence taking into account....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) the effects of climate change,”
<p><i>Environmental Management Act</i>, SBC 2003, c 53</p> <p>Replaces RSBC 1996, c 118</p>	<p>This Act is concerned with the management, protection and enhancement of the environment</p> <p>Part 6.1 — Greenhouse Gas Reduction</p>	<p>s. 76.2 Management of greenhouse gases at waste management facilities</p> <p>The owner or operator of a waste management facility of a prescribed class must manage, in accordance with the regulations, specified greenhouse gases produced from wastes handled at the waste management facility.</p>
		<p>Regulations for purposes of Division 2</p>

		<p>s. 76.21 (1) Without limiting section 138 (1) [<i>general authority to make regulations</i>], the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations as follows:</p> <p>(a) specifying greenhouse gases for the purposes of this Division;</p> <p>(b) prescribing actions that must be taken in relation to either or both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the management or reduction of specified greenhouse gases; (ii) the recovery of energy potential from specified greenhouse gases; <p>(c) regulating and imposing requirements and prohibitions in relation to actions required under paragraph (b);</p> <p>(d) regulating and imposing requirements and prohibitions for the design, siting and operation of any works, activities or operations related to the management of, or the recovery of energy potential from, greenhouse gases;</p> <p>(e) exempting any works, activities or operations or any class of persons, works, activities or operations from any or all of the provisions of the regulations in circumstances or on conditions that the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribes;</p> <p>(f) imposing monitoring and reporting requirements in relation to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) greenhouse gases or the recovery of energy potential from greenhouse gases, (ii) handling, treating, transporting, discharging or storing greenhouse gases or energy potential recovered from greenhouse gases, and (iii) places and things that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers may be affected by the handling, treatment, transportation, discharge or storage of greenhouse gases or energy potential recovered from greenhouse gases, <p>including, without limitation, prescribing requirements for the publication of information and respecting to whom reports are to be submitted and the timing, form, content, supporting evidence, verification, certification and manner of submission of the reports;</p>
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		<p>(g) establishing requirements respecting the retention of records that support reports and information required to be provided to the director under this Division;</p> <p>(h) defining words or expressions used but not defined in this Division.</p>
	Division 5—General	<p>This Part does not affect authority under other Parts</p> <p>s. 76.5 Nothing in this Part affects the authority to deal with greenhouse gases under any other Part of this Act.</p>
	Part 9—Compliance Division 2—General Powers	<p>Restraining orders</p> <p>s. 114 (1) If a person, by carrying on an activity or operation, contravenes any of the following, the activity or operation may be restrained in a proceeding brought by the minister in the Supreme Court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) section 6 [waste disposal]; (b) section 9 [hazardous waste storage and disposal]; (c) section 10 [transportation of hazardous waste]; (d) a suspension or cancellation made under section 18 [suspension or cancellation of permits and approvals]; (e) an order made under Part 4 [Contaminated Site Remediation]; (f) section 76.2 [management of greenhouse gases at waste management facilities]; (g) [Not in force.]
	Part 10—General Division 1—Offences and Penalties	<p>Offences and Penalties</p> <p>s.120 (3) A person who contravenes any of the following commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 000 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) section 6 (2), (3) or (4) [waste disposal]; (b) section 7 (1) or (2) [hazardous waste — confinement]; (c) section 8 [hazardous waste disposal facility]; (d) section 9 (1) or (4) [hazardous waste storage and disposal]; (e) section 76.2 [management of greenhouse gases at waste management facilities];

		(f) to (h) [Not in force. Repealed 2014-29-57.]
<i>Building Act General Regulation</i> , BC Reg 131/2016	This regulation relates to the standards under the <i>Building Act</i> Part 1 — Local Authority Jurisdiction	Unrestricted matters 2 The following matters are prescribed for the purposes of section 5 (4) of the Act: (...) (e) in the case of a building in a development permit area designated under section 488 (1) (h), (i) or (j) of the <i>Local Government Act</i> , the following matters as they relate to energy or water conservation or the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions : (i) form; (ii) exterior design; (iii) any matter as it relates to machinery, equipment and systems external to the building; (...)
		Energy conservation unrestricted 2.2 (1) In this section, "local authority legislation", in respect of a local authority, means an enactment that authorizes the local authority to make bylaws or other enactments with respect to buildings and other structures. (2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the following matters are unrestricted for the purposes of section 5 (4) [<i>restrictions on local authority jurisdiction</i>] of the Act: (a) the conservation of energy; (b) the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions .
<i>South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Act</i> , SBC 1998, c 30	This Act governs the administration of public transportation in Metro Vancouver	Purpose of the authority 3 The purpose of the authority is to provide a regional transportation system that (a) moves people and goods, and (b) supports

<p>Former title: Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Act</p>		<p>(i)the regional growth strategy,</p> <p>(ii)provincial and regional environmental objectives, including air quality and greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives, and</p> <p>(iii)the economic development of the transportation service region.</p>
		<p>Development for which charges may be waived or reduced</p> <p>34.24 (1)In this section, "eligible development" means a development that is eligible in accordance with an applicable bylaw or regulation under this section as being for one or more of the following categories:</p> <p>(a) not-for-profit rental housing, including supportive living housing;</p> <p>(b) for-profit affordable rental housing;</p> <p>(c) a subdivision of small lots that is designed to result in low greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(d) a development that is designed to result in a low environmental impact.</p>
		<p>Long term strategy</p> <p>193 (3) In preparing a long term strategy, the authority must consider</p> <p>(a)regional land use objectives,</p> <p>(b)provincial and regional environmental objectives, including air quality and greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives,</p> <p>(c)anticipated population growth in, and economic development of, the transportation service region, and</p> <p>(d)provincial transportation and economic objectives.</p>
		<p>Considerations in preparing plans</p> <p>201 (1)The authority must prepare its investment plan in such a manner that any resulting strategic plan will</p> <p>(a)identify the major actions that the authority plans to undertake during the period to which the strategic plan applies, and</p>

		<p>(b) set out the relationship between the major actions planned by the authority and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the regional growth strategy,(ii) provincial and regional environmental objectives, including air quality and greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives,(iii) anticipated population growth in, and economic development of, the transportation service region,(iv) the authority's current long term strategy, and(v) provincial transportation and economic objectives.
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Manitoba

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p><i>The Climate and Green Plan Implementation Act</i>, CCSM c C134</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to set out the measures required for the Manitoban government to address the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Preamble</p> <p>WHEREAS climate change is the result of greenhouse gas emissions, and it creates a wide range of environmental risks and challenges in Manitoba and around the world;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS greenhouse gas emissions are primarily caused by the use of carbon-based fuels and processes that release carbon, and a move to a low carbon economy is critical to slowing climate change and minimizing its effects;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS economic development needs to occur in a sustainable manner that balances human and environmental interests;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the protection and enhancement of Manitoba's water resources and natural areas will provide lasting benefits for all Manitobans;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the government is committed to developing a made-in-Manitoba plan to address climate change, promote sustainable development, and protect and enhance water resources, natural habitat and biodiversity;</p> <p>THEREFORE HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows...</p>
		<p>Definitions</p> <p>s.1</p> <p>"emissions" means the release into the atmosphere of greenhouse gases that are attributable to human activity. (« émission de gaz à effet de serre »)</p> <p>"greenhouse gas" means carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride and the prescribed categories of hydrofluorocarbons and</p>

		perfluorocarbons, and includes any other gas or substance or category of gas or substance prescribed by regulation to be a greenhouse gas. (« gaz à effet de serre »)
		<p>Climate and green plan</p> <p>2(1) The minister must develop a plan with a comprehensive framework of programs, policies and measures to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the effects of climate change; (b) promote sustainable development; (c) improve the management and protection of Manitoba's water resources; and (d) preserve and protect Manitoba's natural habitat and biodiversity.
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions	<p>Five-year emissions reduction goals</p> <p>3(1) For the five-year period 2018 to 2022 and for each five-year period after that, the minister must establish greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals for Manitoba.</p>
		<p>Considerations re emissions reduction goals</p> <p>8(2) When providing advice and recommendations respecting greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, the council must have regard to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions projected to occur in Manitoba in that five-year period if no new greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures are implemented in that period; (b) economic, industrial and demographic projections; (c) the implementation of greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures; (d) the availability and use of new and emerging technologies; and (e) any other considerations that the council considers relevant.
	Low Carbon Government Office	Mandate

		<p>10(1) The office is responsible for developing and implementing policies, strategies and initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable operations by government departments and government agencies and entities prescribed by regulation.</p>
	<p>Made-In-Manitoba Climate And Green Fund</p>	<p>Purpose of fund</p> <p>11(2) The purpose of the fund is to provide financial support for projects, studies and activities that will do one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reduce greenhouse gas emissions; (b) address the effects of climate change, including measures to adapt to climate change; (c) promote sustainable development; (d) improve the management and protection of water resources; (e) preserve and protect Manitoba's water resources, natural habitat and biodiversity.
<p>Provincial Planning Regulation, Man Reg 81/2011</p> <p>Under the Planning Act, (C.C.S.M. c. P80)</p>	<p>Under the <i>Planning Act</i>, this regulation sets out the Provincial Land Use Policies in Manitoba</p> <p>Part 2: Introduction</p>	<p>Why Provincial Land Use Policies?</p> <p>In moving toward the sustainable development of Manitoba, planning must address a number of strategic priorities concurrently, such as sustainable infrastructure, clean energy, public health and safety, climate change mitigation and adaptation, economic diversification and competitiveness, housing affordability, resource conservation and water quality protection.</p> <p>The Province recognizes that the manner in which land and resources are used has direct impact on these priorities. For example, how communities are planned and designed influences how people live, their level of resource consumption and their corresponding pollution production, such as greenhouse gas emissions. Because of this interdependence, the Province is interested in how land use planning and development occurs in Manitoba.</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>Mitigation and adaptation — the ability to anticipate, mitigate and adapt to change speaks to a community's resiliency. Managing change, such as shifts in population,</p>

		<p>demographics, economics, ecology and climatic norms requires that local plans and policies be flexible, not static. It requires local capacity to anticipate challenges and evaluate land use and development decisions on the basis of how well they mitigate the negative effects of change or adapt to those effects.</p> <p>Integration — land use decisions, policies and programs must also be integrated at different scales, levels and times. Decision makers must consider how land use decisions will influence other planning tools such as financial plans, capital works budgets, programming and initiatives, watershed management plans, climate change action plans and vice versa. Such integration helps to ensure that the resources for implementation are available and that potential barriers are recognized and accounted for.</p>
	<p>Part 3 Provincial Land Use Policies Policy Area 1: General Development</p>	<p>PROVINCIAL INTEREST</p> <p>Manitobans live in a rapidly changing environment. For example, more extreme weather events and departures from climate norms now represent a significant risk to Manitoba. Our communities, ecosystems and economy are vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and shifts in bioclimate and land use decisions should recognize these risks and strive to reduce vulnerability of communities and make them more resilient.</p> <p>It is important to the Province that Manitoba's communities are environmentally, socially and economically resilient. From a land use perspective, this means fostering planning and development practices that support climate change mitigation and adaptation, promote healthy and fiscally sustainable communities, encourage diversity and protect cultural integrity.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>In addition to these practices, the Province encourages innovative and best practice approaches to land use and development to help address provincial commitments to climate change mitigation, sustainable development, energy efficiency, and accessibility. For example, green building technologies and tools can improve the energy and resource efficiency of our built form and reduce the greenhouse gas footprint of buildings.</p>
		<p>POLICIES 1.1.1</p>

		<p>Planning and development decisions must direct development to areas that are suitable for the proposed use and where risk can be prevented or minimized. Factors to be taken into account when assessing risk include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) hazards or activities in or nearby proposed development that have the potential to negatively impact development or health and safety; b) accessibility of emergency services; c) existing land uses in or nearby the proposed development that could be negatively impacted by development; d) the potential for development to negatively impact the environment; e) the vulnerabilities of development to the potential effects of climate change; and f) any other issue noted in the local emergency plan.
		<p>1.4 PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL To promote sustainable land use patterns and innovative development practices that minimize pollution, protect resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>POLICIES 1.4.1 Innovative design concepts and development standards should be used and promoted to facilitate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, by meeting standards for universal design; b) conserving or maximizing efficiencies of natural resources, including energy and water; c) minimizing contributions of harmful emissions, including greenhouse gases; (...)
	<p>Policy Area 2: Settlement Areas</p>	<p>Provincial Interest</p> <p>It is important to the Province that Manitobans have the ability to choose where they live based on their lifestyle preferences and that a variety of choice exists. However, it is equally important that individual choices, as they relate to new or expanding development are sustainable, support Manitoba's commitment to</p>

		<p>reducing greenhouse gas emissions and do not generate unnecessary costs to, or negative impacts on, the public or upon the natural or heritage resources of the area. It is recognized that not all communities have the capacity to be economically self-sufficient and may rely on public partnership to support their overall sustainable development.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The Province has also developed land use policies to limit low density and scattered residential development in rural areas. Such development, on a cumulative basis, can create conflict with agricultural operations, limit the ability of a municipality to provide for an increasing level of services that meet regulatory standards, inhibit urban expansion or access to resources, increase reliance on the single-occupant vehicles and associated emission of greenhouse gases, and pose environmental and public health risks due to inadequate onsite water and wastewater infrastructure. The costs associated with these cumulative impacts are not limited to the individual; rather they are borne by the public and may lead to a pattern of land use that is not fiscally or environmentally sustainable over the long term.</p>
	Policy Area 3: Agriculture	<p>Provincial Interest</p> <p>It is expected that rising fuel costs and climate change may place an increased demand on the production and protection of local food sources. Producing food for local consumption reduces food miles traveled, increases the nutritional content of the food, and ensures a more secure food source for Manitobans. The Province encourages local authorities to plan for agriculture by fostering an atmosphere conducive to agricultural production, specialization, diversification and value-added processing. This will contribute to the economic development of rural communities, reduce land use conflicts for agricultural operations and enhance the use of agricultural land for food and other agricultural production.</p>
	Policy Area 4: Renewable Resources, Heritage & Recreation	<p>Provincial Interest</p> <p>Heritage resources often support traditional lifestyles and provide opportunities for aesthetic enjoyment, recreational use, tourism, cultural and heritage appreciation, and sustainable development. In many cases, this land helps maintain life-supporting ecological processes, biological diversity and helps offset and abate the potential problems of soil erosion, pollution, species extinction and climate</p>

		<p>change. Economic benefits are also accrued from recreational use, as natural land attracts visitors into the area who may purchase a range of goods and services such as guiding, accommodation, food and beverages, souvenirs, transportation needs and other recreational activities. It is for these values and opportunities that the Province has an interest in the conservation, protection and development of significant heritage resources through sound land use planning.</p>
	Policy Area 5: Water	<p>Provincial Interest</p> <p>An integrated approach is also critical for mitigating and adapting to the effects of future climate change, such as increases in the severity and frequency of droughts or floods. With increasing water demand from a variety of users, more water sources nearing full allocation, and the risk of drought, water scarcity is a real threat. To reduce vulnerability to such a risk, communities need to develop strategies for prioritizing water allocation and implementing water conservation measures. Land use planning is a tool for implementing these strategies and measures and can help build a community's resiliency to risk and change.</p>
	Policy Area 6: Infrastructure	<p>Provincial Interest</p> <p>Decisions about infrastructure should also consider the impacts of climate change. Due to its long life span, infrastructure built today may still be in place when changes in climate have created conditions that can make that same infrastructure vulnerable. For example, warmer temperatures have the potential to cause increased melting of permafrost that could reduce the length of winter road use. Decisions about where to locate new roads, pipes and other key infrastructure facilities need to consider potential vulnerabilities, and adaptation measures should be built into construction.</p>
		<p>PLANNING</p> <p>6.1.3 Infrastructure investments to support development should be strategic and sustainable. In order to ensure this, the infrastructure planning process should consider</p> <p>a) the full costs of the infrastructure, on a lifecycle basis;</p>

		<p>b) the financial resources needed to maintain the infrastructure in a manner and to a level that meets needs, regulatory requirements and accepted industry standards;</p> <p>c) the cost-benefits of different infrastructure options;</p> <p>d) public health and safety; and</p> <p>e) the environmental impacts of different infrastructure options, such as greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
	Policy Area 7: Transportation	<p>Provincial Interest</p> <p>Through development plans, planning authorities can also encourage certain development patterns, land use mixes and densities that promote transit, walking and cycling, thereby reducing the reliance on single-occupancy vehicles. Such planning supports Manitoba's Kyoto commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improves sustainability by providing a range of accessible transportation options that minimize negative impacts on the environment, stress on existing infrastructure and the cost of future infrastructure development.</p>
		<p>7.2 Promoting Transit And Active Transportation Goal</p> <p>To foster land use patterns and development design that caters to public transit users, cyclists, pedestrians and the mobility challenged, and reduces reliance on the automobile and its associated greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and congestion.</p>
	Part 4 Development Plans	<p>Provincial Interest</p> <p>It is also intended that development plan by-law policies be mutually supportive of the policies of other local or regional plans, including integrated watershed management plans, transportation plans, municipal emergency and business continuity plans and climate change action plans.</p>
		<p>Coordination</p> <p>2(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), and without limitation, a planning authority must consider the following when preparing its development plan:</p>

		<p>(a) the development plans for the areas within the same region as the planning authority, and in particular the development plans for the areas adjacent to the planning area;</p> <p>(b) local environmental plans, including any applicable climate change action plans; (...)</p>
		<p>Studies to be done as part of development plan</p> <p>4(1) In preparing, amending or replacing a development plan, a planning authority must undertake the analysis and surveys of the planning area that are appropriate and necessary, including analysis and surveys of ...</p> <p>(h) the existing and forecasted amounts and sources of greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(j) the vulnerabilities of the planning area to climate change; (...)</p>
<i>Water Resources Conservation Act, 2000</i>	This Act conserves and protects Manitoba's water resources	<p>Preamble</p> <p>WHEREAS the conservation and protection of Manitoba's water resources, and of the ecosystems associated with and reliant upon those water resources, are essential to the long-term environmental, economic and social well-being of Manitoba;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS it is desirable to establish a water resource management scheme that will ensure that removal of water from Manitoba's water basins is not done in quantities that could, individually or collectively, have significant adverse effects on the ecological integrity of Manitoba's water resources or their associated ecosystems;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS, in light of the fact that future domestic needs and the potential effects of climate change are unknown, such a scheme should be based on the precautionary principle and on sustainable water resource management practices;</p>
<i>Polar Bear Protection Act, 2002</i>	This Act establishes the International Polar Bear Conservation Centre.	<p>s.1.2</p> <p>Purpose of conservation centre</p> <p>The conservation centre has the following purposes:</p>

		(a) to support and facilitate research related to the conservation of polar bears, including research on polar bear husbandry and the impact of climate change on polar bears;
<i>The Environment Act</i> , CCSM c E125	Provisions respecting development proposals	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1(2)</p> <p>"greenhouse gas" means any of the following gases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) carbon dioxide, (b) methane, (c) nitrous oxide, (d) hydrofluorocarbons, (e) perfluorocarbons, (f) sulphur hexafluoride, (g) any other gas prescribed by regulation;
		<p>Climate change considerations</p> <p>12.0.2 When considering a proposal, the director or minister must take into account — in addition to other potential environmental impacts of the proposed development — the amount of greenhouse gases to be generated by the proposed development and the energy efficiency of the proposed development.</p>
		<p>Regulations</p> <p>41(1) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act according to their intent, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations and orders as are ancillary thereto and are not inconsistent therewith and every regulation or order made under and in accordance with the authority granted by, this section has the force of law; and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations and orders,</p>

		<p>(a) respecting the classification of development in class 1, class 2 or class 3 developments, and the setting out of assessment process for each class of development;</p> <p>(a.1) prescribing gases as greenhouse gases for the purpose of clause (g) of the definition "greenhouse gas" in subsection 1(2); (...)</p>
<p>Classes of Development Regulation, Man Reg. 164/88 under the <i>Environment Act</i></p>	<p>Sets out this classes of development for the purposes of section 10 of the <i>Environment Act</i></p>	<p>Class 1 developments</p> <p>2 For the purposes of section 10 of the Act, the following are Class 1 developments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedmills Grain elevators Seed cleaning plants 2. ENERGY PRODUCTION AND WASTE CONVERSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gasification plants Landfill gas collection systems Systems that collect, extract, burn or flare greenhouse gases or put greenhouse gases to an alternate use (...)
<p>The Energy Savings Act, CCSM c E115.5</p>	<p>This Act establishes an Affordable Energy Fund</p>	<p>Purposes of the fund</p> <p>5(1) The purposes of the fund are to provide support for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) programs, services and projects <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that encourage and realize efficiency improvements and conservation in the use of power, natural gas, other home heating fuels and, subject to subsection (3), water, (ii) that encourage and realize the use of renewable energy sources, including earth energy, and

		<p>(iii) that are designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that result from the use of home heating fuels in Manitoba;</p> <p>(...)</p>
	Energy Efficiency Plan	<p>Content of plan</p> <p>7(2) The energy efficiency plan must set out</p> <p>(a) energy efficiency targets in relation to the projected use of power and natural gas by the corporation's customers in Manitoba;</p> <p>(b) a strategy for achieving the energy efficiency targets;</p> <p>(c) the programs, services and projects that the corporation will support to implement the strategy, which may include programs, services and projects that</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) replace or improve equipment and materials related to the use of power and natural gas and the production of greenhouse gas emissions,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) enhance space heat retention and heating efficiency, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) change customer behaviour relating to the use of power and natural gas and the production of greenhouse gas emissions; and</p> <p>(d) the estimated annual cost of implementing the strategy and indicate how the costs will be funded.</p>
	On-Meter Efficiency Improvements Program	<p>Improving the efficiency of a building</p> <p>9(2) For the purpose of clause (1)(a), the changes made to improve the efficiency of a building are capital improvements or fixture installations that the corporation reasonably expects will</p> <p>(a) improve the energy efficiency of the building or a structure related to the building; or</p>

		(b) reduce the production of greenhouse gas emissions that result from the use of home heating fuels in the building or in a structure related to the building.
		<p>Water efficiency and conservation measures may be included</p> <p>9(3) Changes that improve efficiency and conservation in the use of water within the building or a structure related to the building are also considered to improve efficiency, but only if the changes that do so are made in conjunction with other changes made under the program to improve energy efficiency or reduce the production of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<i>The Efficiency Manitoba Act, CCSM c E15</i>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to</p> <p>(a) establish Efficiency Manitoba as a corporation with the mandate set out in section 4;</p> <p>(b) establish savings targets Efficiency Manitoba is to meet in respect of the consumption of electrical energy and natural gas in Manitoba; and</p> <p>(c) establish a funding and regulatory oversight framework for Efficiency Manitoba.</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 2</p> <p>"demand-side management initiative" means a measure or action taken, or a program, service or rate designed to reduce the consumption of electrical energy or natural gas, including a resulting reduction in the demand for electrical power, in Manitoba, but does not include</p> <p>(a) a measure, action, program, service or rate that encourages or results in a switch from the use of one kind of fuel source to another if the switch increases greenhouse gas emissions in Manitoba (...)</p>
		<p>Mandate</p> <p>4(1) The mandate of Efficiency Manitoba is to</p> <p>(a) implement and support demand-side management initiatives to meet the savings targets and achieve any resulting reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in Manitoba; (...)</p>
		<p>Power re additional undertakings</p> <p>6(3) In addition to the other activities authorized under this Act, Efficiency Manitoba may</p>

		<p>(a) administer or undertake demand-side management initiatives on behalf of the government, other levels of government, government agencies and other persons and organizations, subject to any terms and conditions that may be prescribed;</p> <p>(b) undertake prescribed activities related to efficiency, conservation or the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Manitoba; and</p> <p>(c) if authorized by the regulations, provide services outside Manitoba.</p>
		<p>Efficiency plans</p> <p>9 For the three-year period following the commencement date, and for each three-year period after that, Efficiency Manitoba must prepare an efficiency plan that includes the following information:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(e) an analysis of the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in Manitoba expected to result from the initiatives proposed under clauses (a) to (d);</p>
		<p>Regulations — general</p> <p>39 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(d) prescribing activities Efficiency Manitoba must undertake relating to efficiency, conservation or the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Manitoba;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(h) prescribing factors which the PUB must consider when it reviews an efficiency plan, including the value or weight to be given to</p> <p>(i) reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in Manitoba, and</p> <p>(ii) the societal benefits to be achieved by all or a portion of Efficiency Manitoba's initiatives;</p> <p>(...)</p>

<p><i>The Peatlands Stewardship Act</i>, CCSM c P31</p>	<p>This Act protects and conserves Crown peatland</p> <p>PART 1 Introductory Provisions</p>	<p>Principles 3(2) (...) (b) peatlands that are disturbed or destroyed release carbon into the atmosphere, resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions; (...)</p>
	<p>PART 5 General Provisions</p>	<p>Agreements 51 With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the minister may enter into agreements for the purposes of this Act, including, without limitation, agreements relating to climate change mitigation and research relating to peatlands, and partnerships respecting the use and development of Crown peatlands.</p>

New Brunswick

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p><i>Climate Change Act</i>, SNB 2018, c 11</p>	<p>This Act sets out New Brunswick's strategy for addressing climate change and reducing its provincial GHG emissions</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to climate change, and greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Preamble The science of climate change is clear. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the leading international body for the assessment of climate change, has projected that an increase in global temperatures of more than 2 oC will result in irreversible and catastrophic impacts. The current level of greenhouse gas emissions is expected to raise global temperatures by 3.5 oC before the end of this century. All regions of the planet face this threat. Temperatures in Canada are projected to increase at a rate that is two times faster than the global average. In New Brunswick, climate change is already evident in the form of increased temperatures, increased precipitation and a rising sea level. In the future, New Brunswick can expect an elevated risk of heat-related health concerns, new pests and invasive species, flood damage, coastal erosion, extreme winds and icing of trees and power lines.</p> <p>The Paris Agreement was adopted on December 12, 2015, by 195 nations, including Canada, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This first legally binding, global climate deal includes a commitment to take necessary steps to limit this century's global temperature rise to less than 2 oC above pre-industrial levels and to make vigorous efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 oC. Fulfilling this commitment will require substantial changes to the global economy, most notably additional, substantial and permanent reductions to greenhouse gas emissions. In Canada, First Ministers released the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, thereby demonstrating a commitment to a coordinated, national effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>At its August 2015 meeting, the Conference of the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers adopted a new regional target for the reduction of</p>

		<p>greenhouse gas emissions of 35% to 45% below 1990 levels by the year 2030 and confirmed the previous regional targets.</p> <p>All New Brunswickers have a role to play in addressing climate change, including understanding how New Brunswickers contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and changing their behaviour to reduce those emissions. As such, New Brunswick is committed to making its own contributions to these international, national and regional efforts. In December 2016, the Government of New Brunswick released a new Climate Change Action Plan.</p> <p>The Climate Change Action Plan provides a clear path forward for reducing greenhouse gas emissions while promoting economic growth and increasing New Brunswick's resilience to climate change through adaptation. Among other things, the action plan calls for the implementation of a carbon pricing mechanism that takes into account New Brunswick's unique economic and social circumstances, including trade-exposed, energy-intensive industries, low-income families, consumers and businesses.</p> <p>Carbon pricing is an efficient and effective way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and will play an important role in New Brunswick's transition toward a low-carbon economy. However, carbon pricing alone is not expected to be sufficient to meet the Government of New Brunswick's greenhouse gas emission target levels. Additional actions will be needed. Consequently, the Government of New Brunswick will pursue complementary initiatives to support and promote the transition to a low-carbon economy.</p>
		<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1</p> <p>“greenhouse gas” means(<i>gaz à effet de serre</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) carbon dioxide (CO₂), (b) methane (CH₄), (c) nitrous oxide (N₂O), (d) hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), (e) perfluorocarbons (PFCs), (f) sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), (g) nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), or (h) any other gas prescribed by regulation or of a category prescribed by regulation.

		<p>Greenhouse gas emission target levels</p> <p>2 It is the objective of the Government of New Brunswick that greenhouse gas emissions in the Province be reduced so that they do not exceed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 14.8 megatonnes in 2020, (b) 10.7 megatonnes in 2030, and (c) 5 megatonnes in 2050.
	Climate Change Fund	<p>4(9) The assets of the Fund may be used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to pay the costs of measures for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) greenhouse gas reduction, limitation, avoidance or capturing; (ii) the mitigation of the economic and social impact of greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts; (iii) public education, outreach and engagement related to climate change; (iv) adaptation to current and future climate conditions; (v) the development of regional and international partnerships related to climate change and New Brunswick's participation in such regional and international partnerships; (vi) research into and the development and demonstration of measures that may lead to greenhouse gas emission reductions or adaptation to current and future climate conditions; (vii) the development of climate change policy and the measurement, tracking and reporting of climate change initiatives; and (viii) the attainment of any other purpose related to climate change that is prescribed by regulation; (...)
		<p>Regulations</p> <p>10 The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations</p>

		<p>(a) prescribing any other gas or any category of gas for the purposes of the definition “greenhouse gas” in section 1;</p> <p>(b) prescribing any other purpose related to climate change for the purposes of subparagraph 4(9)(a)(viii);</p> <p>(c) prescribing any information for the purposes of 7(2)(d);</p> <p>(d) respecting offset credits for the purpose of achieving reductions in greenhouse gas emissions consistent with greenhouse gas emission target levels established in section 2 and the regulations may include, without limitation, provisions (...)</p>
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Newfoundland and Labrador

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p><i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Act</i>, SNL 2016, c M-1.001</p>	<p>This Act manages the emissions of GHGs in Newfoundland and Labrador</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to climate change, and greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Definitions</p> <p>s.2</p> <p>(a.1) "carbon dioxide equivalent" means the mass of carbon dioxide that would produce the same global warming impact as a given mass of another greenhouse gas, as determined in accordance with the regulations; (...)</p> <p>(f) "greenhouse gas" means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) carbon dioxide (CO₂), (ii) methane (CH₄), (iii) nitrous oxide (N₂O), (iv) categories of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) prescribed in the regulations, (v) categories of perfluorocarbons (PFCs) prescribed in the regulations, (vi) sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), and (vii) other gases prescribed in the regulations;
		<p>Greenhouse gas emissions reduction target</p> <p>5. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations establishing annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) industrial facilities that emit 25,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or more of greenhouse gases in any year since the coming into force of this Act; and

		<p>(b) opted-in facilities.</p> <p>(2) An industrial facility shall achieve the prescribed annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction target each year.</p> <p>(3) An industrial facility may achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target each year by doing one or both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reducing greenhouse gas emissions at its industrial facility; or (b) using one or more greenhouse gas reduction credits earned by it. <p>(4) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations exempting an industrial facility referred to in paragraph (1)(a) from achieving its annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction target where the industrial facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) emits less than 25,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or more of greenhouse gases in 3 consecutive years; and (b) applies to the minister for an exemption.
		<p>Advisory council</p> <p>8. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint an advisory council to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) assess applications for payments from the fund; and (b) provide recommendations to the minister regarding payments from the fund. <p>(2) The advisory council shall consist of a minimum of 5 members and a maximum of 7 members including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at least 2 people with expertise in the operation of the type of industrial facilities that operate in the province; (b) at least 2 people with expertise in climate change and greenhouse gas emission reduction; and (c) a deputy minister or an assistant deputy minister of a government department or a person holding an equivalent position in government.

		<p>Powers of inspectors re: compliance</p> <p>15. (1) An inspector may, at all reasonable times, for a purpose related to the administration and enforcement of this Act or the regulations, inspect or examine the premises, processes, books and records of a person that the inspector may consider relevant for the purposes of determining compliance with this Act or the regulations, and the inspector may, without a warrant</p> <p>(a) enter any premises where</p> <p>(i) the inspector reasonably believes a greenhouse gas is being, has been or may be released into the environment,</p> <p>(ii) anything is or is suspected by the inspector of being done in connection with a requirement of this Act or the regulations, or</p> <p>(iii) any property, or books and records are or may be kept; (...)</p>
		<p>Ministerial order</p> <p>20. (1) Where the minister believes on reasonable grounds that an owner or operator of an industrial facility has contravened or will contravene this Act or the regulations, the minister may, whether or not that person has been charged or convicted in respect of the contravention, issue an order, in writing, requiring the owner or operator at that owner or operator's own expense, to</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>d) install, remove, replace or alter equipment, a tank, container or thing designed to control, contain, reduce or eliminate the release of greenhouse gas into the environment, (...)</p>
		<p>Ministerial regulations</p> <p>29. (1) The minister may make regulations</p> <p>(a) prescribing categories of hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons included in the definition of greenhouse gas;</p> <p>(b) prescribing additional greenhouse gases included in the definition of greenhouse gas;</p>

		<p>(c) respecting the monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(c.1) respecting the procedure and conduct of the advisory council, including the establishment of committees;</p> <p>(d) respecting the disclosure of information under subsection 10(2);</p> <p>(e) prescribing the information to be included in an annual report and other reports submitted to government;</p> <p>(e.1) respecting applications for designation as an opted-in facility;</p> <p>(e.2) respecting the designation of an industrial facility as an opted-in facility, including the term and revocation of that designation;</p> <p>(f) prescribing the manner for determining the carbon dioxide equivalent and the global warming potential for each greenhouse gas;</p> <p>(g) prescribing the methodology to be used by industrial facilities to report its greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(h) respecting the detention and return or other disposition of a thing seized under a warrant or under a provision of this Act; and</p> <p>(i) defining a word or expression that is not defined in this Act.</p>
		<p>Lieutenant-Governor in Council regulations</p> <p>30. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations</p> <p>(a) [Rep. by 2018 c40 s11]</p> <p>(b) establishing greenhouse gas emission reduction targets;</p> <p>(c) respecting the phasing in of greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for new industrial facilities and significantly modified industrial facilities;</p> <p>(d) prescribing the manner of calculating the greenhouse gas emissions levels for industrial facilities;</p>

		<p>(e) exempting industrial facilities from achieving its annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction target;</p> <p>(f) prescribing additional greenhouse gas reduction credits;</p> <p>(g) respecting the manner in which, and the terms and conditions subject to which, greenhouse gas reduction credits may be created, calculated, obtained, distributed, exchanged, traded, sold, used, varied and cancelled;</p> <p>(h) authorizing the minister to establish requirements or limits regarding the use of greenhouse gas reduction credits;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(l) prescribing best available control requirements for greenhouse gas emissions for proposed industrial facilities and industrial facilities that are proposing significant modifications to the industrial facility; (...)</p>
<p><i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations</i>, NLR 14/17</p> <p>Under <i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Act</i></p>	<p>This regulation manages the reporting of GHG emissions, and applies under section 29 of the <i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Act</i></p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Interpretation</p> <p>S. 2(1)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(e) "emissions factor" means the average emission rate of a greenhouse gas for a source relative to a unit of activity;</p> <p>(f) "emissions report" means the annual report regarding greenhouse gas emissions referred to in section 10 of the Act;</p>
		<p>Hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons</p> <p>3. (1) For the purpose of subparagraph 2(f)(iv) of the Act, the categories of hydrofluorocarbons listed in Schedule A are included in the definition of greenhouse gas.</p>

		<p>(2) For the purpose of subparagraph 2(f)(v) of the Act, the categories of perfluorocarbons listed in Schedule B are included in the definition of greenhouse gas.</p>
		<p>Prior reports</p> <p>9. Where an industrial facility is required to report its greenhouse gas emissions to Environment and Climate Change Canada under section 46 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999, the operator shall submit, at the time it submits its first emissions report, all reports and documentation that it submitted to Environment and Climate Change Canada for the previous 4 year period.</p>
		<p>Compliance report</p> <p>20.1 (1) A compliance report shall be submitted to the minister on or before November 1 of the calendar year immediately following the reporting period.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where an industrial facility closes permanently before the end of a reporting period, the operator is not required to submit a compliance report for that reporting period.</p> <p>(3) A compliance report shall be in writing and shall include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target; (b) the quantity, type and serial number of the greenhouse gas reduction credits used by the industrial facility to achieve its greenhouse gas reduction target; and (c) a statement signed and dated by the individual designated by the operator to sign on behalf of the operator certifying that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) he or she examined the compliance report to ensure that it is complete and accurate, (ii) the compliance report was completed in accordance with these regulations, and (iii) the statements and information contained in the compliance report are true to the best of his or her knowledge.

		<p>(4) For the purpose of paragraph 3(b), where an industrial facility uses fund credits to achieve its greenhouse gas reduction target, the operator shall specify</p> <p>(a) the quantity and serial numbers of the fund credits purchased at the price prescribed in subsection 12(2) of the Management of Greenhouse Gas Regulations ; and</p> <p>(b) the quantity and serial numbers of the fund credits purchased at the price prescribed in subsection 9(7) of the Management of Greenhouse Gas Regulations.</p>
<p>Management of Greenhouse Gas Regulations, NLR 116/18</p> <p><i>Under Management of Greenhouse Gas Act</i></p>	<p>This regulation applies to section 30 of the <i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Act</i></p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Performance benchmark</p> <p>7. (2) The intensity based performance of a comparable facility is calculated by</p> <p>(a) dividing the comparable facility's actual emissions of carbon dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gases in a year expressed in tonnes rounded up to the nearest tonne, excluding biomass emissions;</p> <p>by</p> <p>(b) the comparable facility's actual throughput.</p>
	<p>Part II</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas reduction target</p> <p>8. (1) The greenhouse gas reduction target for an industrial facility to which these regulations apply shall be a reduction of</p> <p>(a) 6% below the industrial facility's baseline emissions intensity or baseline emissions level in the year 2019;</p> <p>(b) 8% below the industrial facility's baseline emissions intensity or baseline emissions level in the year 2020;</p>

		<p>(c) 10% below the industrial facility's baseline emissions intensity or baseline emissions level in the year 2021; and</p> <p>(d) 12% below the industrial facility's baseline emissions intensity or baseline emissions level in the year 2022 and subsequent years.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the greenhouse gas reduction target for an industrial facility that commenced production in 2015 or a subsequent year is set out in Schedule A.</p> <p>(3) Where an industrial facility's baseline emissions intensity is calculated on a per product basis, a greenhouse gas reduction target shall be calculated per product in accordance with this section and the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target shall be the sum of the per product greenhouse gas reduction targets weighted according to the share of total production for each product.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (3), an industrial facility may request the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for a greenhouse gas reduction target based on a performance benchmark rather than baseline emissions intensity.</p> <p>(5) A request under subsection (4) shall be submitted no later than June 30 of the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the greenhouse gas reduction target is to apply.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5), a request under subsection (4) relating to the calendar year 2019 shall be submitted on or before March 1, 2019.</p> <p>(7) A request under subsection (4) shall include evidence from an independent consultant qualified under ISO 14064-3 or 14065 confirming that a performance benchmark can be objectively and reasonably developed based on the number of comparable facilities.</p> <p>(8) Where the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is satisfied with the evidence provided under subsection (7), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve the request and, where approved, the greenhouse gas reduction target for the industrial facility shall be set at the top tercile of all comparable facilities in the performance benchmark.</p>
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		<p>(9) An industrial facility that has a greenhouse gas reduction target based on a performance benchmark for at least 5 calendar years may change to a greenhouse gas reduction target based on baseline emissions intensity by giving the minister at least 6 months notice before the calendar year in which the greenhouse gas reduction target is to apply.</p>
	<p>Part III Greenhouse Gas Reduction Credits</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas reduction credits</p> <p>9. (1) A greenhouse gas reduction credit is equal to one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis.</p> <p>(2) Each greenhouse gas reduction credit is recorded with a unique serialized number in the registry in accordance with these regulations.</p> <p>(3) A greenhouse gas reduction credit may only be used by the owner of the greenhouse gas reduction credit and shall be serialized before use.</p> <p>(4) Greenhouse gas reduction credits may be used by an operator to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 100% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2019; (b) 90% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2020; (c) 85% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2021; and (d) 80% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2022 and subsequent years. <p>(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), an operator may use performance credits earned at the industrial facility to achieve the remaining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 10% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2020; (b) 15% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2021; and

		<p>(c) 20% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2022 and subsequent years.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding subsection (4), an offshore industrial facility may use greenhouse gas reduction credits to achieve 100% of its greenhouse gas reduction target.</p> <p>(7) Notwithstanding subsection (4), an operator may purchase fund credits at the price prescribed in subsection 12(3) multiplied by 4 to achieve the remaining</p> <p>(a) 10% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2020;</p> <p>(b) 15% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2021; and</p> <p>(c) 20% of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target in the year 2022 and subsequent years.</p> <p>(8) The minister shall retire greenhouse gas reduction credits used by an industrial facility to achieve its greenhouse gas reduction target.</p>
		<p>Performance credits</p> <p>10. (2) Where an industrial facility has a greenhouse gas reduction target based on baseline emissions intensity, the number of performance credits that the minister may issue to the industrial facility for a year shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:</p> $PC = (RT \times AP) - AE$ <p>where</p> <p>PC = the number of performance credits, expressed in tonnes on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis rounded up to the nearest tonne;</p> <p>RT = the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target calculated in accordance with subsection 8(1);</p> <p>AP = the industrial facility's actual production in a year rounded up to the nearest tonne; and</p>

		<p>AE = the industrial facility's actual greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis rounded up to the nearest tonne, excluding biomass emissions and any emissions generated from a source category referred to in paragraphs 5(1)(f) to (i) of the Management of Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations.</p>
		<p>Fund credits</p> <p>12. (1) An operator may purchase fund credits by contributing money to the fund.</p> <p>(2) An operator shall not purchase more fund credits than required to achieve all or a portion of the industrial facility's greenhouse gas reduction target as permitted under these regulations.</p> <p>(3) The purchase price of fund credits shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) \$20 per one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis for reporting year 2019;</p> <p>(b) \$30 per one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis for reporting year 2020;</p> <p>(c) \$40 per one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis for reporting year 2021; and</p> <p>(d) \$50 per one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis for reporting year 2022 and subsequent years.</p>
	<p>Part IV</p> <p>Payments From Fund</p>	<p>Payments from the fund</p> <p>13. (1) In determining whether to authorize a payment from the fund under section 7 of the Act the minister and the advisory council shall consider</p> <p>(a) the impact that the proposed project for which the money is being requested may have on climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the province;</p> <p>(b) the quality of the evidence provided by the operator to demonstrate that the money will achieve a verifiable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in a reasonable period of time;</p>

		<p>(c) the scientific, technical and operational evidence provided in support of the application;</p> <p>(d) the cost effectiveness of the proposed project for which the money is being requested in relation to the proposed reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and</p> <p>(e) the economic and social benefits that may accrue as a result of the proposed project for which the money is being requested.</p>
<p><i>Opted-in Facilities Regulations</i>, NLR 118/18</p> <p>Under the <i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Act</i></p>	<p>This regulation falls under section 29 of the <i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Act</i></p>	<p>Opted-in facility</p> <p>3. An industrial facility designated as an opted-in facility shall remain an opted-in facility unless</p> <p>(a) the designation is revoked under section 4 or 5; or</p> <p>(b) the industrial facility emits 25,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or more of greenhouse gas in a year.</p>
		<p>Revocation of designation by minister</p> <p>5. Notwithstanding section 4, the minister may revoke a designation where the opted-in facility emits less than 15,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or more of greenhouse gases in 3 consecutive years.</p>
		<p>Greenhouse gas reduction target</p> <p>7. Where an industrial facility's designation has been revoked, the operator may</p> <p>(a) sell any performance credits owned by the industrial facility as of the date of the revocation; and</p> <p>(b) purchase greenhouse gas reduction credits to achieve its greenhouse gas reduction target for the last year that the industrial facility was an opted-in facility subject to any restrictions in the <i>Management of Greenhouse Gas Regulations</i> .</p>
<p><i>Muskrat Falls Project Exemption Order</i>, NLR 120/13</p>	<p>Under the authority of section 5.2 of the <i>Electrical Power Control Act</i>, 1994 and section</p>	<p>Exemption</p> <p>4. (1) Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro is exempt in respect of</p>

	<p>4.1 of the Public Utilities Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council makes the following Order.</p>	<p>(a) any</p> <p>(i) expenditures, payments, or compensation paid to MFCo by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro relating to the purchase and storage of electrical power and energy, the purchase of interconnection facilities, ancillary services, and greenhouse gas credits,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(b) any activity relating to the receipt of delivery, use, storage or enjoyment by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro of any electrical power and energy, interconnection facilities, ancillary services, and greenhouse gas credits under paragraph (a);</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(2) MFCo is exempt in respect of any activity, and any expenditures, payments or compensation, or any revenues, proceeds or income, relating to the following:</p> <p>(a) the design, engineering, planning, construction, commissioning, ownership, operation, maintenance, management and control of Muskrat Falls ;</p> <p>(b) producing, generating, storing, transmitting, delivering or providing electric power and energy, capacity, ancillary services, and greenhouse gas credits, to or for Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro or any other person or corporation for compensation; (...)</p>
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Nova Scotia

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p><i>Water Resources Protection Act</i>, SNS 2000, c 10</p>		<p>Preamble</p> <p>WHEREAS Nova Scotia's water resources are essential to life and well-being in the Province and to related environmental and economic objectives and therefore must be conserved and allocated to ensure long-term self-sufficiency and utilization to the greatest benefit of the population</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the future domestic need for water is unknown, the availability of potable water is undetermined and the impact of climate change on precipitation, and hence water supplies, is uncertain and management of the resource must be based on sustainability and reflect the precautionary principle relative to future supply requirements;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS large-scale removals of water, individually or cumulatively, may compromise both the ecological integrity of a system and sustainability of the resource...</p>
<p><i>Environment Act</i>, SNS 1994-95, c 1</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to support and promote the protection, enhancement and prudent use of the environment while recognizing the goals set out in section 2 of the Act</p> <p>Part XIA Greenhouse Gas Mitigation And Cap-And-Trade Program</p>	<p>Interpretation of Part</p> <p>s. 112A(1)</p> <p>(d) “emitter” means a person to whom the emission of a greenhouse gas is attributable but does not include a person prescribed by the regulations as not being an emitter; (...)</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of this Part and subject to the regulations, the emission of a greenhouse gas is attributable to an emitter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the emission is released in the course of the carrying on or operation by the emitter of a business, facility or other establishment; (b) if the emission is released in the course of the production or use of a product distributed by the emitter; or (c) in any circumstance prescribed by the regulations.

		<p>Provincial greenhouse gas emission-reduction targets</p> <p>s. 112B (1) The Governor in Council shall by regulation prescribe such Provincial greenhouse gas emission-reduction targets for such periods as the Governor in Council considers appropriate.</p> <p>(2) The targets prescribed pursuant to subsection (1) may include specific greenhouse gas emission-reduction or emission-limitation targets for such classes of activities as the Governor in Council considers appropriate.</p> <p>(3) When establishing targets pursuant to subsection (1), the Governor in Council may consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the characteristics of the greenhouse gases to which the targets relate; (b) advances in climate-change science and technology; (c) the economic, social and environmental consequences of climate change, and the likely impact of the greenhouse gas emission reductions or limitations needed to achieve the targets; and (d) greenhouse gas emission-reduction goals established pursuant to any program, policy or strategy to mitigate climate change or any intergovernmental agreement or international agreement applicable to the Province and made for the purpose of mitigating climate change.
		<p>Cap-and-trade program</p> <p>s. 112C(1) The Governor in Council shall by regulation establish a greenhouse gas emissions cap-and-trade program pursuant to which emission allowances and credits may be created and granted for the purpose of contributing to the achievement of the targets referred to in subsection 112B(1) and the mitigation of the costs and impact of reducing or limiting greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
		<p>Submission by emitter</p> <p>s. 112D(1) Unless exempted by the regulations, an emitter shall, for each compliance period and in the manner prescribed by the regulations, submit to the Minister an amount of emission allowances and credits equal to the amount of</p>

		greenhouse gas emissions , measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents, released during the compliance period and attributable to the emitter.
		<p>Registry</p> <p>s. 112L (4) For each participant, the Minister shall record in the GHG Registry</p> <p>(a) where the participant is an emitter, the nature and reported amount of the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the participant; (...)</p>
		<p>Report by participant</p> <p>112M(1) At such times and in such manner as the regulations may prescribe, a participant shall</p> <p>(a) where the participant is an emitter, report to the Minister the amount of any greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the participant; (...)</p>
		<p>Report by emitter</p> <p>s. 112N An emitter and any other person prescribed by the regulations shall, in accordance with the regulations,</p> <p>(a) quantify and report the nature and amount of greenhouse gases attributable to the emitter; and</p> <p>(b) verify or facilitate the verification of the nature and amount of greenhouse gases reported by the emitter as being attributable to the emitter.</p>
		<p>Green Fund</p> <p>s. 112O (1) The Green Fund is established.</p> <p>(2) The money and property in the Green Fund must be managed and used in accordance with the regulations for the following purposes:</p> <p>(a) financing measures to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(b) financing the research and development of innovative technology to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions;</p>

		<p>(c) financing measures to mitigate the economic and social impact of measures to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(d) financing public awareness campaigns respecting climate change or measures to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(e) financing adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(f) financing the development of, and the participation of the Government of the Province in, regional and international initiatives respecting climate change;</p> <p>(g) a purpose prescribed by the regulations.</p>
		<p>Report by Minister</p> <p>s. 112P (1) No later than two years after the end of a period in respect of which Provincial greenhouse gas emission-reduction targets were prescribed pursuant to subsection 112B(1), the Minister shall table in the Assembly a report on the progress made in achieving the targets if the Assembly is then sitting or, where it is not then sitting, file the report with the Clerk of the Assembly.</p>
		<p>112Q (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations</p> <p>(a) prescribing periods as being compliance periods;</p> <p>(b) prescribing allowances and credits as being emission allowances and credits;</p> <p>(c) prescribing persons as not being emitters;</p> <p>(d) designating a person as the Green Fund Manager;</p> <p>(e) prescribing a gas as being a greenhouse gas;</p> <p>(f) respecting the attribution of a greenhouse gas emission to an emitter;</p> <p>(g) prescribing the amount of emissions of a particular type of greenhouse gas that is represented by an emission allowance or credit;</p>

		<p>(h) prescribing Provincial greenhouse gas emission-reduction targets for specified periods, including specific greenhouse gas emission-reduction or emission-limitation targets for specific classes of activities;</p> <p>(i) establishing a greenhouse gas emissions cap-and-trade program;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(ab) respecting the quantification, reporting and verification of the nature and amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to an emitter;</p>
<p><i>Environmental Goals and Sustainable Prosperity Act, SNS 2007, c 7</i></p>	<p>This Act allows the Governor in Council to create regulations for entering into agreements with the federal and other provincial governments for activities reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing emissions intensity caps.</p>	<p>Foundation and principles of Act</p> <p>s. 3 (2) This Act is based on the following principles:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) the management of goals for sustainable prosperity, such as emission reduction, energy efficiency programs, climate change adaptation and increasing the amount of legally protected land will preserve and improve the Province's environment and economy for future generations.</p>
		<p>Long-term objectives of Province</p> <p>s. 4 (2) To achieve the long-term objectives set forth in subsection (1), the Province's environmental and economic goals in the areas of cleaner energy, climate change adaptation, healthy air and water, leadership in sustainable practices, protection of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural assets are to ensure that ...</p> <p>(g) government on national emissions standards for greenhouse gases and air pollutants from new motor vehicles, such as the standards adopted by the State of California;</p> <p>(f) greenhouse gas emissions are, by 2020, at least 10 per cent below the levels that were emitted in 1990, as outlined in the New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers Climate Change Action Plan 2001;</p>
		<p>Programs and Measures</p>

		<p>s.7(1) The Governor in Council may establish or participate in programs and other measures to carry out the purpose of this Act, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) programs and measures for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions; (b) programs and measures related to adaptation to the effects of climate change;
		<p>Agreements</p> <p>s. 8(1) The Governor in Council may enter into agreements with the Government of Canada or the government of a province of Canada, any agency of the Government of Canada or of the government of a province of Canada or any other person for the purpose of undertaking co-operative, complementary or compatible actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or meet other goals for sustainable prosperity set out in this Act and the regulations.</p>
		<p>Regulations</p> <p>s. 9(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations</p> <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) governing the maximum levels of emissions of greenhouse gases per unit of energy input or output or per unit of material input or product output for operations and undertakings in the Province; (d) establishing operating, technological and performance standards for operations and undertakings in the Province for the purpose of reducing or limiting greenhouse gas emissions or for the purpose of increasing energy efficiency or energy conservation; <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (k) respecting the manner in which greenhouse gas emission targets are established for the purpose of Section 4 (...)
Regulations Respecting	These regulations apply to facilities in Nova Scotia which emit more than 10,000 metric	Compliance periods and emissions caps

<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2009 NS Reg, 260/2009</p>	<p>tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalent greenhouse gases a year.</p> <p>This regulation establishes emissions caps for all facilities in the province.</p>	<p>s.4 (2) The emission caps must be met and each facility owner must ensure that the emission caps are met.</p> <p>(3) A facility owner must coordinate with other facility owners to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and must implement measures to meet the emission caps.</p> <p>(4) The Minister may allocate a maximum greenhouse gas emission to an individual facility but the allocated maximum must not increase the total amount of greenhouse gases specified in an emission cap.</p>
		<p>s.5(2) An annual report must include all of the following information about all of the facility owner's facilities:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) the total quantity in metric tonnes of direct emissions of carbon dioxide from each facility and the generation units of all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) greenhouse gases and global warming potentials, (ii) carbon dioxide, (iii) methane and nitrous oxide, (iv) sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons by individual species; (...)
		<p>Compliance period report</p> <p>s. 6 (3) A compliance period report must include all of the following information about all of a facility owner's facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a summary of the total greenhouse gas emissions produced over the compliance period; (b) any new transmission incentives approved for the compliance period; (c) an assessment by a verifier of the total emissions produced over the compliance period, as required by subsection (4). <p>(4) A facility owner must have a verifier assess, to a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with ISO 14064-3, the total emissions produced over a compliance</p>

		<p>period and must provide the verifier with any information or documentation that relates to the assessment and allow the verifier to access any facility owned or operated by the facility owner to do any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) collect information used to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions; (b) take samples of any energy sources used to generate electricity; (c) take samples of emissions; (d) examine and collect documentation related to any energy sources purchased to generate electricity.
<p>Cap and Trade Program Regulations, NS Reg 194/2018</p>	<p>Cap-and-Trade Program Regulations made under Section 112Q of the <i>Environment Act</i></p>	<p>Cap-and-Trade Program</p> <p>Establishment of cap-and-trade program</p> <p>4 A greenhouse gas emissions cap-and-trade program is hereby established under Section 112C of the Act.</p>
	<p>Attribution of Greenhouse Gas Emissions to Program Participants</p>	<p>Attribution of emissions—specified GHG activities at facility</p> <p>9(1) This Section applies in relation to specified GHG activities engaged in at a facility during a year for the purpose of attributing an amount of greenhouse gas emissions to the owner or operator of the facility in respect of those activities under Section 112D of the Act.</p> <p>(2) Subject to subsection (3), if a verification statement is submitted, or is required to be submitted, to the Minister under the QRV Regulations for a GHG report for a facility for a year, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the owner or operator of the facility for that year is as set out in the following table (...)</p> <p>(3) If a revised GHG report for a facility for a year is submitted to the Minister under the QRV Regulations, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the owner or operator of the facility for that year is as set out in the following table (...)</p> <p>(4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), the amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the owner or operator of a facility who is required to register in the program by the deadline in clause 6(b) and who is not engaged in a specified GHG activity described in Categories 1, 3, 8 or 9 of Table 1 in Schedule 2 of [to] the</p>

		QRV Regulations, is zero for the first year for which they are required to submit emission allowances under clause 13(1)(b).
		<p>Attribution of emissions—specified GHG activities for fuel supplier emitters</p> <p>10 (1) This Section applies in relation to specified GHG activities engaged in by a fuel supplier emitter during a year for the purpose of attributing an amount of greenhouse gas emissions to the emitter in respect of those activities under Section 112D of the Act.</p> <p>(2) Subject to subsection (3), if a verification statement is submitted, or is required to be submitted, to the Minister under the QRV Regulations for a GHG report for a fuel supplier emitter for a year, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the fuel supplier emitter for that year is as set out in the following table (...)</p> <p>(3) If a revised GHG report for a fuel supplier emitter for a year is submitted to the Minister under the QRV Regulations, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the fuel supplier emitter for that year is as set out in the following table (...)</p>
		<p>Attribution amount determined by Minister</p> <p>11 (1) In determining the amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributed to an emitter under Section 9 or 10, the Minister must base the determination on 1 or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) verification statements and verified GHG reports submitted to the Minister on behalf of the emitter under the QRV Regulations in respect of the specified GHG activity, including any qualifications provided by an accredited verification body; (b) other information available to the Minister in respect of the specified GHG activity; (c) information in respect of the specified GHG activity obtained by the Minister by requesting information from the emitter; (d) information in respect of similar specified GHG activities engaged in by emitters in the Province.
		Calculation and allocation of emission allowances without charge to fuel supplier emitters

		<p>56 (1) Subject to Section 57, for each year in a compliance period, the Minister must calculate the number of emission allowances required to be submitted by a program participant who is a fuel supplier emitter based on the greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the emitter under Section 10.</p>
		<p>Program participants eligible to participate in auction</p> <p>67 A program participant is eligible to participate in an auction as a bidder, unless</p> <p>(a) emission allowances are not required to be submitted for emissions attributed to the program participant for the previous calendar year; or</p> <p>(b) their cap-and-trade accounts have been suspended or revoked for any reason other than failing to submit sufficient emission allowances in relation to attributable greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p><i>Clothesline Act</i>, SNS 2010, c 34</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to ensure no law, by-law, covenant or agreement prevents, prohibits or unreasonably restricts the installation, placement or use of a clothesline outdoors at a single-family dwelling or on the ground floor of a multi-unit residential building</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>WHEREAS the use of clotheslines to dry clothes reduces energy consumption, greenhouse gas and mercury emissions;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Nova Scotians should have the ability to utilize clotheslines outdoors</p>
<p><i>Renewable Electricity Regulations</i>, NS Reg 155/2010</p>	<p>Renewable Electricity Regulations made under Section 5 of the <i>Electricity Act</i> S.N.S. 2004, c. 25</p>	<p>Definitions for these regulations</p> <p>2(1)</p> <p>“expected amounts to be paid”, in relation to a procurement, means the amounts that a public utility would be required to pay to the owner of the generation facility to purchase the procured electricity, net of the following:</p> <p>(i) any savings relating to costs that would have been incurred by the public utility to produce, transmit, deliver or furnish any electricity that would be displaced by the procured electricity, and</p> <p>(ii) the value of any benefits or credits relating to the reduction of greenhouse gases or air emissions or to the generation of electricity from renewable resources;</p>

		<p>Standard power purchase agreement for procurement</p> <p>37 (1B) For a procurement under the solar program, the standard form power purchase agreement must incorporate all of the following terms:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) any benefits or credits relating to the reduction of greenhouse gases or air emissions or to the generation of electricity from renewable resources must accrue to the public utility (...)</p>
<p><i>Maritime Link Cost Recovery Process Regulations</i>, NS Reg 189/2012</p> <p>made under Section 6 of the <i>Maritime Link Act</i></p> <p>S.N.S. 2012, c. 9</p>	<p>This regulation concerns the cost recovery process for the Marine Link Project, which involves the delivery of energy, the provision of transmission services over the Maritime Link and the enabling of transmission service through the Province, as set out in a term sheet between Emera Incorporated and Nalcor Energy dated November 18, 2010</p>	<p>Application and review</p> <p>5(1) The Review Board must approve the Maritime Link Project if, on the evidence and submissions provided, the Review Board is satisfied that the project meets all of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) the project represents the lowest long-term cost alternative for electricity for ratepayers in the Province;</p> <p>(b) the project is consistent with obligations under the <i>Electricity Act</i>, and any obligations governing the release of greenhouse gases and air pollutants under the <i>Environment Act</i>, the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i> (Canada) and any associated agreements.</p>
<p><i>Quantifications, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>, NS Reg 29/2018</p> <p>made under Section 112Q of the <i>Environment Act</i></p>	<p>This Regulation sets out the requirements for quantifications, reporting and verification of GHG emissions by industries</p> <p>Facility Emissions</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Reporting threshold for facility emitters</p> <p>9 A GHG report submitted by a facility emitter must include the amount of greenhouse gas emitted during all specified GHG activities at the facility during a year if the reporting amount for the facility for that year is 50 000 t of CO₂e or more.</p>
	<p>Quantification of Greenhouse Gases</p>	<p>Calculation of amount of greenhouse gas</p> <p>18(1) The amount of greenhouse gas in metric tons of CO₂e must be calculated in accordance with the following formula:</p> <p>in which</p>

		<p>E = the amount of greenhouse gas, expressed in metric tons of CO₂e</p> <p>GHG_i = the total amount of greenhouse gas i, expressed in metric tons</p> <p>GWPI = the global warming potential for greenhouse gas i</p> <p>n = the number of greenhouse gases</p> <p>i = the greenhouse gas.</p> <p>(2) All amounts of greenhouse gas quantified must be expressed as metric tons of CO₂e.</p>
		<p>Standard quantification methods</p> <p>19(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), an emitter must use the standard quantification methods set out in the QRV Standard to quantify the amount of greenhouse gas emitted during, or associated with, each specified GHG activity engaged in.</p> <p>(2) An emitter may quantify a greenhouse gas using a method approved by the Minister if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a facility emitter, the QRV Standard does not contain a quantification method for 1 or more greenhouse gases generated from a source at a facility; or (b) the QRV Standard contains a quantification method for quantifying greenhouse gases emitted during all specified GHG activities at a facility, or greenhouse emissions associated with natural gas distribution, but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the emitter is quantifying a maximum of the lesser of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) 20 000 t, and (B) 3% of the amount of greenhouse gas emitted, or associated with, the specified GHG activities during a year, or (ii) the Minister is satisfied that the best alternative quantification method proposed by the emitter is at least as accurate as the standard quantification method set out in the QRV Standard, and the Minister provides written consent for its use.
	<p>Continuing Duty to Report and Verify</p>	<p>Reporting, quantification and verification requirements continue unless conditions met</p>

		<p>20(1) Despite the reporting thresholds and verification thresholds in these regulations and except as provided in Section 21, a person to whom greenhouse gas emissions are attributable must continue to comply with the reporting, quantification and verification requirements of these regulations unless, for each of the 3 immediately preceding years all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the emitter has complied with these regulations; (b) the reporting amount was lower than the reporting threshold.
	Reports	<p>Contents of GHG report for facility emitters</p> <p>25(1) In addition to the information required by Section 24, a GHG report for a facility emitter must contain all of the following information for the reporting year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the primary NAICS code and any secondary and tertiary NAICS codes associated with each specified GHG activity engaged in at the facility; (b) the reporting amount; (c) the verification amount; (d) the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted during each specified GHG activity during the year, expressed in metric tons of CO₂e; (e) the amount of each greenhouse gas, expressed in metric tons, emitted during each specified GHG activity during the year; (f) the estimated amount of carbon dioxide that is sequestered at the facility from the specified GHG activities, and an explanation of how the estimated total was determined, including an explanation of how the carbon dioxide may have been used, transferred from or stored at the facility.
		<p>GHG report for fuel supplier emitter</p> <p>26 In addition to the information required by Section 24, a GHG report for a fuel supplier emitter must contain all of the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the primary NAICS code and any secondary and tertiary NAICS codes associated with the specified GHG activity; (b) the amount of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the specified GHG activity engaged in.
	Information Requests, Records and Forms	<p>Requests for information</p> <p>48 (1) The Minister may require a person to whom GHG emissions are attributable who has not submitted a GHG report to the Minister to provide any or all of the following:</p>

		<p>(...)</p> <p>(c) a report setting out all of the following information in respect of greenhouse gas emissions related to their activities during any year before the first year that they meet the reporting thresholds in these regulations:</p> <p>(i) quantifications of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the emitter, determined using 1 of the following quantification methods:</p> <p>(A) the applicable standard quantification methods set out in the QRV Standard,</p> <p>(B) if the person is unable to use the applicable standard quantification methods set out in the QRV Standard, the applicable best alternative quantification methods set out in the QRV Standard for the activities or another method that is consented to by the Minister in writing (...)</p>
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Ontario

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Quantification, Reporting and Verification, O Reg 390/18</p> <p>Under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i></p>	<p>This Regulation sets out the requirements for quantification, reporting and verification of GHG emissions.</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Greenhouse gas</p> <p>3. For the purposes of clause (g) of the definition of “greenhouse gas” in subsection 1 (1) of the Act, nitrogen trifluoride is prescribed as a greenhouse gas.</p>
		<p>Calculation of amount of greenhouse gas</p> <p>4. The amount of greenhouse gas in tonnes of CO₂e shall be calculated for the purposes of this Regulation by applying the following formula:</p> $E = \sum_{i=1}^n GHG_i \times GWP_i$ <p>where,</p> <p>E = the amount of greenhouse gas, expressed in tonnes of CO₂e, GHG_i = the total amount of greenhouse gas i, expressed in tonnes, GWP_i = the global warming potential for greenhouse gas i, being the number set out in Column 5 of Schedule 1 opposite the greenhouse gas, n = the number of greenhouse gases, and i = the greenhouse gas.</p>
		<p>Mid-year 2018 report and verification, specified GHG activities</p> <p>10. (1) Subject to subsection (2), this section applies to a person who was,</p> <p>(a) required under section 4 of Ontario Regulation 143/16 to quantify the amount of greenhouse gas emitted during all specified GHG activities at a facility; and</p>

		(b) a capped participant who was required, immediately before Ontario Regulation 389/18 made under the Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016 came into force, to have a report verified in 2018 under Ontario Regulation 143/16.
	Electricity Importation, Natural Gas Distribution and Petroleum Product Supply	<p>Duty to calculate, report and verify</p> <p>11. (1) If a person described in Column 1 of the Table to this section satisfies the criteria set out opposite the person in Column 2 of the Table, the person shall,</p> <p>(a) calculate, in each year, the amount of the greenhouse gas emissions set out opposite the person in Column 3 of the Table;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(2) The person shall, subject to subsection (3), use the standard quantification method or methods set out in the Guideline to calculate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(3) With respect to calculations in respect of natural gas distribution, the person may use a method other than the standard quantification methods in quantifying a maximum of the lesser of 20,000 tonnes and 3 per cent of the greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5) All amounts of greenhouse gas emissions calculated shall be expressed as tonnes of CO₂e.</p> <p>(6) If the amount of greenhouse gas emissions in respect of an activity is a number that is not a whole number when expressed in tonnes, the number shall be rounded up to the nearest tonne.</p>
		<p>Mid-year 2018 report and verification, electricity importation, etc</p> <p>13. (1) Subject to subsection (2), this section applies to a person who was,</p> <p>(a) required under section 12 of Ontario Regulation 143/16 to calculate greenhouse gas emissions associated with an activity; and</p> <p>(b) a capped participant who was required, immediately before Ontario Regulation 389/18 made under the Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016 came into force, to have a report verified in 2018 under Ontario Regulation 143/16.</p>

<p>Broader Public Sector: Energy Reporting and Conservation and Demand Management Plans, O Reg 507/18</p> <p>Under the <i>Electricity Act, 1998</i></p>	<p>This regulation requires public agencies to prepare, publish, make available to the public and implement energy conservation and demand management plans or joint plans in accordance with section 25.35.2 of the Act and with this Regulation.</p>	<p>Energy conservation and demand management plans</p> <p>4. (1) A public agency shall prepare, publish, make available to the public and implement energy conservation and demand management plans or joint plans in accordance with section 25.35.2 of the Act and with this Regulation.</p> <p>(2) An energy conservation and demand management plan is composed of two parts as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A summary of the public agency's annual energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions for its operations. 2. A description of previous, current and proposed measures for conserving and otherwise reducing the amount of energy consumed by the public agency's operations and for managing the public agency's demand for energy, including a forecast of the expected results of current and proposed measures.
		<p>Summary of annual energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>5. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (4), a summary of the public agency's annual energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions must include a list of the energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions for the year with respect to each of the public agency's operations that are set out in Table 1 of this Regulation for the type of public agency to which the public agency belongs and that are conducted in buildings or facilities the public agency owns or leases that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are heated or cooled and in respect of which the public agency is issued the invoices and is responsible for making the payments for the building or facility's energy consumption; or (b) are related to the treatment of water or sewage, whether or not the building or facility is heated or cooled, and in respect of which the public agency is issued the invoices and is responsible for making the payments for the building or facility's energy consumption. <p>(2) If only part of a building or facility where an operation is conducted is heated or cooled, the public agency's summary referred to in subsection (1) must only include energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions for the part of the building or facility where the operation is conducted that is heated or cooled.</p> <p>(3) The public agency's summary referred to in subsection (1) must be prepared using the form entitled "Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions"</p>

		<p>Reporting” that is available from the Ministry and must include the following information and calculations for each of the public agency’s operations:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>7. The total amount of greenhouse gas emissions for the year with respect to each type of energy purchased and consumed in connection with the operation.</p> <p>8. The greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption for the year from conducting the operation, calculating,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the annual mega watt hours per mega litre of water treated and distributed, if the operation is a water works, ii. the annual mega watt hours per mega litre of sewage treated and distributed, if the operation is a sewage works, or iii. per unit of floor space of the building or facility in which the operation is conducted, in any other case. <p>(5) In preparing its annual Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting form, a public agency may exclude its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions relating to its temporary use of an emergency or back-up generator in order to continue operations.</p>
<p>Ontario Climate Change Solutions Deployment Corporation, O Reg 46/17 Under the <i>Development Corporations Act</i></p>	<p>This regulation establishes the Ontario Climate Change Solutions Deployment Corporation</p>	<p>Same, limitations</p> <p>4. (1) The corporation’s activities to pursue its object shall support the climate change action plan prepared under section 7 of the <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016</i>.</p>
		<p>Program development</p> <p>5. (1) For each of the following sources of greenhouse gas emissions, the corporation shall develop a program to pursue its object:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing residential buildings, including those with low-income residents. 2. New residential buildings.

		<p>3. The production of goods.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) In developing programs to pursue its object, the corporation shall determine an appropriate balance among the following, with particular emphasis on paragraph 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximize absolute greenhouse gas reductions. 2. Stimulate activities such as the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Switching from using fossil fuel energy to using another source of energy. ii. Storing energy so that the energy can be used later. iii. Using renewable energy for generating electricity, for heating or for cooling. iv. Retrofitting an existing building or facility to substantially reduce its greenhouse gas emissions or to eliminate its greenhouse gas emissions.
		<p>Board of directors</p> <p>9. (2) In appointing individuals under subsection (1), the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall aim to appoint individuals who collectively have experience and expertise in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance. 2. Ontario’s energy system. 3. Working with low-income communities. 4. Designing buildings with low greenhouse gas emissions or reducing greenhouse gas emissions from buildings by using commercially available technology. 5. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the production of goods by using commercially available technology.
<p>Section 28 Exemptions - Greenhouse Gas Campus Retrofits Program, O Reg 299/18</p>	<p>This regulation establishes exemptions under section 28 of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i></p>	<p>s. 1</p> <p>“Greenhouse Gas Campus Retrofits Program” means the program of the Government of Ontario under which colleges and universities may receive funding and subsidized loans to support retrofit projects, construction projects and other capital improvements that are expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Under the <i>Financial Administration Act</i>		("Programme de modernisation des campus pour la réduction des gaz à effet de serre")
		<p>College contracts</p> <p>2. A financial arrangement, financial commitment, guarantee, indemnity or similar transaction contained in an agreement that is entered into by a college is exempt from the application of subsection 28 (1) of the Act if the following conditions are met: (...)</p> <p>5. The agreement is funded or supported by the Government of Ontario under the Greenhouse Gas Campus Retrofits Program.</p>
		<p>Loan agreements</p> <p>3. A financial arrangement, financial commitment, guarantee, indemnity or similar transaction contained in a loan agreement entered into between the Ontario Financing Authority and a college for the sole purpose of financing expenses associated with a project under the Greenhouse Gas Campus Retrofits Program is exempt from the application of subsection 28 (1) of the Act if the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The loan agreement complies with all applicable policies of the college. 2. The loan agreement complies with all applicable laws and government directives.
<i>Cap and Trade Cancellation Act, 2018</i> , SO 2018, c 13	This Act repeals the <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016</i>	<p>Cap and trade instrument</p> <p>s. 1(2) For the purposes of the definition of "cap and trade instrument" in subsection (1), a cap and trade instrument means one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Ontario emission allowance within the meaning of subsection 1 (1) of the Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016 as that provision read immediately before the repeal of that Act. 2. An Ontario credit within the meaning of subsection 1 (1) of the Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016 as that provision read immediately before the repeal of that Act. 3. An instrument that was, on July 2, 2018, set out in Column 1 of the Table to section 10.1 of Ontario Regulation 144/16(The Cap and Trade

		Program) made under the <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016</i> .
		<p>Attribution of emissions 2 (1) For the purposes of this Act, the amount of all greenhouse gas emissions attributed to a participant is the amount prescribed by the regulations or determined in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>Same (2) Despite subsection (1), in prescribed circumstances the amount of greenhouse gas emissions shall be determined by the Minister in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>Opportunity to be heard (3) If the Minister proposes to determine the amount of greenhouse gas emissions to be attributed to a participant, the Minister shall give the participant notice of the proposal in accordance with the regulations and shall, in accordance with the regulations, give the participant an opportunity to be heard.</p>
		<p>Targets 3 (1) The Government shall establish targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Ontario and may revise the targets from time to time.</p>
		<p>Climate change plan 4 (1) The Minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall prepare a climate change plan and may revise the plan from time to time.</p> <p>Advisory panel (2) The Minister may, for the purpose of taking any steps with respect to the climate change plan, appoint panels to perform such advisory functions as the Minister considers advisable.</p>
		<p>Minister's progress reports 5 (1) The Minister shall, on a regular basis, prepare reports in respect of the climate change plan.</p>
		<p>Retirement s. 6(2) Eligible instruments of a participant are retired as follows:</p>

		<p>1. If the number of eligible instruments of the participant is equal to or greater than that aggregate amount of all greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the participant in respect of the prescribed time period, the number of eligible instruments equivalent to that aggregate amount shall be retired.</p> <p>2. If the number of eligible instruments of the participant is less than <i>the</i> aggregate amount of all greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the participant in respect of the prescribed time period, all of the eligible instruments shall be retired.</p>
		<p>Emissions to be expressed as equivalent number of cap and trade instruments s. 8(2) For the purposes of applying this section, the number of tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions shall be expressed as the equivalent number of cap and trade instruments, as determined in accordance with subsection 2 (4).</p> <p>If instruments distributed free of charge do not exceed aggregate emissions (3) If the number of instruments that were distributed free of charge to the participant under the <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016</i> is equal to or less than the aggregate amount of all greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the participant in respect of the prescribed time period, the maximum number of cap and trade instruments in respect of which compensation may be paid to a participant shall be determined by applying the following formula:</p> $A = B - C$ <p>where,</p> <p>A = the maximum number of cap and trade instruments in respect of which compensation may be paid to the participant, B = the number of cap and trade instruments held in the participant's cap and trade accounts that are cancelled under paragraph 1 of section 7, and C = the number of the participant's cap and trade instruments referred to in "B" that are classified with or assigned a vintage year of 2021.</p> <p>If instruments distributed free of charge exceed aggregate emissions (4) If the number of instruments that were distributed free of charge to the participant under the <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016</i> is greater than the aggregate amount of all greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the participant in respect of the prescribed time period, the maximum</p>

		<p>number of cap and trade instruments in respect of which compensation may be paid to a participant shall be determined by applying the following formula:</p> $A = (B - C) - (D - E)$ <p>where,</p> <p>A = the maximum number of cap and trade instruments in respect of which compensation may be paid to the participant, B = the number of cap and trade instruments held in the participant's cap and trade accounts that are cancelled under paragraph 1 of section 7, C = the number of the participant's cap and trade instruments referred to in "B" that are classified with or assigned a vintage year of 2021, D = the number of cap and trade instruments that were distributed free of charge to the participant, and E = the aggregate amount of all greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the participant in respect of the prescribed time period.</p>
Compensation, O Reg 9/19 under the <i>Cap and Trade Cancellation Act, 2018</i>	This regulation sets out the compensation for the cancellation of the <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016</i>	<p>Greenhouse gas</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the definition of "greenhouse gas" in subsection 1 (1) of the Act, a greenhouse gas is prescribed if it is a greenhouse gas listed in Column 1 of Schedule 1 of Ontario Regulation 390/18.</p>
		<p>Attribution of emissions</p> <p>4. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the amount of all greenhouse gas emissions attributed to a participant shall be determined by adding the following amounts:</p> <p>1. The verification amounts set out in any verified reports with respect to emissions during 2017 that were submitted by the participant under,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ontario Regulation 143/16, and ii. Ontario Regulation 390/18.
Ethanol in Gasoline, O Reg 535/05 Under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i>	This regulation sets out requirements for the amount of ethanol in gasoline	<p>Note: On January 1, 2020, subsection 1 (1) of the Regulation is amended by adding the following definitions: (See: O. Reg. 227/18, s. 2 (8))</p> <p>"greenhouse gas intensity" means the greenhouse gas emissions, expressed in grams of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions per megajoule of energy, that are attributable to a substance as quantified under,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the GHGenius model, or

		(b) another methodology if the Director provides the methodology for the substance under subsection 3.1 (3);
		<p>Note: On January 1, 2020, section 3 of the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted: (See: O. Reg. 227/18, s. 4)</p> <p>(3) If a fuel supplier wishes to use bio-based content that is not listed in the GHGenius model, the fuel supplier shall request that the Director provide a methodology for calculating the greenhouse gas intensity of that bio-based content and the fuel supplier shall use the methodology the Director provides. O. Reg. 227/18, s. 4.</p>
<p><i>Greener Diesel - Renewable Fuel Content Requirements for Petroleum Diesel Fuel</i>, O Reg 97/14</p> <p>Under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i></p>	<p>This regulation sets out the requirements for renewable fuel content in petroleum diesel fuel</p>	<p>Note: On January 1, 2020, the definition of “fuel supplier” in subsection 1 (1) of the Regulation is amended by striking out “petroleum diesel or blends petroleum diesel with bio-based diesel” in clause (a) and substituting “diesel or blended diesel” and by striking out “petroleum” wherever it appears in clauses (b) and (c). (See: O. Reg. 226/18, s. 2 (7))</p> <p>“GHGenius model” means version 4.03a or, if a subsequent version is adopted by the Director, the subsequent version of the spreadsheet model of that name, made available at one or more websites specified by the Director;</p> <p>“greenhouse gas intensity” means the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to a fuel quantified using the GHGenius model and expressed in grams of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions per megajoule of energy;</p> <p>Note: On January 1, 2020, the definition of “greenhouse gas intensity” in subsection 1 (1) of the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted: (See: O. Reg. 226/18, s. 2 (8))</p> <p>“greenhouse gas intensity” means the greenhouse gas emissions, expressed in grams of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions per megajoule of energy, that are attributable to a substance as quantified under,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the GHGenius model, or (b) another methodology if the Director provides the methodology for the substance under subsection 5 (5);
	<p>Part III Minimum Bio-Based Diesel Content</p>	<p>Note: On January 1, 2020, section 5 of the Regulation is amended by adding the following subsections: (See: O. Reg. 226/18, s. 7 (3))</p> <p>(5) If a fuel supplier wishes to use bio-based content that is not listed in the GHGenius model, the fuel supplier shall request that the Director provide a</p>

		methodology for calculating the greenhouse gas intensity of that bio-based content and the fuel supplier shall use the methodology the Director provides. O. Reg. 226/18, s. 7 (3).
	Part IV Reports And Records	<p>Compliance reports 7.(3) The report filed under subsection (1) shall also contain the volume and greenhouse gas intensity, calculated on a weighted average basis by volume of the bio-based diesel contained in the blended diesel that the fuel supplier placed in the Ontario market during each quarter of the previous compliance period. Note: On January 1, 2020, subsection 7 (3) of the Regulation is amended by striking out “bio-based diesel contained in” and substituting “bio-based content of” and by striking out “period” at the end and substituting “year”. (See: O. Reg. 226/18, s. 9 (7))</p>
		<p>Records 8.(2) The records and books of account referred to in subsection (1) shall be in such form and contain such information as will enable the accurate determination of compliance with this Regulation, including, (a) the data collected and calculations done for the purposes of section 6, including the volumes and associated greenhouse gas intensity values; (b) dated records of meter readings, bills of lading, invoices, sales receipts, records of payment and records of transaction for volumes of bio-based diesel, blended diesel or petroleum diesel that are, Note: On January 1, 2020, clause 8 (2) (b) of the Regulation is amended by striking out “bio-based diesel, blended diesel or petroleum diesel” in the portion before subclause (i) and substituting “diesel, blended diesel or bio-based content”. (See: O. Reg. 226/18, s. 10 (2)) (i) used, distributed or blended, (ii) transferred to or from another fuel supplier or facility, (iii) imported, or (iv) exported from Ontario;</p>
<i>Environmental Bill of Rights, 1993</i>	This sets out the environmental rights held by all Ontarians	<p>Reports 51 (1) The Auditor General shall report annually to the Speaker of the Assembly with regard to the operation of this Act, and the Speaker shall lay the report before the Assembly as soon as reasonably possible. 2018, c. 17, Sched. 15, s. 6.</p>

	<p>Part III Commissioner Of The Environment, Reports, Etc.</p>	<p>Same (2) The annual report may include, (a) a review of progress on activities to promote energy conservation; (b) a review of progress on activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and (c) any matters that the Auditor General considers appropriate. 2018, c. 17, Sched. 15, s. 6.</p>
<p><i>Environmental Protection Act</i>, RSO 1990, c E.19</p>	<p>This Act is the principal pollution control statute in Ontario</p>	<p>Regulations, market-based approaches, etc. 176.1 Same, greenhouse gases (4) A regulation under this section that relates to greenhouse gases may, (a) provide for instruments created by the regulations under subclause (2) (b) (i) to be distributed free of charge, or by auction, sale or other means that are not free of charge, and governing the distribution of those instruments; (b) authorize a person or body to prescribe, govern or otherwise determine any matter that may be prescribed, governed or otherwise determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under this section. 2009, c. 27, s. 2 (2).</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account (6) Any amount paid to the Minister of Finance from the distribution of instruments under the regulations made under clause (4) (a) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be known in English as the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account and in French as <i>Compte de réduction des gaz à effet de serre</i>. 2009, c. 27, s. 2 (2).</p> <p>Same (7) For the purpose of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i>, money deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account shall be deemed to be money paid to Ontario for the special purpose described in subsection (8). 2009, c. 27, s. 2 (2).</p> <p>Payments out of account (8) Money may be paid out of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account for the purpose of reimbursing the Crown in right of Ontario for costs incurred by the Crown in administering the regulations under this section that relate to greenhouse gases and in carrying out or supporting greenhouse gas reduction</p>

		<p>initiatives, particularly initiatives that relate to the sectors of the Ontario economy to which the regulations apply. 2009, c. 27, s. 2 (2).</p> <p>Same</p> <p>(9) Without limiting the generality of subsection (8), money may be paid out of the account under that subsection with respect to the following costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The costs of research into or the development or deployment of lower greenhouse gas emitting technologies in a sector of the Ontario economy to which the regulations under clause (4) (a) apply. 2. The costs of programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a sector of the Ontario economy to which the regulations under clause (4) (a) apply. 3. The costs of infrastructure or equipment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a sector of the Ontario economy to which the regulations under clause (4) (a) apply. 4. If the regulations made under clause (4) (a) apply to the electricity sector of the Ontario economy, costs of any greenhouse gas reduction initiative that would otherwise be borne by electricity consumers. 2009, c. 27, s. 2 (2).
<p><i>Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, O Reg 140/02</i> Under the <i>Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001</i></p>	<p>This regulation sets out the conservation plan for the Oak Ridges Moraine</p> <p>Part II Land Use Designations</p>	<p>Natural Core Areas</p> <p>11. (1) The purpose of Natural Core Areas is to maintain and, where possible, improve or restore the ecological integrity of the Plan Area by, (...)</p> <p>(g) protecting and restoring natural areas and features that sequester carbon and provide ecological functions, including water storage, to help reduce the impacts of climate change. O. Reg. 140/02, s. 11 (1); O. Reg. 141/17, s. 4 (1, 2).</p>
		<p>Natural Linkage Areas</p> <p>12. (1) The purpose of Natural Linkage Areas is to maintain and, where possible, improve or restore the ecological integrity of the Plan Area, and to maintain and, where possible, improve or restore regional-scale open space linkages between Natural Core Areas and along river valleys and stream corridors by, (...)</p>

		(h) protecting and restoring natural areas and features that sequester carbon and provide ecological functions, including water storage, to help reduce the impacts of climate change .
		<p>Countryside Areas 13. (1) The purpose of Countryside Areas is to encourage agricultural and other rural uses that support the Plan's objectives by, (...) </p> <p>(d) protecting and restoring natural areas and features that sequester carbon and provide ecological functions, including water storage, to help reduce the impacts of climate change; (...)</p>
		<p>Settlement Areas 18. (1) The purpose of Settlement Areas is to focus and contain urban growth by, (...) </p> <p>(c.2) ensuring that development takes place in a manner that reduced greenhouse gas emissions; (...)</p>
	Part III Protecting Ecological And Hydrological Integrity	<p>Watershed plans 24. (3) A watershed plan shall include, as a minimum, (...) </p> <p>(h) an assessment of climate change impacts on sewage and water service systems and stormwater management systems.</p>
		<p>Water budgets and conservation plans 25. (2) A water budget and a water conservation plan, (a) quantify the components of the water balance equation, including precipitation, evapotranspiration, groundwater inflow and outflow, surface water outflow, change in storage, water withdrawals and water returns; (b) characterize groundwater and surface water flow systems by means of modelling; (c) identify, (i) targets to meet the water needs of the affected ecosystems, (ii) the availability, quantity and quality of water sources, (iii) goals for public education and for water conservation, and</p>

		(iv) impacts from changes in precipitation patterns, including those resulting from climate change ; (...)
	Part IV Specific Land Use Policies	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>41. (1.2) Municipalities shall ensure that the development of new infrastructure or the upgrading or extension of existing infrastructure is supported by the necessary studies, assessments and documentation such as infrastructure master plans, asset management plans, land use and financial scenarios, watershed studies and subwatershed plans, environmental assessments and other relevant studies that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) demonstrate that infrastructure will be financially feasible and sustainable over the long-term; (b) demonstrate that an adequate water supply is available for the development, and that there is sufficient assimilative capacity to deal with the sewage from the development, without compromising the ecological integrity of the Plan Area; (c) address stormwater management at appropriate scales throughout the land use planning process; (d) utilise appropriate low impact development techniques and green infrastructure; and (e) assess actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to climate change impacts.
		<p>Stormwater management</p> <p>45. (3) In considering an application for development or site alteration, the municipality shall seek to reduce areas with impervious surfaces and increase areas retained in a natural undisturbed state, in order to minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads and increase capacity to adapt to climate change.</p>
		<p>Stormwater management plans</p> <p>46. (1) The objectives of a stormwater management plan are to, (...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) address climate change impacts by mitigating the potential flood risks associated with increased precipitation. <p>(2) A stormwater management plan shall provide for an integrated treatment train approach to stormwater management that,</p>

		<p>(a) minimizes stormwater flows and reliance on end-of-pipe controls by using a sequence of measures including,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) source controls, (ii) lot-level controls such as devices and designs that direct roof discharge, and (iii) conveyance techniques such as grass swales; and <p>(b) increases the municipality's capacity to adapt to climate change.</p>
<p><i>Asset Management Planning for Municipal Infrastructure</i>, O Reg 588/17 Under the <i>Infrastructure for Jobs and Prosperity Act, 2015</i></p>	<p>This regulation requires municipalities to establish an asset management policy</p>	<p>Strategic asset management policy</p> <p>3. (1) Every municipality shall prepare a strategic asset management policy that includes the following:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>5. The municipality's commitment to consider, as part of its asset management planning,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the actions that may be required to address the vulnerabilities that may be caused by climate change to the municipality's infrastructure assets, in respect of such matters as, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. operations, such as increased maintenance schedules, B. levels of service, and C. lifecycle management, ii. the anticipated costs that could arise from the vulnerabilities described in subparagraph i, iii. adaptation opportunities that may be undertaken to manage the vulnerabilities described in subparagraph i, iv. mitigation approaches to climate change, such as greenhouse gas emission reduction goals and targets, and v. disaster planning and contingency funding.
<p><i>Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016</i>, SO 2016, c 12, Sch 1</p>	<p>This Act establishes the outcomes-based producer responsibility regime. It identifies the provincial interest in resource recovery and waste reduction to provide</p>	<p>Provincial interest</p> <p>2 It is in the provincial interest that Ontario have a system of resource recovery and waste reduction that aims to,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protect the natural environment and human health; (b) foster the continued growth and development of the circular economy; (c) minimize greenhouse gas emissions resulting from resource recovery activities and waste reduction activities; (...)

	overarching government direction.	
<i>Planning Act</i> , RSO 1990, c P.13	This Act guides planning and development within Ontario Part I Provincial Administration	Provincial interest 2 The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Tribunal, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as, (...) (s) the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to a changing climate .
	Part III Official Plans	Official plan Climate change policies 16 (14) An official plan shall contain policies that identify goals, objectives and actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to provide for adaptation to a changing climate , including through increasing resiliency.
<i>Electricity Act, 1998</i> , SO 1998, c 15, Sch A	Among other things, this Act ensures the adequacy, safety, sustainability and reliability of electricity supply in Ontario through responsible planning and management of electricity resources, supply and demand Part II.2 Planning, Procurement And Pricing	Long-term energy plans 25.29 (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a long-term energy plan may include goals and objectives respecting, (a) the cost-effectiveness of energy supply and capacity, transmission and distribution; (b) the reliability of energy supply and capacity, transmission and distribution, including resiliency to the effects of climate change; (c) the prioritization of measures related to the conservation of energy or the management of energy demand; (d) the use of cleaner energy sources and innovative and emerging technologies; (e) air emissions from the energy sector, taking into account any projections respecting the emission of greenhouse gases developed with the assistance of the IESO; (f) consultation with aboriginal peoples and their participation in the energy sector, and the engagement of interested persons, groups and communities in the energy sector; and

		(g) any other related matter the Minister determines should be addressed.
<i>Water Opportunities Act, 2010</i>	Mentioned in Part III- Municipal Water Sustainability Plans and Performance Indicators and Targets.	<p>Contents of plan</p> <p>26 (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may require a plan to include any of the following matters, prepared in accordance with such requirements as may be prescribed, with respect to each municipal service to which the plan applies:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>4. An assessment of risks that may interfere with the future delivery of the municipal service, including, if required by the regulations, the risks posed by climate change and a plan to deal with those risks. (...)</p>
<i>Lake Simcoe Protection Act, 2008, SO 2008, c 23</i>		<p>Preamble</p> <p>Lake Simcoe is an essential part of Ontario's natural environment and a critical resource, especially for people who live, work and play within the watershed of the Lake. In the face of climate change, invasive species, and the pressures of population growth and development, strong action is needed to protect and restore the ecological health of the Lake Simcoe watershed for the present generation and for future generations. There are many benefits of promoting environmentally sustainable land and water uses, activities and development practices in the Lake Simcoe watershed. Public bodies, aboriginal communities, businesses and individuals share an interest in the ecosystem of the Lake Simcoe watershed and have shared responsibility for its health.</p>
		<p>Objectives of Plan</p> <p>4 The objectives of the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan are,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) to improve the Lake Simcoe watershed's capacity to adapt to climate change; (...)</p>
<i>Far North Act, 2010, SO 2010, c 18</i>	Mentioned in the Land Use Planning section. Provides for the establishment of joint bodies (First Nations and the Minister of Natural	<p>Far North policy statements</p> <p>s.7(7) If the joint body recommends a statement to the Minister under clause (4) (a), the Minister shall submit the statement to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, issue the statement as a Far North policy statement if the Minister is of the opinion that the statement takes</p>

	Resources) to discuss land use planning.	<p>into account the objectives set out in section 5 and if the statement relates to any of the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural and heritage values. 2. Ecological systems, processes and functions, including considerations for cumulative effects and for climate change adaptation and mitigation. 3. The interconnectedness of protected areas. 4. Biological diversity. 5. Areas of natural resource value for potential economic development. 6. Electricity transmission, roads and other infrastructure. 7. Tourism. 8. Other matters that are relevant to land use planning under this Act if the Minister and the joint body agree to the matters.
<i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> , RSO 1990, c O.40	Water transfers: Great Lakes watersheds	<p>Criteria 34.6(3) The criteria referred to in subparagraphs 1 iii, 2 v and vi and 3 iv of subsection (2) are: (...)</p> <p>7. The transfer, in the case of a new transfer, or the transfer of the additional amount, in the case of an increased transfer, is implemented so as to ensure that it complies with any other criteria that are prescribed by the regulations for the purpose of implementing Article 209 (Amendments to the Standard and Exception Standard and Periodic Assessment of Cumulative Impacts) of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement of 2005, including criteria relating to climate change or other significant threats to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin.</p>
		<p>Climate change, etc. 34.6(5) When the Minister publishes an assessment under subsection (4), the Minister shall highlight the parts of the assessment that, in his or her opinion, give consideration to climate change and other significant threats to the waters of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin.</p>

Prince Edward Island

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p><i>Climate Leadership Act</i>, RSPEI 1988, c C-9.1</p>	<p>This Act implements a levy on fossil fuels in PEI</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of Prince Edward Island is firmly committed to protecting the environment for future generations and has been a leader in efforts to address climate change through renewable energy development;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Prince Edward Island adopted the Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change, Canada’s plan to grow the economy while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building resilience to adapt to a changing climate;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Canada has mandated that provinces and territories adopt an approach to pricing carbon pollution beginning in 2019 and that this approach meets the specifications of the federal benchmark for ensuring that carbon pricing applies to a broad set of emission sources throughout Canada with increasing stringency over time;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Prince Edward Island acknowledges that carbon pricing is widely recognized as an efficient way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve our objectives to protect the environment and transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Prince Edward Island recognizes that efforts to reduce emissions must complement efforts to grow our economy while avoiding undue hardship for low-income Islanders and trade-exposed industries;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Prince Edward Island recognizes that carbon pricing alone will not be sufficient to meet emission targets and additional complementary initiatives to support and promote the transition to a low-carbon economy will be needed;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island as follows:</p>

	Part 1 - Interpretation	<p>Definitions</p> <p>s. 1</p> <p>(j) “covered facility” means a facility in respect of which a covered facility certificate has been issued, or that has been designated as a covered facility, under the <i>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act</i> (Canada);</p>
	Part 2 - Levy On Fuel	<p>Purpose</p> <p>s. 2(1) The purpose of this Act is to provide for a price on carbon for purchasers and consumers of fuel in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the province to less than 1.4 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year by 2030.</p>
	Part 6 - Transitional Provisions, Related Amendments And Commencement	<p>Consequential Amendment</p> <p>62. Revenue Administration Act</p> <p>(4.2) The Minister responsible for the Climate Leadership Act or any regulation under that Act or the Minister responsible for the Environmental Protection Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. E-9, or any regulation under that Act may collect and use information as necessary for the purpose of formulating or analyzing the levy imposed under the Climate Leadership Act, fiscal measures, enforcement policy, climate change or renewable fuels standards. 2018,c.41,s.62.</p>
Revenue Administration Act, RSPEI 1988, c R-13.2	<p>This Act establishes a Provincial Tax Commissioner, which shall act under the instructions of the Minister and have general supervision over all matters relating to the administration of this Act and the revenue Acts.</p> <p>Confidential Information</p>	<p>Collection and use of information</p> <p>s. 20(4.2) The Minister responsible for the Climate Leadership Act or any regulation under that Act or the Minister responsible for the Environmental Protection Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. E-9, or any regulation under that Act may collect and use information as necessary for the purpose of formulating or analyzing the levy imposed under the Climate Leadership Act, fiscal measures, enforcement policy, climate change or renewable fuels standards.</p>

Quebec

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<i>Environment Quality Act</i> , CQLR c Q-2	This Act seeks to protect the quality of the environment	<p>PRELIMINARY PROVISION</p> <p>The purpose of this Act is to protect the environment and the living species inhabiting it, to the extent provided for by law. The Act fosters the reduction of greenhouse gases, and makes it possible to take into consideration the evolution of knowledge and technologies, climate change issues and human health protection issues, as well as the realities of the territories and the communities living in them.</p>
	<p>Division II Procedures To Regulate Certain Activities</p> <p>§ 1. — Ministerial authorization</p>	<p>24. When assessing a project's impacts on the quality of the environment, the Minister shall take the following elements into consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the nature of the project and how it is to be carried out; (2) the characteristics of the milieu affected; (3) the nature, quantity, concentration and location of any and all contaminants that are likely to be released into the environment; (4) if the project results from a program that has undergone a strategic environmental assessment under Chapter V, the findings of the assessment; and (5) in the cases provided for by government regulation, the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the project and the reduction measures the project may entail. <p>The Minister may also take into account the expected climate change risks to and impacts on the project and the milieu in which it will be carried out, the adaptation measures the project may entail and Québec's commitments with regard to the reduction of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>The Minister may, within the time and in the manner and form the Minister determines, require a residual materials management plan specifying the nature and estimated quantity of residual materials that will be generated by the activity over a given period and their mode of management, as well as any other information, document or study the Minister deems necessary in order to know the impacts of the project on the quality of the environment before making a decision.</p>

		<p>25. On issuing an authorization, the Minister may prescribe any condition, restriction or prohibition the Minister deems advisable for protecting the quality of the environment and preventing adverse effects on the life, health, safety, welfare or comfort of human beings or on ecosystems, living species or property, and which may concern, among other things,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) measures to mitigate the impacts of the activity on the environment, human health or other living species, and measures to protect the quality of the environment, including measures aimed at regulating the activity concerned or the operation of the facility or establishment concerned; (2) an environmental monitoring program and the sending of monitoring reports, and any other supervision or control measures, including the installation of equipment or an apparatus for that purpose; (3) measures to ensure that the characteristics and support capacity of the receiving environment and its ecosystem are respected; (4) the period when an activity will be carried out; (5) residual materials management; (6) site restoration measures and post-closure management on cessation of activities; (7) the forming of a watchdog committee; (8) measures to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the activity; and (9) the adaptation measures required because of the expected climate change risks to and impacts on the activity or the milieu in which the activity will be carried on.
	<p>§ 4. — <i>Environmental impact assessment and review of certain projects</i></p>	<p>31.1.1. The Government may, exceptionally and on the recommendation of the Minister, make a project not referred to in section 31.1 subject to the procedure provided for in this subdivision if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) in its opinion the project may raise major environmental issues and public concern warrants it; (2) the project involves a new technology or new type of activity in Québec whose apprehended impacts on the environment are, in its opinion, major; or (3) in its opinion, the project involves major climate change issues. <p>(...)</p>

		<p>31.9. The Government may make regulations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) determine the classes of construction, works, plans, programs, operations, works or activities to which section 31.1 applies; (a.1) determine the minimum content of a notice referred to in section 31.2; (b) determine the parameters of an environmental impact assessment statement with regard, namely, to the impact of a project on nature, on the biophysical milieu, the underwater milieu, human communities, the balance of ecosystems, archaeological sites and heritage property; (b.1) determine the parameters of an environmental impact assessment statement on the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to a project and any expected climate change risks to and impacts on the project and the milieu in which it will be carried out; (...)
	<p>Division V Water Resource Protection And Management § 1. — <i>Withdrawal of surface water or groundwater</i></p>	<p>31.76. Any power of authorization under this Act with regard to a water withdrawal must be exercised so as to ensure the protection of water resources, particularly by fostering sustainable, equitable and efficient management of the resources in light of the precautionary principle and the effects of climate change.</p>
	<p>§ 2. — <i>Special provisions applicable to water withdrawals from the St. Lawrence River Basin</i></p>	<p>31.101. The Minister may implement water conservation and efficiency programs that are based on the objectives set by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Water Resources Regional Body in order to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) improve the waters and water-dependent natural resources of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin; (2) protect and restore the hydrologic and ecosystem integrity of that basin; (3) retain the quantity of surface water and groundwater; (4) ensure sustainable use of the waters; and (5) promote the efficient use of water. <p>The objects of these programs are to include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) promoting the sustainable management of all withdrawals from the Basin, particularly new or increased withdrawals described in section 31.95 that involve an average quantity or consumptive use of 379,000 litres or more per day or a quantity or consumptive use determined by regulation of the Government;

		<p>(2) ensuring the enforcement of sections 31.91 to 31.95, which set conditions applicable to water transfers out of the Basin and new or increased withdrawals from the Basin; and</p> <p>(3) making sure that measures prescribed or recommended for all Basin water users to ensure water conservation and efficiency are regularly reviewed and updated to adjust to the actual and potential impacts of the cumulative effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future withdrawals and consumptive uses and of climate change on the Basin ecosystem. (...)</p>
		<p>31.102. (...) The assessment must evaluate the application of the prevention principle and the precautionary principle as well as the effects of past and reasonably foreseeable future withdrawals and consumptive uses, the effects of climate change and any other factor that may significantly damage the Basin's aquatic ecosystems.</p>
	<p>Division VI Depollution Of The Atmosphere § 1.— Climate change action plan and cap-and-trade system</p>	<p>46.1. This subdivision applies to a person or municipality (the “emitter”) who carries on or operates a business, facility or establishment that emits greenhouse gases, who distributes a product whose production or use entails the emission of greenhouse gases or who is considered to be such an emitter by regulation of the Government or, for the purposes of section 46.2, by regulation of the Minister.</p> <p>The term “greenhouse gas” means carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) or any other gas determined by regulation of the Government or, for the purposes of section 46.2, by regulation of the Minister.</p>
		<p>46.2. So that an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions may be taken and updated or so that measures aimed at reducing those emissions may be implemented, every emitter determined by regulation of the Minister must, subject to the conditions, within the time and at the intervals determined by regulation of the Minister,</p> <p>(1) report greenhouse gas emissions to the Minister, whether they are attributable to the carrying on or operation of the emitter's business, facility or establishment or to the production or use of a product distributed by the emitter;</p>

		<p>(2) provide the Minister with any information or documents required by regulation of the Minister to determine the emissions referred to in subparagraph 1, which information and documents may vary according to the class of business, facility or establishment, the processes used and the type of greenhouse gas emitted; and</p> <p>(3) pay the fee determined by regulation of the Minister for registration in the register maintained under the third paragraph.</p> <p>The Minister may also, by regulation, prescribe procedures and criteria allowing the Minister to determine the default greenhouse gas emissions of emitters who have not reported them or whose emissions report cannot be satisfactorily verified.</p> <p>The Minister maintains a public register of greenhouse gas emissions containing such information as the nature and reported quantity of each emitter's emissions.</p>
		<p>46.3. The Minister prepares a multiyear climate change action plan, including measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and submits it to the Government. The Minister is responsible for the implementation and coordination of the action plan.</p>
		<p>46.4. To fight global warming and climate change, the Government sets, by order, an overall greenhouse gas reduction target for Québec for each period it determines, using 1990 emissions as the baseline.</p> <p>The Government may break that target down into specific reduction or limitation targets for the sectors of activity it determines.</p> <p>When setting targets, the Government considers such factors as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the characteristics of greenhouse gases; (2) advances in climate change science and technology; (3) the economic, social and environmental consequences of climate change, and the likely impact of the emission reductions or limitations needed to achieve the targets; and (4) emission reduction goals under any program, policy or strategy to fight global warming and climate change or under any Canadian intergovernmental agreement or international agreement made for that purpose.

		(...)
		46.5. A cap-and-trade system is established by this subdivision to contribute to the achievement of the targets set under section 46.4 and mitigate the cost of reducing or limiting greenhouse gas emissions .
		46.6. Every emitter determined by regulation of the Government must, subject to the conditions and for each period determined by regulation of the Government, cover its greenhouse gas emissions with an equivalent number of emission allowances. Emission allowances include emission units, offset credits, early reduction credits and any other emission allowance determined by regulation of the Government, each being equal to one metric ton of greenhouse gas expressed in CO ₂ equivalents.
		46.8. Subject to the conditions determined by regulation of the Government, the Minister may grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the available emission units, either by allocating them without charge to emitters required to cover their greenhouse gas emissions, or by selling them at auction or by agreement to persons or municipalities determined by regulation of the Government; (2) offset credits to emitters who, in accordance with the protocol made under the second paragraph, have reduced their greenhouse gas emissions or to persons or municipalities who avoid causing emissions or who capture, store or eliminate greenhouse gases in the course of activities and during a period determined by regulation of the Government; (3) early reduction credits to emitters who are required to cover their greenhouse gas emissions and have voluntarily, during a period determined by regulation of the Government, reduced their emissions before the date on which they were legally required to cover them; and (4) any other type of emission allowance determined by regulation of the Government. The Minister may, by regulation, establish protocols to determine the eligibility of projects for offset credits and define the methods to be used by those projects to achieve and quantify reductions of greenhouse gas emissions . (...)

		46.9. (...) Emission allowances not used to cover greenhouse gas emissions by the end of a prescribed period may, subject to the conditions determined by regulation of the Government, be kept for use or trade during a later period.
		46.12 (...) Despite the second paragraph, the Minister may suspend any emission allowance without giving prior notice to the person concerned if (1) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the integrity of the cap-and-trade system is threatened, in particular where the Minister ascertains that emission allowance transactions are irregular; (2) the emitter does not meet its obligations as to the coverage of greenhouse gas emissions for a period prescribed by a regulation made under the first paragraph of section 46.6; or (3) an entity with which an agreement has been entered into under section 46.14 notifies the Minister of a case referred to in subparagraph 1.
		46.13. The Minister may, by agreement, delegate the administration of all or part of a regulation made under section 46.2 or the management of the register of greenhouse gas emissions established under that section to a person or a body.
		46.17. The Minister submits a report to the Government on the achievement of the greenhouse gas reduction targets set under section 46.4 not later than two years after the end of the period for which the targets were set. The Government must make the report public within 30 days after receiving it.
		46.18. Every year, the Minister publishes (1) the greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the year that occurs two years before the year of publication; and (2) an exhaustive and, if applicable, quantitative report on the measures implemented to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to fight climate change .
	Division VII Residual Materials Management	53.4.1 (...)

	§ 1. — <i>General provisions</i>	The thermal destruction of residual materials constitutes energy conversion insofar as the processing of the materials respects the regulatory standards prescribed by the Government, including a positive energy assessment and the minimum energy efficiency required, and contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions .
	Division X.1 Regulatory Powers And Fees Payable	95.1. The Government may make regulations (...) (29) to prescribe any measure aimed at promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and require that climate change impact mitigation and adaptation measures be put in place.
	Chapter V Strategic Environmental Assessment	95.10. (...) In the development of the Administration's programs, one objective of such an assessment is to promote fuller consideration of environmental issues, including those related to climate change , human health and other living species. Another objective of such an assessment is to take cumulative impacts into consideration and ensure respect for the principles of sustainable development provided for by the Sustainable Development Act (chapter D-8.1.1) in the development of the Administration's programs. A further objective of the assessment may be, if necessary, to determine any conditions of environmental and social acceptability for projects resulting from those programs.
	Chapter XII Proceeding Before The Administrative Tribunal Of Québec	118.12. Any order issued by the Minister, except an order issued under section 45.3.1, the second paragraph of section 45.3.2 or any of sections 45.3.3, 49.1, 58, 61, 115.4.5 and 120, may be contested by the municipality or person concerned before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec. This also applies where the Minister (...) (7) refuses to grant the emission allowances referred to in subdivision 1 of Division VI, disallows the use of such allowances to cover greenhouse gas emissions , suspends, withdraws or cancels such allowances, determines default greenhouse gas emissions or imposes any other penalty under that subdivision; (...)

<p><i>Regulation respecting greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles, CQLR c Q-2, r 17</i> Under the <i>Environment Quality Act</i></p>	<p>Chapter I Object, Scope And Definitions</p>	<p>1. The objective of this Regulation is to reduce emissions of manmade greenhouse gases likely to cause climate change and threaten environment quality. To that end, the Regulation specifies the greenhouse gas maximum emission standards that must be met, starting in 2009, by various categories of motor vehicles and, to assist in the achievement of that objective, establishes a system of charges for emissions in excess of the maximum standards. The Regulation also recognizes the possibility, for certain persons, of earning credits and trading them to realize the target reduction. To ensure as much flexibility as possible in the achievement of its objective, this Regulation, in addition to making the efforts to reduce greenhouse gas progressive, sets maximum emission standards for broad categories of motor vehicles covering a range of models, and bases the calculation of fees on the effort made to reduce the emissions of a vehicle fleet as a whole.</p>
	<p>Division II Calculation Of Average Emissions From A Vehicle Fleet</p>	<p>9. The greenhouse gas emission of a vehicle of a given model year is calculated by establishing the average greenhouse gas emission per kilometre of the vehicle (A) and by converting the result into grams of CO₂ equivalent per kilometre (B) using the following formula: (1) (A): the average greenhouse gas emission per kilometre is calculated by adding 55% of the vehicle's city emissions per kilometre to 45% of the vehicle's highway emissions per kilometre. The city GHG emission values attributed to the vehicles of the vehicle fleet of a manufacturer are determined in accordance with the quantitative evaluation procedures of the "Federal Test Procedure (FTP)", USA Code of Federal Regulation, 40 CFR, part 86, subpart B, and the highway emissions per kilometre are measured in accordance with the technical requirements of the "Highway Test Procedure", USA Code of Federal Regulation, 40 CFR, part 600, subpart B. (2) (B): the average CO₂ equivalent emission value is the total of the products obtained by multiplying the greenhouse gas emissions per kilometre (A) by their respective global warming potential (GWP).</p>
		<p>10. The average greenhouse gas emissions of the vehicle fleet from a vehicle manufacturer is calculated by category of vehicles. That calculation is established</p>

		by dividing the sum of values attributed to the vehicles, in accordance with section 9, by the number of vehicles.
<i>Act to affirm the collective nature of water resources and to promote better governance of water and associated environments, CQLR c C-6.2</i>	This Act concerns the governance of water and associated environments within Quebec	<p>Preamble</p> <p>AS water is indispensable to life and is a vulnerable and exhaustible resource; AS water resources are part of the common heritage of the Québec nation, and it is important to preserve water and improve water management to meet the needs of present and future generations; AS water is for everyone's use and must be accessible in the quantity and quality required to meet every individual's essential needs; AS the environments associated with water resources make a fundamental contribution, particularly with regard to the quality and quantity of water, the conservation of biodiversity and the fight against climate change; AS it is appropriate to ensure the conservation of such environments, whether to preserve, protect, sustainably use or restore them, or to create new ones; AS it is appropriate to set the objective of no net loss of such environments; AS the State, as custodian of the interests of the nation in water resources, must be vested with the powers required to protect and manage those resources; AS it is important to promote integrated management of water resources and the environments associated with them in keeping with the principle of sustainable development and considering the support capacity of the wetlands and bodies of water concerned and their watersheds; AS the role played by regional county municipalities in land use and in identifying the environments associated with water resources in their territories is fundamental;</p>
	Division IV Measures Related To Governance Of Water And Associated Environments	<p>13.1. The Minister may define major directions for integrated, concerted water resource management.</p> <p>In addition, the Minister must prepare and submit to the Government the directions and objectives to be pursued to protect wetlands and bodies of water, so as to ensure and enhance the various benefits they bring, in particular by performing the following functions: (...)</p> <p>(5) sequestering carbon and mitigating the impacts of climate change; (...)</p>

	<p>§ 3. — <i>Regional planning related to wetlands and bodies of water</i></p>	<p>15.4. A draft regional wetlands and bodies of water plan must be submitted to the Minister for approval, after consultation with the ministers responsible for municipal affairs, agriculture, wildlife, energy and natural resources.</p> <p>Before approving a draft regional plan, the Minister must make sure that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the plan ensures consistent management of any watershed concerned, in particular by being complementary to any other regional plan concerning the watershed; (2) the plan's measures encourage achievement of no net loss of wetlands and bodies of water; and (3) the plan's measures take into account the issues related to climate change and, if applicable, are adapted accordingly.
	<p>Division IV.1 Program To Promote The Restoration And Creation Of Wetlands And Bodies Of Water</p>	<p>15.8. To foster achievement of no net loss of wetlands and bodies of water, the Minister must develop and implement one or more programs to restore wetlands or bodies of water and create new ones.</p> <p>Such a program must take into consideration climate change issues and the relevant elements identified in a water master plan, integrated management plan for the St. Lawrence or regional wetlands and bodies of water plan developed in accordance with this Act.</p> <p>Such a program must provide for a resource envelope for eligible projects, which is to be established on the basis of the watersheds concerned by the sums received as compensation under the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2) that are credited to the Fund for the Protection of the Environment and the Waters in the Domain of the State.</p>
	<p>Division V.1 Reporting</p>	<p>17.2. Every 10 years, the Minister must produce a report concerning the administration of this Act. The report must concern, in particular,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the implementation of the water master plans and the integrated management plans for the St. Lawrence; (2) the implementation of the regional wetlands and bodies of water plans; (3) the implementation of the wetlands and bodies of water restoration and creation programs put in place under this Act, and in particular, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identify the projects chosen; (b) provide an inventory of the wetlands and bodies of water restored or created under the programs;

		<p>(c) present the evolution of amounts received as compensation for adverse effects on wetlands and bodies of water and amounts invested in measures to restore and create them; and</p> <p>(d) provide the results obtained in relation to climate change issues and the objective of no net loss of wetlands and bodies of water, with a view to assessing equivalency between the wetlands and bodies of water affected and those restored or created, as well as any gains made in degraded watersheds; and</p> <p>(4) an assessment of the advisability of amending any provisions of this Act.</p>
<p><i>Act respecting the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs</i>, CQLR c M-30.001</p>	<p>The Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks is designated under the name of Minister of Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change.</p> <p>The functions of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks provided for in this Act are assigned to the Minister of Forests, Wildlife and Parks.</p> <p>Division II.1 Green Fund</p>	<p>15.1. A Green Fund is established.</p> <p>The Fund is dedicated to the financing of any measure related to</p> <p>(1) the fight against climate change, to reduce, limit or prevent greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate the economic and social consequences of measures established for that purpose, promote ways of adapting to the impacts of global warming and climate change and foster the development of, and Québec's participation in, regional and international partnerships concerning these matters;</p> <p>(2) residual materials management, to ensure safe and sustainable management of hazardous materials by preventing or reducing their production, promoting their recovery and reclamation, and reducing the quantities that must be eliminated; and</p> <p>(3) water governance that complies with the governance scheme established by the Act to affirm the collective nature of water resources and to promote better governance of water and associated environments (chapter C-6.2).</p>
		<p>15.4. The following are credited to the Fund:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5) the sums taken in at an auction or by a sale by mutual agreement under the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances (chapter Q-2, r. 46.1), and the fees</p>

		prescribed by the Regulation respecting greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles (chapter Q-2, r. 17); (...)
		15.4.1. The sums referred to in paragraph 5 of section 15.4 are allocated to finance any measure to fight climate change .
		15.4.3. When a department's activities include the implementation of measures targeted by the multi-year climate change action plan , the Conseil de gestion du Fonds vert may enter into an agreement with the minister responsible for that department, after consulting the minister responsible for the administration of this Act allowing it to debit the sums required for those activities from the Fund. The Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks may also, for the same purposes, conclude such an agreement with Energy Transition Québec as regards the programs and measures for which it is responsible under the energy transition, innovation and efficiency master plan prepared under the Act respecting Transition énergétique Québec (chapter T-11.02).
	Division II.2 Conseil De Gestion Du Fonds Vert § 2. — Mission and powers	15.4.7. The mission of the Conseil de gestion is to provide a governance framework for the Green Fund and coordinate its management in keeping with the principles of sustainable development, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency. To that end, the Conseil de gestion gives priority to project-based management centred on achieving the best results to further government principles, directions and objectives, in particular those set out in the sustainable development strategy adopted under the Sustainable Development Act (chapter D-8.1.1), in the Act to affirm the collective nature of water resources and to promote better governance of water and associated environments (chapter C-6.2), in the residual materials management policy provided for in section 53.4 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2) and in the multiyear climate change action plan provided for in section 46.3 of the Environment Quality Act, the latter of which contributes to the fight against climate change and fosters the achievement of government greenhouse gas reduction targets .
<i>Québec residual materials management policy</i> , CQLR c Q-2, r 35.1	The purpose of this publication is to make public the government policy on residual materials management made	1. BACKGROUND (...) The 13 million-odd tons of residual materials produced in Québec annually hold undeniable potential to be used both in manufacturing goods and products and energy production. To illustrate this point, it should be noted that the 2.5 million

	pursuant to section 53.4 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).	tons of the most commonly recycled residual materials recovered in Québec in 2006 (metal, paper, cardboard, plastic, and glass) were valued at \$550 million and generated over 10,000 direct jobs. Recycling and reintroducing these materials into the production cycle also yielded significant gains with respect to the economy, resource protection, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction.
		<p>Challenge 2: Promoting achievement of the goals of the Climate Change Action Plan and of the Québec Energy Strategy Climate change is a major issue for our society. From a residual materials management perspective, it concerns first and foremost the management of organic material. Currently, most residual organic material in Québec is landfilled or incinerated. Approaches to managing this material must, however, seek to add value to it, to improve our greenhouse gas balance and contribute to the Québec Energy Strategy, which seeks to put new technology to good use. In large quantities, organic waste has great potential in the creation of a new green energy industry by means of biomethanation, a process that produces biogas as an alternative to fossil fuels.</p>
		<p>7.1. Maintain the 4R-D hierarchy</p> <p>(...) The government also plans to establish criteria specific to Québec that will serve as a framework for recognizing reclamation activities. For example, in the case of thermal processing, apart from complying with residual materials management plans (RMMPs), the government wants to ensure that energy performance, greenhouse gas balance, the final destination of waste, and compliance with air emission standards are taken into account so that this activity can be recognized as reclamation within the meaning of the Policy.</p>
		<p>7.4. Ban the disposal of organic material</p> <p>In 2008, 12% of table scraps and yard waste generated by the municipal sector in Québec was recovered and reclaimed. The remainder was largely landfilled. The same year, 31% of municipal wastewater sludge and 26% of paper mill sludge was landfilled. When landfilled this waste decomposes, leading to a variety of harmful impacts on the environment, including greenhouse gas emission. Recycling these materials helps prevent these impacts while creating jobs and providing useful products as well as energy. The same is true of the rest of organic materials such as paper and cardboard, which mostly end up in landfills if not collected and recycled.</p>

		<p>To ensure that organic materials are managed with greater respect for the environment and in a way that spurs economic activity and helps meet the objectives of the Climate Change Action Plan and the Québec Energy Plan, the government wants to ban disposal of organic waste.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The government will help fund the necessary infrastructures to foster the recycling of putrescible organic materials. This financial support will encourage the development of biological treatment technologies that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It will take action to ensure that landspreading is permitted when conditions are safe for health and the environment, and it is beneficial agronomically. It will also promote the development of new uses and markets for compost and digester sludge. In addition, the government will ensure that treatment facilities for organic matter are properly managed.</p>
		<p>7.9. Know, inform, raise awareness, and educate</p> <p>The RMMPs and various programs that promote recovery and reclamation have improved our knowledge of the residual materials generated in Québec in recent years. Life cycle analysis, whose benefits include educating us about the pressure on natural resources such as water and about greenhouse gas emissions, also enables us to draw more accurate conclusions from information gathered. Our knowledge is sometimes incomplete however, especially as concerns many products, certain ICI segments, and the construction sector, and must therefore be improved. Accordingly, the government wants to add to its knowledge of various aspects of residual materials management, including secondary material markets, treatment methods, economic instruments like municipal collection incentives, and environmental fees.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The government intends to focus on the need to inform, raise awareness, and educate all stakeholders involved in residual materials management, including local residents, elected officials, workers, business owners, and managers. Few people are fully aware of how their residual materials impact the environment, notably in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and the depletion of natural resources. Using revenues from landfill fees, the government will fund activities aimed at encouraging the population to better manage its residual materials. However, the</p>

		diversity of target audiences means that messages must be tailored and priorities clearly established. Source reduction is a priority of the Policy. In this respect consumers must be addressed first since they are the ones who can take the right steps in this direction, for example by consuming less, choosing more durable and less harmful products, repairing instead of purchasing, using reusable and recyclable bags, leaving grass clippings on the lawn or composting at home.
		<p>CONCLUSION</p> <p>To ensure that all of Québec's regions benefit from the economic spinoffs arising from the sound management of residual materials, the Policy proposes putting a halt to waste and maximizing the added value of our residual materials in an environmentally responsible manner. Given that Québec is resolutely fighting against climate change, the Policy invites all Quebecers to join together in managing our residual materials for the benefit of current and future generations, therefore contributing to sustainable development.</p>
<i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> , CQLR c C-61.01	<p>The object of this Act is to contribute to the objective of safeguarding the character, diversity and integrity of Québec's natural heritage through measures to conserve its biological diversity and the life-sustaining elements of natural settings, in particular to meet the needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>Chapter I Objects, Definitions And Scope</p>	<p>1. (...) In addition, the Act promotes conservation of wetlands and bodies of water and achievement of no net loss of such settings. They constitute very important ecosystems due to their fundamental ecological functions, in particular to regulate water flow during flooding or drought and to fight climate change.</p>
	Division I Natural Settings Designated By A Plan	<p>13. The Minister may designate certain settings that are remarkable because of the rarity or exceptional interest of one of their biophysical features by establishing their boundaries on a plan.</p> <p>In the case of wetlands and bodies of water, settings whose qualities correspond to one of the following criteria may also be designated:</p>

		(1) the biological diversity and the functions associated with the settings bestow on them significant ecological value that it is necessary to preserve in order, in particular, to contribute to safeguarding their integrity and to take into account climate change issues ; (...)
		18. The Minister may amend the boundaries of land that is the subject of such a designation or terminate the designation if, as the case may be, (1) the boundaries of the land must be reviewed to maintain or safeguard its biodiversity, to take into account climate change issues or to ensure the boundaries are consistent with the land's characteristics; (2) the public interest justifies it; or (3) the reasons that justified the designation no longer exist for all or part of the land concerned.
Regulation respecting the environmental impact assessment and review of certain projects , CQLR c Q-2, r 23.1 Under the <i>Environment Quality Act</i>	Division III Project Notice	3. A person who intends to undertake a project subject to the environmental impact assessment and review procedure must file a written notice with the Minister, in accordance with section 31.2 of the Act, which must contain (...) The project notice must also specify whether the project is likely to entail, for each phase, the emission of greenhouse gas and, if so, which greenhouse gases .
		5. In addition to any other element that the Minister's directive may require, an environmental impact assessment statement must contain at least (...) (5) an estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions that would be attributable to the project, for each phase; (6) an analysis of the expected climate change impacts on and risks to the project and on the environment in which it will be carried out; (...)
	Schedule 1 (Section 2)	(38) EMISSIONS OF CERTAIN GREENHOUSE GASES The following projects are subject to the procedure:

	List Of Projects Subject To The Environmental Impact Assessment And Review Procedure Part I General	(1) the construction of a plant or any other type of establishment or installation that, once in operation, would produce emissions attributable to fixed processes or combustion, other than those that would result from mobile equipment, that could reach 100,000 metric tons or more per year of greenhouse gas expressed in CO ₂ equivalents; (2) any modification to a plant or any other type of establishment or installation in operation that would produce process or combustion emissions, other than those that would result from mobile equipment, an additional 100,000 metric tons or more of greenhouse gas expressed in CO ₂ equivalents per year.
<i>Regulations respecting halocarbons</i> CQLR c Q-2, r 29	Division 1: Scope, Purpose and Interpretation	s.2 The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure the protection of the stratospheric ozone layer against depletion caused by emissions into the atmosphere of halocarbons used in particular in refrigeration or air conditioning systems. Its purpose is also to minimize the increase in the greenhouse effect linked to emissions of certain halocarbon replacements that is one of the sources of man-induced climate change.
<i>An Act Respecting the Régie de l'Énergie</i> , CQLR c R-6.01	Chapter VI.3 lists financing measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change	[No provisions with specific mention of search terms]
<i>Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions into the atmosphere</i> , CQLR c Q-2, r 15	This regulation provides the calculation and reporting requirements for the emission of contaminants, including greenhouse gas emissions. It aims to address the greenhouse gas effect, acid rain, smog, and toxic pollution. Division II.1 Standards For The Mandatory Reporting Of Certain Emissions	[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.] 6.1. Every person or municipality operating an establishment that, during a calendar year, emits into the atmosphere greenhouse gases mentioned in Schedule A.1 in a quantity equal to or greater than 10,000 metric tons CO ₂ equivalent must report those emissions to the Minister in accordance with this Division as long as its emissions are not below the reporting threshold for 4 consecutive years, even if the establishment ceases its activities. (...) Every person or municipality operating an enterprise that distributes each year more than 200 litres of fuels referred to in part QC.30.1 of protocol QC.30 in Schedule A.2 is to report to the Minister all greenhouse gas emissions attributable to their combustion or use as long as the quantity of fuels distributed is not below the reporting threshold for 4 consecutive years, even if it ceases to distribute such fuels.

	<p>Of Greenhouse Gases Into The Atmosphere</p>	<p>(...) When an emitter referred to in the first paragraph permanently closes an establishment or an emitter referred to in the second or third paragraph dissolves an enterprise and they are still subject to the mandatory reporting of their greenhouse gas emissions under this section, they must, within 6 months of the permanent closing of the establishment or the dissolution of the enterprise, send to the Minister an emissions report for the period during which the establishment or enterprise was operating but was not covered by such a report. If such an establishment or enterprise is referred to respectively in the first or second paragraph of section 2 of the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances (chapter Q-2, r. 46.1), the emissions report must be sent with the verification report referred to in section 6.6.</p>
		<p>6.2. An emitter referred to in section 6.1 must, not later than 1 June each year, communicate to the Minister by electronic means, using the form available on-line on the website of the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement, de la Faune et des Parcs, a greenhouse gas emissions report for the preceding calendar year (...)</p> <p>(1) the total quantity of the emitter's greenhouse gas emissions in metric tons CO₂ equivalent, excluding greenhouse gas emissions captured, stored, re-used, eliminated or transferred out of the establishment and emissions reported in accordance with protocols QC.17 and QC.30 of Schedule A.2, calculated using the following equation...</p> <p>(2) the total quantity of emissions of each type of greenhouse gas referred to in Schedule A.1, in metric tons, excluding greenhouse gas emissions captured, stored, re-used, eliminated or transferred out of the establishment, and emissions reported in accordance with protocols QC.17 and QC.30 of Schedule A.2;</p> <p>(2.1) in the case of a person or municipality operating an establishment that distributes fuel, the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the combustion or use of the fuel distributed in metric tons CO₂ equivalent;</p> <p>(2.2) in the case of a person or municipality operating an enterprise that purchases electricity produced outside Québec for its own consumption or</p>

		<p>for sale in Québec, the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the production of that electricity, in metric tons CO2 equivalent;</p> <p>(2.3) for establishments in the sectors referred to in Appendix A to the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances (chapter Q-2, r. 46.1), the total quantity of the emitter's greenhouse gas emission in metric tons CO2 equivalent, excluding emissions captured, stored, re-used or transferred out of the establishment, emissions referred to in the second paragraph of section 6.6 and emissions calculated in accordance with protocols QC.17 and QC.30 of Schedule A.2;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5) the total quantity of emissions of each greenhouse gas that is captured, stored, re-used, eliminated or transferred out of the establishment and the quantity of emissions generated by each operation, in metric tons, along with the contact information of each operating or transfer site; (...)</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Forest Development Act,</i> CQLR c A-18.1</p>		<p>Preamble</p> <p>(...) AS forests play a crucial role in maintaining ecological processes and the ecological balance at local, national and global levels, in particular by helping to counter climate change, protect land and water ecosystems and preserve biodiversity;</p> <p>AS forests also serve to meet many socio-economic needs;</p> <p>AS it is important to sustain the viability of forest communities, in particular by increasing and developing forest products and services, promoting the use of wood, developing an innovative, productive and competitive industry and ensuring the perpetuity of forests in keeping with the principle of sustainable development;</p> <p>AS it is expedient to establish a forest management model that is based on new approaches to forest development and that takes into account the impact of climate change on the forest, the interests, values and needs of Native communities and the regions of Québec, as well as the economic, ecological and social potential of the forest and all the products derived from it;</p>

	<p>Chapter V Chief Forester Allowable cuts are determined by the chief forester.</p>	<p>s.48 (...) The allowable cuts determined by the chief forester with regard to forest development activities carried out after 31 March 2018 correspond, for a given development unit or local forest, to the maximum volume of timber of a particular species or group of species that may be harvested annually, while at the same time ensuring the renewal and evolution of the forest on the basis of the applicable sustainable forest development objectives, including those having to do with (1) the sustainability of forests; (2) the impact of climate change on forests; (...)</p>
<p><i>Act to increase the number of zero-emission motor vehicles in Québec in order to reduce greenhouse gas and other pollutant emissions</i>, CQLR c A-33.02</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to reduce the quantity of greenhouse gases and other pollutants emitted into the atmosphere by motor vehicles travelling on Québec roads and so reduce their adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>Chapter VIII Miscellaneous Provisions</p>	<p>59. The sums paid to the Minister under this Act or the regulations are credited to the Green Fund established under the Act respecting the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (chapter M-30.001) and are to be used to finance measures to mitigate the impact of climate change on the environment, including measures to reduce greenhouse gas and other pollutant emissions into the atmosphere.</p>
<p><i>Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation</i>, CQLR c Q-2, r 35.2 under the <i>Environment Quality Act</i></p>	<p>Schedule IV <i>(Ss. 69 And 75)</i> Vulnerability Of Surface Water</p>	<p>Physical vulnerability of withdrawal site (2) a high rating assessment by a professional who certifies in writing that the location of the withdrawal site is a cause for concern because of the hydro-dynamic characteristics of the body of water, of water extraction, development or harnessing projects upstream, of a forecast increase in water demand, or of the anticipated effects of climate change.</p>
<p><i>Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances</i>, CQLR c Q-2, r 46.1</p>	<p>The purpose of this Regulation is to set rules for the operation of the cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances established pursuant to section 46.5 of</p>	<p>2. For the purposes of this Regulation, an emitter is any person or municipality operating an enterprise in a sector of activity listed in Appendix A and reporting for an establishment or, if applicable, for the enterprise, in accordance with the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere (chapter Q-2, r. 15), annual greenhouse gas emissions in a</p>

Under the <i>Environment Quality Act</i>	the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).	<p>quantity equal to or greater than 25,000 metric tonnes CO₂ equivalent, excluding the emissions referred to in the second paragraph of section 6.6 of that Regulation.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>A person or municipality operating an enterprise is also considered to be an emitter if the person or municipality</p> <p>(1) acquires electricity generated outside Québec, except electricity produced in the territory of a partner entity, for its own consumption or for sale in Québec, if the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the generation of the quantity of electricity acquired, calculated in accordance with the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere, are equal to or exceed 25,000 metric tonnes CO₂ equivalent; (...)</p>
		<p>2.1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a person or municipality operating an enterprise in a sector of activity referred to in Appendix A that is not an emitter within the meaning of section 2, reporting for an establishment, in accordance with paragraph 1 of section 6.1 of the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere (chapter Q-2, r. 15), annual greenhouse gas emissions in a quantity equal to or greater than 10,000 metric tonnes CO₂ equivalent and that registers for the system for one of its establishments covered by the reporting without being required to do so, is also an emitter.</p>
<i>Act Respecting Transition Énergétique Québec, CQLR c T-11.02</i>	<p>Chapter II Role Of Energy Transition Québec</p> <p>Division I Mission And Activities</p>	<p>5. Within the scope of its mission, Energy Transition Québec may, in particular,</p> <p>(1) develop and coordinate the implementation of the programs and measures set out in the master plan taking into account such factors as greenhouse gas emissions; (...)</p>
	<p>Division II Energy Transition, Innovation And Efficiency Master Plan</p>	<p>10. The master plan must include, in particular,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) a summary of all the programs and measures, including the objectives pursued by them, the clientele targeted, the level and type of contribution</p>

		by Energy Transition Québec and the impact on greenhouse gas emissions; (...)
<i>Petroleum Resources Act</i> , CQLR c H-4.2	Division I General Provisions	1. The purpose of this Act is to govern the development of petroleum resources on land and in bodies of water while ensuring the safety of persons and property, environmental protection and optimal recovery of the resource, in compliance with the law as to ownership of immovables and in compliance with the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set by the Government.

Saskatchewan

Legislation	Context	Excerpt
<p><i>The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act</i>, SS 2010, c M-2.01</p>	<p>This Act addresses Saskatchewan's management of GHG emissions</p> <p>PART II Emission Baseline, Emission Targets, Monitoring and Reporting</p>	<p>[As there are numerous references to greenhouse gases and emissions in this Act, only a few significant excerpts are provided.]</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emission baseline</p> <p>4 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish a greenhouse gas emission baseline for Saskatchewan for a year selected by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.</p>
		<p>Greenhouse gas emission reduction target</p> <p>5 The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall establish in the regulations a greenhouse gas emission reduction target for Saskatchewan for a year or years selected by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.</p>
	<p>PART III Responsibilities and Powers of Minister</p>	<p>Responsibilities and powers of minister</p> <p>7 (1) The minister is responsible for all matters not by law assigned to any other minister or government agency respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of carrying out the minister's responsibilities, the minister may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) guide, promote, co-ordinate, adopt and implement policies, strategies and programs respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change; (b) undertake planning, research and investigations and make forecasts respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change; (c) install, operate and maintain, or cause to be installed, operated or maintained, devices to measure greenhouse gases;

		<p>(d) obtain and collect data respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(e) provide information to the public, and undertake programs of education, awareness and demonstration, respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(f) promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the sequestration of greenhouse gases;</p> <p>(g) maintain records of greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(h) recommend targets for reductions of greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(j) subject to the regulations, recognize actions taken before the coming into force of this Act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and, for that purpose, may:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) establish guidelines, policies and standards respecting the criteria for recognition for early action, who may apply for recognition for early action and the manner of applying for recognition for early action; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) issue certificates and impose any terms and conditions that the minister considers appropriate on those certificates;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(l) subject to the regulations, determine other amounts of CO₂e that 2 regulated emitters may deduct when calculating greenhouse gas emissions for the purposes of a return required by section 19 and, for that purpose, may:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) establish guidelines, policies and standards respecting the criteria for determining those amounts, who may apply to receive permission to deduct those amounts and the manner of applying for permission; and</p>
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		(ii) permit those deductions and impose any terms and conditions that the minister considers appropriate on those permissions; (...)
		<p>Power to enter into agreements</p> <p>8 Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the purposes of furthering, undertaking and enforcing the minister's powers and responsibilities pursuant to this Act, including the minister's powers and responsibilities respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change, the minister may enter into agreements on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Government of Canada; (b) the government of any other province or territory of Canada; (c) the government of any other country, any state or division of that country or any minister, agent or official of that government; or (d) any person, agency, board, commission, organization, association, institution or body.
	PART IV Advisory Council	<p>Advisory Council</p> <p>10(1) The Climate Change Advisory Council is established.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(9) The council shall advise the minister on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) matters relating to greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change; (b) best management practices to address climate change and adaptation to climate change; and (c) any other matter determined by the minister.
	PART V Office of Climate Change Interpretation	<p>Co-ordinator of office</p> <p>13 (2) The co-ordinator appointed pursuant to subsection (1) shall:</p>

		<p>(a) subject to the direction of the minister, represent the Government of Saskatchewan on matters related to climate change and adaptation to climate change; and</p> <p>(b) perform any other duties assigned by the minister.</p>
		<p>Activities of office</p> <p>15 Without restricting the minister's right to exercise any of the minister's powers pursuant to this Act, the minister may direct the office to do any of the following:</p> <p>(a) guide, promote, co-ordinate and implement policies, strategies and programs respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(b) undertake planning, research and investigations and make forecasts respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(c) install, operate and maintain, or cause to be installed, operated or maintained, devices to measure greenhouse gases;</p> <p>(d) obtain and collect data respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(e) provide information to the public, and undertake programs of education, awareness and demonstration, respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(f) promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the sequestration of greenhouse gases;</p> <p>(g) maintain records of greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(h) recommend targets for reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; (...)</p>
	<p>PART VI Regulated Emitters and Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Programs</p>	<p>Reduction in emissions required</p> <p>18 For each prescribed year, every regulated emitter shall reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by the prescribed amount below the baseline emission level for the regulated emitter established pursuant to section 17.</p>

	DIVISION 1 Regulated Emitters	
		<p>Annual returns</p> <p>19(1) Every regulated emitter shall submit to the minister an annual return that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shows the regulated emitter's greenhouse gas emissions; and (b) contains the prescribed information.
		<p>Carbon compliance payment</p> <p>20(1) For each calendar year in which a regulated emitter has not reduced its greenhouse gas emissions as required by section 18, the regulated emitter shall pay to the Fund a carbon compliance payment.</p>
	DIVISION 2 Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Programs and other Programs	<p>Greenhouse gas emission reduction programs</p> <p>21. (2) A prescribed entity or a member of a prescribed class of entities shall develop, implement and provide reports, within any prescribed period, on greenhouse gas emissions, a greenhouse gas emission reduction program and any prescribed program.</p>
	<p>PART VII Special Non-profit Corporations</p> <p>DIVISION 1 Fund</p>	<p>Purposes of Fund</p> <p>25 The purposes of the Fund are:</p> <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) to promote the development of climate change programs and procedures by and among regulated emitters that, in the opinion of the Fund, will assist in achieving the Saskatchewan Initiatives and will result in regulated emitters reducing their greenhouse gas emissions in Saskatchewan; and (d) to support the work of the other corporations established pursuant to this Part.
	DIVISION 2 Saskatchewan Climate Research and Development Corp.	<p>33(1) The purposes of the Research Corporation are:</p>

		<p>(a) to carry on activities that further and promote scientific research and experimental development in Canada in matters relating to climate change, adaptation to climate change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(b) to provide financial assistance to further and promote scientific research and experimental development in Canada in matters relating to climate change, adaptation to climate change and reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; and</p> <p>(c) to provide financial assistance to universities, colleges, research institutes or similar institutions for scientific research and experimental development in Canada in matters relating to climate change, adaptation to climate change and reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
	<p>DIVISION 3 Saskatchewan Climate Change Foundation</p>	<p>Purposes of Foundation</p> <p>40 The purposes of the Foundation are:</p> <p>(a) to promote, coordinate, facilitate or otherwise assist in any effort, endeavour, undertaking, activity, program, enterprise or plan that deals with matters related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) climate change and adaptation to climate change; (ii) reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; or (iii) other environmental issues, including pollution, environmental sustainability, environmental remediation and environmental preservation; <p>(b) to promote, coordinate, facilitate or otherwise assist in any effort, endeavour, undertaking, activity, program, enterprise or plan that enhances and promotes education, awareness and demonstration respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change; and</p> <p>(c) to provide financial assistance to qualified donees that are active in, have programs that address or deal with or are otherwise engaged in activities that:</p>

		<p>(i) relate to climate change, adaptation to climate change, greenhouse gas emissions and reductions of greenhouse gas emissions or environmental initiatives; and</p> <p>(ii) meet the criteria and qualifications determined by this Act, the regulations and its bylaws.</p>
	<p>DIVISION 4 Environment Corporation</p>	<p>Purposes of Environment Corporation</p> <p>47 The purposes of the Environment Corporation are:</p> <p>(a) to provide financial assistance to any person by way of a loan, grant or investment, and any other similar means, respecting activities related to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) carbon capture and sequestration; (ii) energy conservation; (iii) low-emitting technologies and processes; (iv) adaptation to climate change; (v) biodiversity and water conservation; (vi) education and public awareness programs related to climate change and adaptation to climate change; <p>(b) to promote, coordinate, facilitate or otherwise assist in any effort, endeavour, undertaking, activity, program, enterprise or plan that deals with matters mentioned in clause (a); and (c) to promote education, awareness and demonstration respecting greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and adaptation to climate change.</p>
<p><i>The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (General and Electricity Producer)</i></p>	<p>This regulation concerns the greenhouse gas emissions of electricity producers.</p> <p>PART 1 Preliminary Matters</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>2(1) In these regulations: “Act” means The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act; “IPP” or “independent power producer” means, subject to section 3, a person who:</p>

<p>Regulations, RRS c <i>M-2.01 Reg 1</i></p> <p>Under the <i>Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act</i></p>		<p>(a) produces greenhouse gases in excess of 10 000 tonnes per year by generating electricity from a generator, other than by means of biomass or the burning of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) flare gas; (ii) vented gas; or (iii) any other collected or captured gas that would otherwise have been released into the atmosphere; and <p>(b) sells or otherwise delivers the electricity mentioned in clause (a) to a regulated emitter.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of the Act and in these regulations, “regulated emitter” means a person who produces greenhouse gases in excess of 1 500 000 tonnes per year by generating electricity from a gas or coal-fired generator.</p>
	<p>PART 2 General Provisions respecting Greenhouse Gases and Emissions</p>	<p>Global warming potential and CO₂e of greenhouse gases</p> <p>6(1) The global warming potential for a greenhouse gas is the 100-year time horizon global warming potential value as established in the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.</p> <p>(2) The CO₂e for a greenhouse gas must be quantified in accordance with the following formula:</p> $\text{CO}_2\text{e} = \text{GHG} \times \text{GWP}$ <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG is the mass of the greenhouse gas; and GWP is the 100-year time horizon global warming potential value for the greenhouse gas.
	<p>PART 3 Matters respecting Gas and Coal-Fired Generators</p>	<p>Manner of establishing baseline emissions – based on fleet</p> <p>15(1) A regulated emitter shall establish its baseline emission level based on the greenhouse gas emissions from its fleet for the 2010 year.</p>
		<p>Emission reduction obligations</p>

		<p>16(1) In this section, “Table” means a Table in Part 4 of the Appendix.</p> <p>(2) Subject to subsection (3), a regulated emitter shall reduce its greenhouse gas emissions within a compliance period as set out in Column 2 of Table 1 so that the emissions from its fleet do not exceed the cumulative emissions cap set out in Column 3 of Table 1 for that compliance period.</p> <p>(3) If on or before January 1, 2024 a regulated emitter constructs a carbon capture unit on Boundary Dam Units 4 and 5, the regulated emitter shall reduce its greenhouse gas emissions within a compliance period as set out in Column 2 of Table 2 so that the emissions from its fleet do not exceed the cumulative emissions cap set out in Column 3 of Table 2 for that compliance period.</p>
<p><i>The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010, SS 2010, c E-10.22</i></p>	<p>PART VII Air Quality</p>	<p>Application of Part</p> <p>52(1) Subject to subsection (3) and clauses 53(j) to (o), this Act does not apply to any greenhouse gases.</p> <p>(2) Without restricting the generality of subsection (1), this Act does not apply to greenhouse gas stored by way of geological sequestration.</p> <p>(3) This Act does apply to greenhouse gases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) during storage other than by geological sequestration; (b) during transportation; (c) when used as an input in an industrial process; and (d) if unintentionally discharged: (i) during storage, including discharge from geological sequestration; or (ii) when greenhouse gases are transported or used as an input in an industrial process.
<p><i>The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (Standards and Compliance)</i></p>	<p>This regulation sets out the standards and compliance requirements for managing and reducing GHGs</p>	<p>Standard</p> <p>4(1) The minister may adopt a standard respecting any matters dealt with by these regulations including the following:</p> <p>(...)</p>

<p>Regulations, RRS c N-2.01 Reg 3</p> <p>Under the <i>Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act</i></p>		<p>(g) determining global warming potential for greenhouse gases; (...)</p>
		<p>Determining certain baseline information</p> <p>13(3) Subject to subsection (4), the minister may review baseline emissions intensities as submitted by the regulated emitter and either establish an adjusted baseline emissions intensity or require a regulated emitter to establish a new adjusted baseline emissions intensity satisfactory to the minister:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) when changes have been made to operational boundaries, ownership or control of greenhouse gas sources or sinks; (...)</p>
<p>The Electronic Equipment Stewardship Regulations, RRS c E-10.22 Reg 6</p> <p>Under the <i>Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010</i></p>	<p>This regulation establishes a stewardship mechanism for dealing with electronic equipment waste</p>	<p>Requirements for product stewardship programs</p> <p>5(2) The minister shall not approve a product stewardship program unless the product stewardship program:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(b) provides details respecting all of the following:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(xii) the manner in which the program will manage greenhouse gas emissions related to the collection and recycling of waste electronic equipment.</p>
<p>The Used Petroleum and Antifreeze Products Stewardship</p>	<p>This regulation establishes a stewardship mechanism for dealing with used petroleum and antifreeze product waste</p>	<p>Requirements for product stewardship programs</p> <p>5(2) The minister shall not approve a product stewardship program unless the product stewardship program:</p>

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<p>Regulations, RRS c E-10.22 Reg 7</p> <p>Under the <i>Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010</i></p>		<p>(...)</p> <p>(b) provides details respecting all of the following:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(xii) the manner in which the program will manage greenhouse gas emissions related to the collection, transportation and final treatment of used oil, used oil filters, used diesel fuel filters, used antifreeze and containers.</p>
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NOT YET IN FORCE

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Context	Excerpt
Federal	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Information Production Order , SOR/2018-214	This regulation is under the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act	s. 1(1) “global warming potential or GWP means the global warming potential set out in column 2 of Schedule 3 to the Act for the greenhouse gas set out in column 1 of that Schedule.”
	International Financial Assistance Act , SC 2018, c 27, s 659		s. 5 “Subject to the regulations, for the purpose of supporting a federal international assistance program that promotes the mitigation of or adaptation to climate change through repayable contributions, the competent minister may, directly or indirectly, acquire, hold, assign, exchange, sell or otherwise dispose of shares within the meaning of paragraph 90(5)(e) of the Financial Administration Act.
Nova Scotia	Voluntary Carbon Emissions Offset Fund Act , SNS 2010, c 10	This Act would establish a non-profit fund to be known as the Nova Scotia Voluntary Carbon Emissions Offset Fund.	s. 4 The objectives of the Fund are (a) to deliver surplus emissions credits to individuals, businesses, organizations and government to use to offset all or part of their own greenhouse-gas emissions inventories; (b) to secure reductions in greenhouse-gas emissions for the Province; and (c) to provide incentives to individuals, businesses, organizations and government to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.
			s. 6 The Fund must be used to support projects in the Province that reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.
			s.7 (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations (a) prescribing departments, agencies, bodies, corporations or other organizations as being included within, or

			<p>excluded from, the meaning of Government of the Province;</p> <p>(b) prescribing substances as greenhouse-gas emissions;</p> <p>(c) respecting a voluntary program for achieving reductions in greenhouse-gas emissions in the Province including the development of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) annual emissions credit and acquisition targets and scheduling of targets for the Government of the Province, (ii) requirements for achieving reductions in greenhouse-gas emissions, (iii) emissions credit creation, approval and reporting protocols, and (iv) requirements for reporting, monitoring and verifying credit claims; (...)
Nunavut	<i>Public Health Act, SNu 2016, c 13</i>	<p>This Act would to protect and promote the overall health and well-being of people in Nunavut</p> <p>PART 4 HEALTH PROTECTION</p>	<p>Monitoring and adapting to climate change</p> <p>22 (2) The Chief Public Health Officer may identify and monitor the impact of climate change on public health and develop adaptation strategies to minimize the adverse effects of climate change on the health and well-being of people in Nunavut.</p>