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Project

I dedicate this research

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OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPTP	Permanent Public Transit Program
REACHE	Responsible Energy Approach for Community Heat and Electricity
SFU	Simon Fraser University
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WCI	Western Climate InitiativBT/F2 11.04 Tf1 0 0 1sSS- 1 116. G[2JETQ(

Additional Measures Scenario	Emissions projection modelling based on policies that are implemented, in development, announced, and planned
CO_2 eq	Carbon dioxide equivalents
Ex ante	

thus helps build public trust in government, as it ensures

The policies, plans, and legislation evaluated in this research are specifically restricted to those put forth by the federal Government of Canada. This research does not evaluate policies, plans, and legislation at a provincial, regional, or municipal level. Temporally, this research evaluates all current policies, plans, and legislation up to June 1, 2024. Any new policies, plans, or legislation published after this date are mentioned in a footnote, but not included in the evaluation process.

Criteria and indicators

A comprehensive list of all climate policy evaluation criteria and indicators was compiled from all the criteria and indicators found in the 20 publications reviewed. Criteria were defined as overarching policy components, with a series of indicators for each criterion to determine the degree to which each criterion was met. For standardization, indicators were phrased in the form of an affirmative statement . The initial list was divided into general and sector-specific criteria, grouped into thematic categories of criteria with similar attributes, and organized in table format, indicating the sources which referenced each criterion and indicator. It consisted of 11 categories of general criteria with 49 associated indicators, and 8 categories of sector-specific criteria with 56 associated indicators (Appendix A). The themes which

Plan/Strategy, Targets, Trends, Transparency and Accountability, Equity and Justice, Flexibility, Leadership, Coordination, Carbon Pricing, Climate Adaptation, and

-

Sectoral, Buildings, Electricity and Heat, Transportation, Government, Land Use, Oil and Gas, and Heavy Industry.

The list of criteria and indicators was then refined and synthesized to minimize redundancies while maximizing comprehensiveness. This process involved combining criteria and indicators with similar meanings, integrating categories with similar themes, and removing criteria that were vague or unclear. The list was then submitted to the team of senior climate policy analysts with subject matter expertise (listed in Figure 1) for further review of completeness and comprehensiveness. The list was condensed down to nine

framework. Of the 20 publications that were analyzed, 18 used or referenced at least one form of raking system, with most using a combination of rating systems to best suit their criteria and indicators. A total of nine different types of rating systems were documented, included colour codes, letter grades, points, policy matrices, ranked options, sliding scales

timelines, developing a plan to meet the objectives, monitoring results and making revisions, and engaging with the public); best practices in tools for effective climate policy (e.g. carbon pricing, decarbonizing the electricity sector, decarbonizing the transportation sector); and outcome criteria (e.g. GHG emissions).[9] The final evaluation framework consisted of eight categories within general criteria

Category	Criteria	Indicators	Ratings
	Plan to Meet 2030 UN Target	Does the jurisdiction have a plan to n the UN target of 43% emissions redu by 2030?	" Modelling shows jurisdiction will meet 80% to 100% of UN 203 target with existing and planned measures " Modelling shows jurisdiction will meet 60% to 80% of UN 2030 target with existing and planned measures " No modelling, or modelling shows jurisdiction will meet less than 5 UN 2030 reduction target with existing and planned measures
	Plan to Meet Net-Zero 205(	Does the jurisdiction have a plan to n net-zero emissions by 2050?	" Yes " No
Climate Accountability and Governance	Legislative Certainty	Does the jurisdiction have legislation enshrine the following major compon of its climate plan: x Requirement to prepare climate x Requirement to set GHG reduct targets and/or have targets in legislation x Reporting and monitoring requirements on a regular speci schedule that assess outcomes	

Category	Criteria	Indicators	Ratings
	Monitoring an Reporting	'RHV WKH MXULVGLFW program contain these features: x Public reporting on a regular specified schedule x Assessing progress in implemer plan components x Assessing progress in meeting targets x Identifying measures to address gaps x Is independently reviewed	" Has all five features " Has two to four of the features " No public monitoring program, or a public monitoring program that has none or one of the features

Category	Criteria	Indicators	Ratings
Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Does the jurisdiction have: ‡ A legislated zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) sales regulation equal to or greater than CETA targets of 35% new zero-emission vehicle sales by 2030 and 100% by 2040 ‡ Incentives for the purchase of a zero-emission vehicle and infrastructure	” Has a legislated ZEV sales regulation equal to or greater than CETA targets with penalties for non-compliance and has ZEV purchase and infrastructure incentives ” Has or is in the process of developing a legislated ZEV regulation and/or ZEV purchase and infrastructure incentives

Category	Criteria	Indicators	Ratings
	Coal Phase Out	Does the jurisdiction have a plan to phase out una coal-fired electricity generation by 2030?	" Has phased out or is committed to phasing out coal b and has a comprehensive plan for the opha " Has committed to 2030 coal phase but does not have a comprehensive plan for the phase ou " No commitment to or plans for 2030 coal phase
Oil and Gas	Methane	Does the jurisdiction have a plan consistent with CER a IEA targets to reduce methane emissions from 2012 by 40% by 2025 and 75% by 2030?	" Has legislated requirements to meet the 40% by 202 reduction target and has legislated requirements or is in process of developing legislative requirements to meet t target " Has methane reduction targets but has not legislated and is not in the process of developing legislative requir meet the 2030 target " Has not adopted methane reduction targets
	Emissions Ca	Does the jurisdiction have a plan consistent with the CE targets to reduce emissions from the oil and gas se from 2005 levels by 31% by 2030, 60% by 2040 a zero by 2050?	" Has adopted or is in the process of adopting legislated reduction targets consistent with the CER targets " Has adopted or is in the process of adopting reductio but the targets will not reduce emissions at the specified and/or are V X S S R U W L Y H R I W K H I H G H U adopt reduction targets for the oil and gas sector "

meetings were held with the review team until consensus was reached on all of the rankings. The indicators, ratings, and a narrative text summarizing major findings from the evaluation were then sent to government officials at ECCC for a final review of accuracy and completeness. Further feedback was provided by government officials at ECCC and incorporated into the information table, as deemed appropriate. Finally, the major findings were summarized, and recommendations were developed.

Several qualifications should be noted in reviewing the results of this evaluation. First, climate policy is not constant and always changing, and the results of this study are current up until June 1, 2024. Policies, plans, and legislation announced between June 1, 2024, and the publication of this research will be added in a footnote but will not be included in any part of the analysis and evaluation process. Second, personal judgement ls[i)5(n)-8( )14t of t-Tm7BT/F2 11.04 Tf1 0 01 158.71 506.78 Tm0 g0 G[ )]TJETQq0.00000912 0

Policies92 re25.77 TreW*n-4(i)5(e)-8( )4(a)17(l)-8(a)13(b)-8(l)5(e)2 11.04 Tf78 TmBT/F1 12.96 Tf1 0 0 1 195.487(e)-8(n)13

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2030 target : ”

Target is 30% to less than 43% reduction

Canada uses a baseline year of 2005 to set its climate targets (ECCC, 2024). (IPCC, 2023) translates into an of 44% emissions reduction from 2005 levels. The *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*

The *CNZEAA* (2021) *2030 Emissions Reduction Plan* (ERP) to include an emissions target for 2026, and requires the Canadian Minister of the Environment and Climate Change to set interim targets for 2035, 2040, and 2045 no later than 10 years before the target year. Canada has set the objective of reducing emissions by 20% from 2005 levels by 2026 (equal to a target of 586 Mt CO_2 eq) (ECCC, 2022, 2023a).

Given that Canada has an interim target from 2022 and 2030, and the legislated requirement to set interim targets between 2030 and 2050, Canada received a *green* rating in this category.

In the category of climate action planning, Canada received one *green* rating and one *red* rating. Canada received a *green* rating for its climate plan and a *red*

Given that Canada is projected to achieve at maximum 76.7

updates on progress made towards implementing measures laid out in the latest ERP. The first progress report under the *CNZEAA* was published in 2023 (ECCC, 2023a)

Given that Canada has the legislated requirements to prepare a climate plan, set GHG emissions reduction targets, and monitor and report progress, Canada was rated *green* for this criterion.

Independent accountability : ”

Has an independent legislated body that is indirectly or directly appointed by and reports to the legislature and is mandated to provide advice and evaluate the climate plan.

Canada currently has two independent entities in place responsible for providing : Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2024), and the Net-Zero Advisory Body (NZAB) (Government of Canada, 2024e). The Commissioner, currently Jerry V. DeMarco, is appointed by the Auditor General of Canada for a 7-year term (Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2024). The Commissioner is responsible for objectively and independently reporting and providing recommendations to the Canadian government on the implementation of federal climate change mitigation measures including the climate action plan (CNZEAA, 2021; Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2024). The latest report from the *2030 ERP* was published in 2023 (Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2023b). The NZAB, legislated by the Canadian Net

Given that Canada

Development is appointed by and mandated to report to the legislature, to provide advice and evaluate the climate plan, and that the NZAB is mandated to provide independent advice to the government on achieving net-zero emissions by 2050,

the impact of changing weather and increased pests on the forestry sector, and the impact of ocean acidification and marine heatwaves on the fisheries sector (ECCC, 2023c). The

for clean energy projects in the north, providing funding to help support public transportation in rural communities, providing some carbon pricing exemptions and targeted support for disproportionately affected groups such as farmers, fishers, and rural resident, and supporting Indigenous climate leadership (ECCC, 2022).

Indigenous communities were identified to be at high risk of being disproportionately affected by climate change (ECCC, 2022). Canada has several initiatives specifically designed to help mitigate and address these impacts. The Wah-ila-toos Clean Energy Initiatives in Indigenous, Rural and Remote Communities provides an umbrella for funding Indigenous clean energy initiatives, including the Clean Energy in Rural and Remote Communities (CERRC) program, Northern Responsible Energy Approach for Community Heat and Electricity (REACHE) program, and Indigenous Off-Diesel Initiative (IODI) (Government of Canada, 2024i). The CERCC program has committed $453 million to help fund renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in rural and remote Indigenous communities (NRCan, 2024). In the Northern REACHE program, Canada has allotted almost $ 400 million to support Indigenous and northern communities in transitioning to renewable energy through funding projects that build capacity, provide relevant training, expand opportunity for clean energy (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, 2023). The IODI offers climate solutions in remote Indigenous communities currently relying on fossil fuels through the provision of a clean energy training program (Government of Canada, 2023c). In addition to the Wah-ila-toos Clean Energy Initiatives, in its Budget 2022 (Department of Finance Canada, 2022), Canada committed almost $30 million to its Partnership with Indigenous Peoples on Climate to go towards indigenous climate priorities through the advancement of an Indigenous Climate Leadership Agenda (ECCC, 2024c), and in its Budget 2024 (Department of Finance Canada, 2024), Canada launched the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program, guaranteeing up to $ 5 billion in loans to help advance Indigenous equity and remove barriers to Indigenous access to natural resources and clean energy projects (Canada Development Investment Corporation, 2024).

In addition to Indigenous communities, Canada has further initiatives to support additional equity-deserving groups. For instance, the Canada Carbon Rebate ensures the carbon tax is fully returned to Canadians, aiding in a more equitable redistribution of wealth by ensuring most households will see a net gain, receiving more in rebates than the cost of the federal pollution pricing, especially for residents in low- and middle-

income households and those in small and rural communities (Canada Revenue

Canada has demonstrated its commitment to transition to a clean economy in recent years with the release of the *Sustainable Jobs Plan* early in 2023 (Government of Canada, 2023f) followed by the tabling of Bill C-50: An Act Respecting Accountability, Transparency and Engagement to Support the Creation of Sustainable Jobs for Workers and Economic Growth in a Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions Economy (2023). (a.k.a. the *Canadian Sustainable Jobs Act*) later that year[7]. In addition, the overarching goal of the *2030 ERP*

End-use carbon price: ”

Given that Canada has its OBPS on heavy emitters, but its price on heavy emitters falls short of the IEA target, Canada received a *yellow* rating for this criterion.

For general evaluation criteria, Canada received a total of nine *green* ratings, five *yellow* ratings, and one *red* rating. The emissions trends ratings were both *decreasing* (Table 14). Canada received *yellow* ratings for the criteria of 2030 target, p

Canada received one *green* rating and one *yellow* rating in the category of buildings. Canada received a *green* rating for new buildings and a *yellow* rating for existing buildings (Table 14

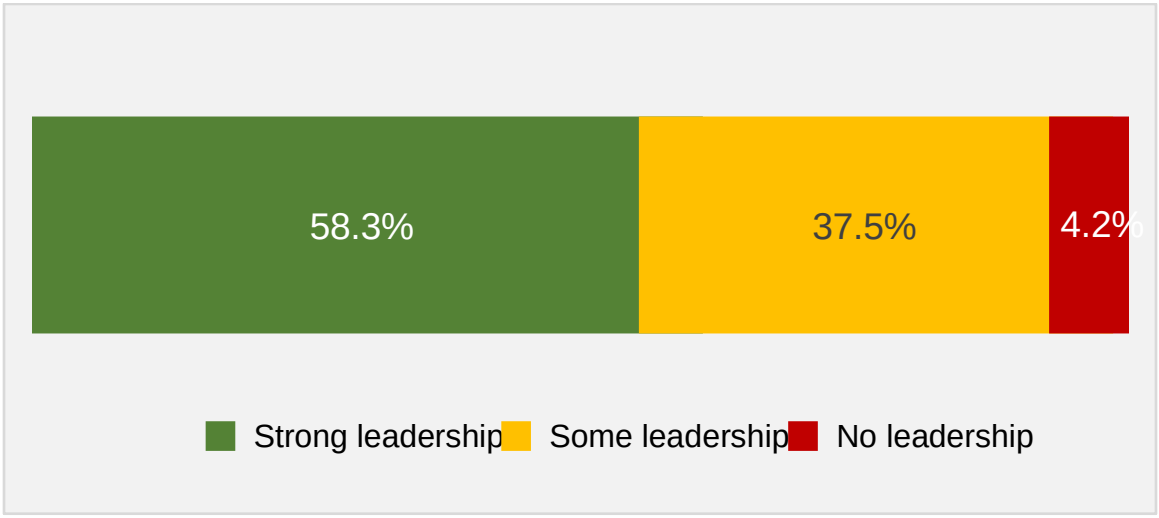
Canada will need to significantly reduce emissions from MHDVs in order to meet its GHG emissions reduction targets (ECCC, 2021b). The Canada Energy Regulator (2023) recommends MHDV sales targets of 35% new ZEV sales by 2030 and 100% by 2040 in order to meet net-zero emissions by 2050.

which has the goal of reducing all anthropogenic methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030, relative to 2020 (Climate and Clean Air Coalition Secretariat, 2024; ECCC, 2021a). One year later, the government released) D V W H U D Q G) X U W K H U & D Q D G D ¶ V *Strategy*, a comprehensive plan to help Canada reduce emissions across economic sectors (Government of Canada, 2022). Within & D Q D G D ¶ V *Methane Strategy*, Canada commits to both of the IEA methane reduction targets relative to 2012 levels: of 40 to 45% reduction of methane emissions by 2025, and at least 75% reduction of methane emissions by 2030 (Government of Canada, 2022) *Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector*) (2018) fulfill its commitment to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40% to 45% below 2012 levels by 2025, and Canada is currently proposing amendments to these regulations intended to help Canada achieve further methane emission reductions in the oil and gas sector and thus help meet the 2030 methane target (Government of Canada, 2023b). Canada is currently projected to meet its 2025 methane target (ECCC, 2021).

Given that Canada has adopted the CER and IEA methane emissions reduction target of 40% by 2025 and is in the process of adopting regulations to meet

emissions cap of between 106 and 112 Mt CO_2 eq which equates to a reduction of 33% to 37% belo00911 belo00916 and 112 Mt

Of the 24 colour coded criteria, Canada ranked 58.3% *green* (strong climate leadership), 37.5% *yellow* (some climate leadership), and 4.2% *red* (no climate leadership) (Figure 7). The two criteria rated using trends both showed decreasing trends.



Green indicates the criterion was fully met, showing strong climate leadership; yellow indicates the criterion was partially met, showing moderate climate leadership; and red indicates the criterion was not met, showing no climate leadership

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Based on the results of this evaluation, the federal government is supporting Canadians in the transition to a prosperous, decarbonized Canada, and overall, Canada

stringency, put forward by the government in December 2023 (Government of Canada, 2023b). Canada is also expected to come out with its first sustainable jobs action plan in 2025, a promising start for Canada in aligning economic and clean energy transition objectives with climate objectives (Government of Canada, 2023f).

A driving force behind

committed funding towards public transit and active transportation (Government of Canada, 2024a, 2024g, 2024h), it has no targets or estimates for the impacts of these policies. The federal government needs to work towards adding targets and indicators to help determine if implemented policies are having the desired effect and how they can be improved

delivering on its existing policy commitments, particularly by continuing to increase the federal carbon price while adding stringency to the large-emitter programs; establishing an emissions cap for the oil and gas sector to complement the forthcoming methane regulations; developing clean electricity regulations that prioritize emissions reductions while expanding support for electrification; and finalizing the *Clean Fuel Regulations*

should be used as a starting point, a baseline for future evaluations of Canadian climate policy. Continuing regular evaluation of Canadian climate policy using a consistent evaluation is crucial for tracking progress, as it allows direct comparison among evaluations and among years. ravaluations

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Category	Criteria and Indicators 3 7 K H M X U L V G L F W L F	Sources																		
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022a, 2C	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018
Climate Action Plan / Strategy	A single climate action plan or is in t process of developing one.	x	x																	

Category	Criteria and Indicators 3 7 K H M X U L V G L F W L F	Sources																		
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022a, 2C	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018

Category	Criteria and Indicators	Sources							
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	

Category	Criteria and Indicators	Sources																		
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022a, 2C	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018
Flexibility	Prepared a suite of policy instrumer that can adapt and cope with chang conditions.																			

Category	Criteria and Indicators: 3 7 K H M X U L V G L F W L F	Sources

Category	Criteria and Indicators: 3 7 K H M X U L V G L F W L F	Sources													
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020

Category	Criteria and Indicators: 3 7 K H M X U L V G L F W L F	Sources																		
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018
	Mandatory energy and carbon labelling/ benchmarking and disclosure				x															

Category	Criteria and Indicators: ³7KH MXULVGLFWLR	Sources																		
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018
	Energy reporting and audits			x																
	Committed to support grid infrastructure development								x											

Category	Criteria and Indicators:

Category

Category	Criteria and Indicators: ³7KH MXULVGLFWLF	Sources																	
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018
	Commitment to achieve short (40-45% by 2025) and long-term (75% by 2030) methane reduction targets policies/initiatives to improve dat understanding of oil and gas me emissions				x																

Category	Criteria and Indicators: 37KH MXULVGLFWLF	Sources																		
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018
	Financial security to cover legac infrastructure.				x															

Category	Criteria and Indicators: 37KH MXULVGLFWLF	Sources																		
		Black et al., 2021	Burck et al., 2022	CAT, 2021	Dusyk et al., 2021	Ellis et al., 2010	EEA, 2016	Fujiwara et al., 2019	Höhne et al., 2015	Holmes, 2012	Huitema et al., 2011	Levin et al., 2020	Mickwitz, 2003	Nascimento et al., 2022	NRC, 2010	NRCan, 2020	Roelfsema et al., 2018	Rogelj et al., 2021	Sawyer et al., 2022	UNFCCC, 2021	Zeiger et al., 2018
	Policies to reduce landfill methar								x					x							

& D Q D G D ¶ V

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
A. Emission Trends				
Change in emissions (2005-2021)	9 Emissions increased (percent) ; Emissions decreased (percent)	% H W Z H H Q D Q G & D Q D G D ¶ V H P L V V L R Q V V K R Z 708 Mt in 2022 (7.1%) (NIR 2024)		; -8.5%
Emissions projection (2021-2030)	9 Emissions increased (percent) ; Emissions decreased (percent)	Decreasing from 637.5 Mt in 2021 to between 479.9 Mt (Reference Case) and 560.2 Mt Measures) = 15% to 32% (NIR projections 2023)		; -15 to 32%
B. Emission Reduction Targets				

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
2030 Target Does the jurisdiction have a target that aligns with the IPCC target of 43% emissions reduction from 1990				

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
Interim Targets Does the jurisdiction have interim targets for emissions reductions to supplement 2030 and targets?	” Has interim targets from 2022 to 2030 and has interim targets or a commitment to set interim targets from 2030 to 2050 ” Has interim targets from 2022 to 2030 ” No interim targets	Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act requires the Minister to set the following interim national greenhouse gas emissio x for the 2035 milestone year, no later than December x for the 2040 milestone year, no later than December and x for the 2045 milestone year, no later than December and requires the 2030 ERP include a target for 2026 From the 2030 ERP and 2030 ERP Progress Re 2026 objective: 20% reduction from 2005 levels (which equa This interim objective is not an official target akin to the 2030	Canada has an interim 202 objective to 20% reduction from 2005 levels (though n D Q ³ R I I L F L D O W legislated requirement to s interim targets for 2035, 20 and 2045. Given that Cana has an unofficial interim ta between 2022 and 2030 and the legislated requirement set interim targets betwee 2030 and 2050, we have ranked Canada Green in t category.	”
C. Climate Action Plan				
Climate Action Plan Does the jurisdiction have a climate plan?	” ” ”	7 K H (P L V V L R Q V 5 H G X F W L R Q 3 O and a Strong Economy ³ (5 3 ´ Z D V S X E O L V K The 2030 ERP Progress Report was just published in December 2 providing updates on the progress made towards the 2030 E	Canada has a current, published climate action pl the 2030 Emissions Reduc Plan (2022)	”
Will meet 2030 UI target	” ” ”	ECCC 2023 National Inventory Report 2010 levels: 711.60 Mt CO2 eq Required levels to meet UN target (45% decrease): 391.4 M	(& & & ¶ V O D W H V V shows Canada will reduce emissions by between 19.1 (reference case, excluding LULUCF, NBCS, agricultu and WCI credits) and 36.2	”

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary					Discussion of Rating	Rating
				target met		target met		
		Excl LULUCF/NBCS/ Agriculture/WCI Credits	-16.8%	37%	-28.0%	62%		
		Incl.						

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		milestones for a formal consultation process which took plac October and November 2022. From the recommendations p in the resulting report, ECCC developed a modelling improve action plan. The action plan contains both measures to be implemented by the end of 2023 as well as longer-term improvements. In Phase ECCC commissioned Mike Beale to facilitate a second round expanded consultation, which took place in April and May 20 proposed action plan and the report produced following the first phas This consultation process informed the final report and final W K H D F W L R Q S O D Q ´ S J		
		According to the Commissioners report, Environment and Climate Change Canada found that the measures in the 2030 Emiss Reduction Plan were not expected to reduce emissions to th needed to meet the target. It projected that the 2030 plan wo G H F U H D V H & D Q D G D ' ¶ V 7 U D Q V L W ,Q L W L D W L Y H carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt_2eq) in 2030. To meet the targe from the 2030 plan, emissions should be reduced to no more Mt CO_2eq. As a percentage, the plan projected 2030 emissio reduced to 36.4% below the 2005 level. In December 2022, projected emissions from the implementation of the plan for updated to 491 Mt_2eq. This is a larger shortfall than the plan originally expected (shortfall of 46 Mt CO_2eq rather than the originally expected 27 Mt CO_2eq). As a percentage, the reduction would be 34% below 2005 levels (https://www.oag-		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		emissions reduction achievable from existing climate measu including some new measures contained in the ERP. This a about 470 Mt or 36% below 2005 levels. The 2030 ERP also back-casting approach to help account for policies and mea are included in the plan, but are still under development (e.g Green Buildings Strategy, work to develop a Buy Clean Stra support and prioritize the use of made-in-Canada low carbon produ 8 Q G H U W K L V D S S U R D F K D O R Q J Z L W K V H Q V L W L Y L W needed to achieve the 2030 target of 40% below 2005 level it does not fully take into account other uncertain factors tha an impact on the path to the 2030 target, such as labour ava technology and infrastructure requirements.		
Plan to meet net zero 2050: Does the jurisdiction have a plan to meet net zero by 2050?	”	&DQDGD (QHUJ\ 5HJXODWRU¶V (2023) I 3, Q W K H &XUUHQW 0HDVXUHV 6FHQ by 2050, 13% lower than 2021 levels. This projection of GH in the Current Measures Scenario only includes policies curr place during the analysis and does not reflect announced SROLFLHV WKDW DUH LQ GHYHORSI	No modelling within the 20 ERP showing how it will m net zero 2050. Credible modelling from the CER SURMHFWV &DQ	
		Current Measures Scenario 2050 projection: 566 Mt 2005 levels: 732 Mt Percent change: -22.7% &RPPLVVLRQHU¶V 5HSRUW x Key values and assumptions were captured in model approach to estimate the long-term impacts of the Reducti		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		2030 ERP Progress Report		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		report relating to each milestone year and to 2050 no la two years before the beginning of the relevant year. (2) progress report must contain x (a) an update on the progress that has been made towar achieving the greenhouse gas emissions target x (a.1)		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
Independent accountability Does the jurisdiction have a entity in place to provide accountability?	" Has an independent legislated body that is indirectly or directly appointed by and reports to the legislature and is mandate to evaluate the climate plan on a regular basis " Has a multi-stakeholder or expert advisory body to evaluat the climate plan on a regular basis but the multi-stakeholder body is appointed by th Lieutenant Governor or Minister, not appointed by th legislature	The Net-Zero Advisory Body (NZAB), legislated by the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, is mandated to provide the Min with independent advice with respect to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. The Commissioner for the Environment and Sustainable Dev currently Jerry V. DeMarco, is appointed by the Auditor Gen Canada for a 7-year term. The Commissioner provides parliamentarians and Canadians with objective, independent D Q G U H F R P P H Q G D W L R Q V R Q W K H the I environment, mitigate the effects of climate change, and h.9		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
	” No independent multi stakeholder advisory body t evaluate climat policy			
Monitoring and reporting Does the M X U L V G L F monitoring progra include these features: 1. Public reporting on a regular specified schedul 2. assessing progress in implementing plar components, 3. assessing progress in meeti targets, 4. identifying measures to address gaps, an 5. be independent reviewed	” Monitoring program has al five features ” Monitoring program has two to four features ” No public monitoring program, or the public monitoring program has one or none of the features	The Canadian Net Zero Accountability Act (CNZEAA) requires progr and assessment reports at regular intervals. The 2030 ERP (Annex 6) contains the schedule for monitoring and reporting (pasted b 1. The plan indicates a regular and specified schedule f emission reduction targets, high level description, em reduction plans, progress reports, assessment report Commissioner of the Environment reports. 2. Progress reports, per section 14(2)(b) of the Net Zero Accountability Act X V W F Q W E Q implementation of the federal measures, sectoral stra and federal government operations strategies descril relevant emissions reduction plan and, if available, u	Criteria: 1. Yes ± & D Q D G D ¶ monitoring and report program includes pub reporting on a regular specified schedule. TI CNZEAA requires progress reports as assessments at regul intervals, and this schedule can be foun the 2030 ERP. 2. Yes ± & D Q D G D ¶ monitoring and report program includes assessing progress in implementing plan components, which is required by the CNZEAA. 3. Yes ± & D Q D G D ¶ monitoring and report program includes	”

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
	" Jurisdiction has no framework for a climate adaptic plan, or no commitment to develop a comprehensive climate adaptic plan	x Fisheries and fish stocks from changing marine and f		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		Pg. 84±Sustainable jobs, skills, and communities3 7 R J H-W zero future, no individual or region can be left behind. Globa technology activity is expected to exceed $2.5 trillion by 202 Canada is wellpositioned to seize the numerous job opportunit growth presents. By comingto invest in climate action now, Ca is creating good middle class jobs today, and a clean, health tomorrow. Canada is committed to ensuring that workers ha and opportunitythrive in a net-zero world, regardless of who the D U H Z K H U H W K H \ O L Y H R U Z K D W V 3 7 K H * R Y H U Q P H Q W R I & D Q D G D L V V to the accelerated phase-out of coal power. In 2018, the federal government established the Task Force on Just Transition fo Coal Power Workers and Communities to engage stakeholder groups, and provincial and municipal governments, in order t series of recommendations on how it can support coal powe and communities. In response, the Government committed $ to support affected workers and communities, including $35 million the Canada Coal Transition Initiative focused on skills devel economic diversification, as well as $150 million for a dedica L Q I U D V W U X F W X U H I X Q G ´ 3 & O L P D W H D F W L R Q Z L O O F U H D W H farmers, construction workers, tradespeople, resource worke Z R U N H U V U H V H D U F K H U V D Q G P R U		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		community buildings, promote resilience of health systems, a X Q G H U W D N H P D M R U G L V D V W H U P L V programs to help support First Nations, Inuit and Métis propo undertake climate actions, including support for over 300 dis Indigenous-led climate projects across the country, representir W K D Q P L O O L R Q L Q I H G H U D O L Q		

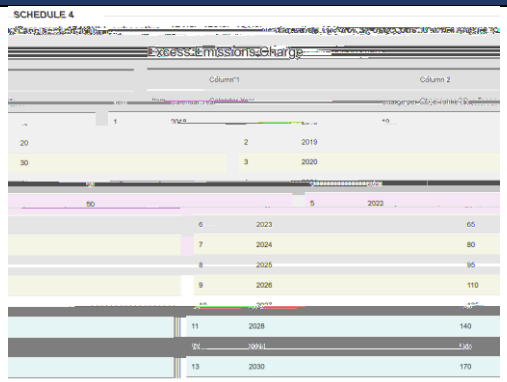
Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		remote Indigenous communities that currently use di fossil fuels for heat and power. IODI supports a coho participants (called Energy Champions) in their journ W U D L Q L Q J W K U R X J K W R S U R M H October 2022, the second cohort of the IODI launched a Energy Champions were selected. The Energy Cham receive up to $1.52M to lead engagement, clean ene planning, and project development within their comm The IODI team continues to support the first cohort of 14 (Q H U J \ & K D P S L R Q V). [ERRATA 2024 Progress Report] x Northern REACHE Program (newly gifted the name Wah toos in a traditional naming ceremony).[3] S u S R Y L G H V implementing renewable energy projects in Indigenou and northern communities that rely on diesel and oth I X H O V W R J H Q H U D W H K H D W D Q Government of Canada announced $300 million to fu support communities launching clean energy projects wind, solar, geothermal, hydro and biomass along wi streamlined service model for communities seeking t U H V R X U F H V D Q G F O H D Q H Q H U J September 2022, the Northern REACHE program has supported a total of 78 projects with an investment of This includes renewable energy projects (e.g., solar p installations, wind studies, etc.) and capacity building including workshops, skills development and		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		ceremony) S U R Y L G H V ³ L Q Y H V W 2 P H Q W 22, thro u g h the Strategic Partnerships Initiative (SPI) to build cap local, economically sustainable clean energy projects Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities and support ec development opp o W X Q L W L H V ´). ER V 2024 Progress Report x Budget 2024 ³ D Q Q R X Q F H G W k H Q D X Q Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program guaranteed to unlock access to cap Indigenous communities and help remove historical b Indigenous equity investment in natural resources an S U R M H F W V ´ ³ 8 S W R E L O O L R to capital for Indigenous communities, creating economic opportunities and supporting their economic develop S U L R U L W L H V ´ & D Q D G D ¶ V 1 D W L R Q D O B u i l d i n g R e s i l i e n t C o m m u n i t i e s a n d a S t r o n g E c o n o m y (2023) acknowledges the disproportionate impacts of climate change on security group and the Government of Canada Adaptation Action Plan (2023) (Annex 4) outlines the measures being taken to address these impa		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		The Government of Canada also uses a tool called Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) to explore the changing realities and L Q H T X D O L W L H V R I G L Y H U V H J U R X S used to support the development of responsive and inclusive programs, and other initiatives. GBA Plus is a process for understanding who is impacted by the issue or opportunity be addressed by the initiative; identifying how the initiative could tailored to meet diverse needs of the people most impacted; anticipating and mitigating any barriers to accessing or benefiting from the initiative. GBA Plus is an intersectional analysis that goes biological (sex) and sociocultural (gender) differences to consider factors, such as age, disability, education, ethnicity, economic geography (including rurality), language, race, religion, and sexual orientation. Using GBA Plus involves taking a gender-and diversity-sensitive approach to our work. Considering all intersecting identity factors as part of GBA Plus, not only sex and gender, is a G of & D Q D G D F R P P L W P H Q W ´		
H. Clean Economy Transition				
Plan for a Clean Economy: Has the jurisdiction: 1. Completed an economic impact assessment of the climate plan that estimates the changes in employment, by employment type, resulting from the climate plan.	” Both measures are implemented ” At least one of the measures is implemented or in the process of being implemented	1. From the Sustainable Jobs Plan (2023) x ³ , Q J O R E D O F O H D Q H Q expected to reach $2.4 trillion USD, and acco W K H , Q W H U Q D W L R Q D - Zero (Q H emissions by 2050 scenario (NZE), could cre D O P R V W P L O O L R Q Q H Z M (pg. 6) x ³ & O H D Q (Q H U J \ & D Q D G D D C clean energy sector in Canada will grow by 3. annually over the next decade – nearly four times I D V W H U W K D Q W K H & D Q D G x ³ & R O X P E L D , Q V W L W X W H D C zero and the buildout of a net-zero grid will create a	1. Is there an economic impact assessment of the climate plan? Partially, but not fully. While some projection have been made look at potential for new jo created by the plan, n fulleconomic impact assessment of the climate plan exists tha estimates the change employment by sector	”

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		up of a broad range of experts. It has completed mandate. New investments in Budget 2024, like the apprenticeship fur investments like the sustainable jobs training fund and UTIP Sustainable jobs stream are a promising start to aligning ecc clean energy transition objectives with climate objectives		
I. Carbon Price				
End-use carbon price (fuel charge) Does the jurisdiction have a carbon price that achieves the IPCC 2030 target?	” Price achieves IPCC 2030 target ” Price does not achieve IPCC target, and/or excludes some emission covered by the federal benchmark ” The jurisdiction does not have a fuel charge	³, Q 3 D U O L D P H Q W S G Y 7 H G W K Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act which established the legal mechanism under which th government requires provinces and territories to either esta on greenhouse gas emissions or adopt the federal sys legislation was first applied as of April 1, 2019. There components to the policy. The first, the "fuel charge," ap purchases of 21 different fuels (including combustible waste shingles or tires) that is burned to produce heat or elect distributor of the fuel typically pays the levy, with the cost passed through the supply chain to consumers when they gas up th the household gas bill or fill a propane tank. It can be felt ind price of goods. The second component, known as the "ba pricing system," applies to businesses with bigger carbon mainly industrial companies such as oil producers, manufacturers, automakers and coal or gas power plants exempted from paying the carbon price on fuel for their r The		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		reaches $50 per tonne in 2022), which will rise by $15 per tor W R U H D F K S H U W R Q Q H L Q ´ Schedule 2 of the		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
				

SCHEDULE 4

Excess Emissions Charge

Column 1	Column 2
1	
20	2019
30	2020
50	2022
6	2023 65
7	2024 80
8	2025 95
9	2026 110
11	2028 140
13	2030 170

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		Deep retrofit rate (Canada Green Building Strategy Discussion Paper). According to the an article in the National Observer, $ V H S D F R G H V I R U H [L V W L Q J E X L O G L Q J V I Canada has a Deep Retrofit Accelerator Initiative, which has a R E M H F W L Y H L Q S D U W W R F R Q W V X S S R U W R I W K H * R Y H U Q P H Q W R I 2. The Canada Greener Homes Initiative (2023) provides grants from $125 to $5,000 to get part of your costs back for eligible ho retrofits, up to $600 as a maximum contribution toward the of your pre- and post-retrofit EnerGuide evaluations, and interest loans of up to $40,000 with a repayment term of 10 years to h undertake major home retrofits. Eligible retrofits include ho		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		3. According to the Canada Green Building Strategy Discussion ³3KDVHG WLPHOLQHV IRU WUDQVLQHHGHG´ $FWLRQV ³'HYHORS 5HJ Framework for Transitioning off Fossil Fuels for Heating Sy The federal government will work with partners to, for example, set phased timelines for ending the installation of new oil or na heating systems, with accommodation for electric hybrid systen DQG UHPRWH EXLOGLQJV ZLWK QR The National Building Code of Canada (pg. 2021069) and the National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings (pg. 2152), and & DQDGLDQ (QHUJ\ (IILFLHQF\ 5HJXODWLRQV contain stringent performance requirements for boilers, but no targets for ph or prohibiting. According to the 2030 ERP Progress Report, Canada is committed to ³FRQWLQXH WR GHYHORS WKH &DQDGD-GD zero emissions and climate-resilient buildings sector, explore further opportunities to minimize embodied emissions from the built envir explore the potential to update energy and greenhouse gas perform VWDQGDUGV LQ IHGHUDOO\ IXQGHG KR		

	Rating System

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		The Government also launched the Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program[3] 7 K H = H U R (P L V V L R Q 9 H K L F O H , Q I funding towards the deployment of electric vehicle (EV) chargers a hydrogen refuelling stations across Canada. This $680 million initi addresses a key barrier to the adoption of zero emission vehicles (ZEVs)		

Indicator	

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
C. Electricity				
Electricity generation Does the				

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		forward and certainty for industry. The A clean electricity standard in supp a net		

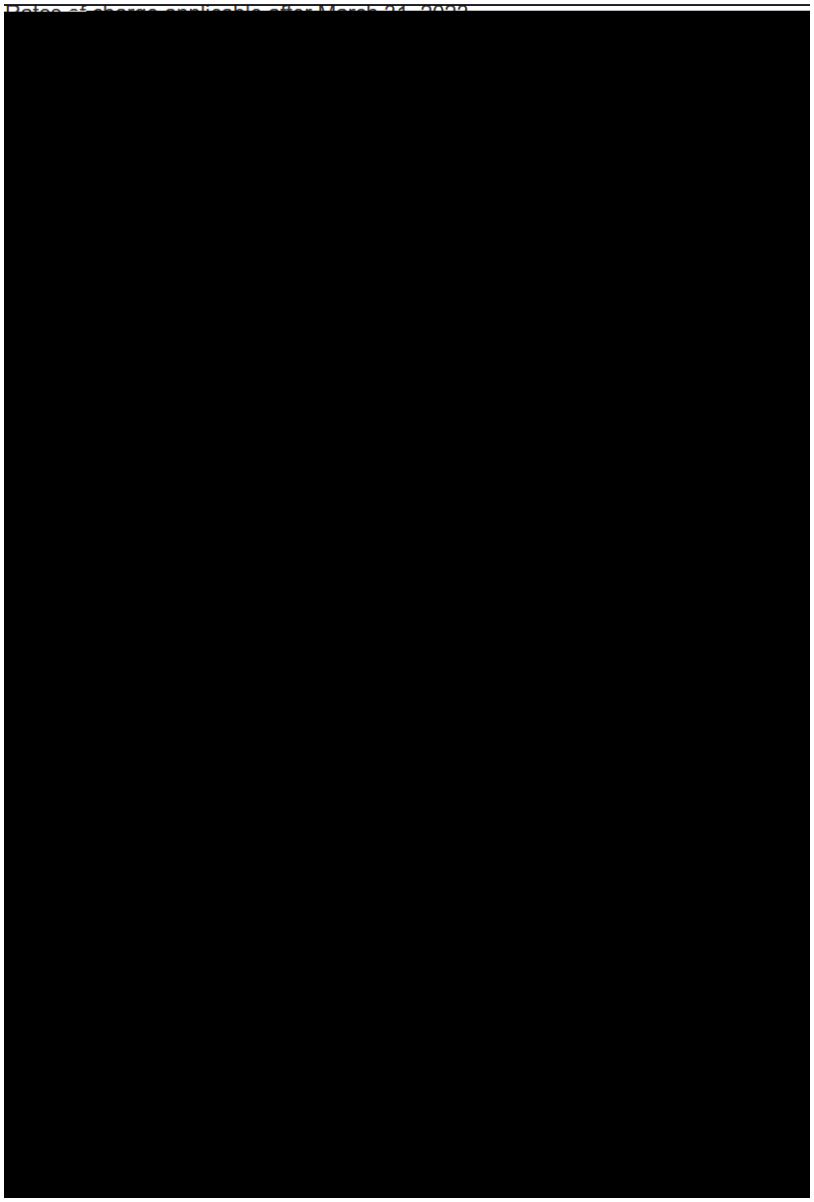
Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
D. Oil and Gas				
Methane Does the jurisdiction have a plan consistent with CER and IEA targets to reduce methane emissions from 2012 levels by 40% by 2025 and 75% by 2030?				

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
	" Has not adopted reductio targets	x Advance scientific knowledge and technical capacity to imp methane detection, measurement, and reporting; x Meet international climate targets under the Paris Agreeme Global Methane Pledge; and, x Solidify its globa adership and provide funding, tools, and b practices for other countries to achieve emissions reductio x As part of the strategy, Canada recently released draft met regulations for consultation that aim to reduce methane em from the oil and gas sector by at least 75% below 2012 lev 2030. The existing		

Indicator	Rating System	Current Policy Summary	Discussion of Rating	Rating
		The 2030 ERP acknowledges reducing methane emissions as a key reaching the emissions reduction target. It outlines actions already U H G X F H P H W K D Q H H P L V V L R Q V D Q G O D Canada intends to release its plan to reduce methane emissions across th H F R Q R P \ W K L V \ H D U D O L J Q H G Z L W K & This plan will highlight science and clean technology innovation fo measurement and quantification to inform reporting, policy develo mitigation measures across the Canadian economy. The strategy w strengthen the clean technology sector, provide tools to industry a governments to achieve methane emission reductions effectively, R X U F O L P D W H U H D I I L U P L Q J & D Q D G D ¶ V best practices for other countries to achieve emission reductions. Government of Canada has committed to establishing a global ce H [F H O O H Q F H R Q P H W K D Q H G H W H F W L R		
Emissions Cap	” Has adopted is in the process adopting legislate reduction targets consistent with th CER net zero pla	The Government of Canada has committed to cap and reduce gre emissions (GHG emissions) from the oil and gas sector at a pace Q H F H V V D U \ W R F R Q W U L E X W H W R & D Q D * + * H P L V V L R Q V E \ ment plans to implement a nationa emissions cap-and-trade system through regulations to be made u6in		

Indicator	Rating System

&DQDGD¶V IXHO FKDUJH UDWHV



Source: Schedule 2 of the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act (2018). Retrieved from https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/G-11.55/page-27.html#h-1247111