Excerpt of Appendix B described in the Policy Report, dated April 15, 2002, entitled "Creating a Sustainable City"

(http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/ctyclerk/cclerk/020423/rr3.htm)

CITY OF VANCOUVER DEFINITION OF SUSTAINABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES (Approved by Council - in Meeting Minutes on April 23, 2002)

Definition of a Sustainable Vancouver:

"A sustainable Vancouver is a community that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

It is a place where people live, work, and prosper in a vibrant community of communities.

In such a community, sustainability is achieved through community participation and the reconciliation of short and long term economic, social, and ecological well-being"

Sustainability Principles (Please see page 2 of 2):

CITY OF VANCOUVER SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES Continued (Approved and Principle 10. added by Council - in Meeting Minutes on April 23, 2002)

Sustainability Principles:

Sustainability is a direction rather than a destination. A sustainable city is one that protects and enhances the immediate and long-term well being of a city and its citizens, while providing the highest quality of life possible. Sustainability requires integrated decision-making that takes into account economic, ecological, and social impacts as a whole.

A Sustainable Vancouver embraces all of the following principles:

1. Today's decisions must not compromise the choices of our children and future generations.

2. We are all accountable for our individual and collective actions.

3. Resources must be used fairly and efficiently without compromising the sustainability of one community for another.

4. Using renewable resources is encouraged and supported, while the use of non-renewable resources should be minimized.

5. Renewable resource consumption should not exceed the rate of regeneration.

6. Strong collaboration and open communication between the public, the business sector, and all levels of government are important.

7. We value cultural, economic, and environmental diversity.

8. A community should provide a safe, healthy, and viable setting for human interaction, education, employment, recreation, and cultural development.

9. A sustainable Vancouver contributes to, and provides leadership towards, regional, provincial, national, and global sustainability.

10. The Vancouver economy should move from its dependence on non-renewable carbon-based fuels, particularly for transportation, which are likely to fluctuate dramatically in price and supply.

THE CONVENTION AND KYOTO PROTOCOL

http://unfccc.int/resource/convkp.html#kp

- **The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**
  http://unfccc.int/ (UNFCCC home page)

Text of the Convention

(pdf) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf

(html) as a single document , http://unfccc.int/resource/conv/conv.html, or
by Articles, , http://unfccc.int/resource/conv/index.html

Status of Signatories & Ratification of the Convention

The text of the Convention was adopted at the United Nations Headquarters, New York on the 9 May 1992; it was open for signature at the Rio de Janeiro from 4 to 14 June 1992, and thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 June 1992 to 19 June 1993. By that date the Convention had received 166 signatures. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994. Those States that have not signed the Convention may accede to it at any time.

For those States that ratify, accept or approve the Convention or accede thereto after the date of entry into force, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. The list below contains the latest information concerning dates of signature and ratification received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depository of the Convention. The dates in the column entitled "date of ratification" are those of the receipt of the instrument of ratification **(R)**, acceptance **(At)**, approval **(Ap)** or accession **(Ac).**
(For an explanation of these legal terms, please follow this link
http://untreaty.un.org/English/guide.asp#glossary)

List of Signatories & Ratification of the Convention (Parties in chronological order (pdf)) as of 17 February 2003. The Convention currently has received 188 instruments of ratification. http://unfccc.int/resource/conv/ratlist.pdf

The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto "thermometer": measuring progress toward entry in to force
http://unfccc.int/resource/kpthermo.html

Kyoto Protocol Introduction text http://unfccc.int/resource/protintr.html

Text of the Kyoto Protocol
(pdf) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf
(html) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html

Status of the Kyoto Protocol
The text of the Protocol to the UNFCCC was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997; it was open for signature from 16 March 1998 to 15 March 1999 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. By that date the Protocol had received 84 signatures. Those Parties that have not yet signed the Kyoto Protocol may accede to it at any time.

The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Parties to the Convention. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which not less than 55 Parties to the Convention, incorporating Annex I Parties which accounted in total for at least 55 % of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 from that group, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

The list below contains the latest information concerning dates of signature and ratification received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depository of the Kyoto Protocol. The dates in the column entitled "date of ratification" are those of the receipt of the instrument of ratification **(R)**, acceptance **(At)**, approval **(Ap)** or accession **(Ac).**
(For an explanation of these legal terms, please follow this link:
http://untreaty.un.org/English/guide.asp#glossary)

List of Signatories & Ratification to the Kyoto Protocol, Parties in alphabetical order (pdf) **as at 6 February 2003, 84 Parties have signed and 105 Parties have ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol.** (http://unfccc.int/resource/kpstats.pdf)

LIST OF ANNEX I COUNTRIES (Adapted from a UNFCCC list URL: http://unfccc.int/resource/conv/annex1.html)

Countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol are shown in bold, italicized and larger font

Australia
Austria
Belarus a/
Belgium
Bulgaria a/
Canada
Croatia*
Czech Republic a/ *
Denmark
European Union
Estonia a/
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary a/
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Latvia a/
Liechtenstein*
Lithuania a/
Luxembourg
Monaco*
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland a/
Portugal
Romania a/
Russian Federation a/
Slovakia a/*
Slovenia a/*
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Notes: a/ - Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy

* Publisher's note: Countries added to Annex I by an amendment that entered into force on 13 August 1998, pursuant to decision 4/CP.3 adopted at COP 3.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE PLAN FOR CANADA

http://climatechange.gc.ca/plan_for_canada/plan/pdf/full_version.pdf (PDF version)

http://climatechange.gc.ca/plan_for_canada/plan/index.html (HTML version)

Executive Summary

Introduction

Addressing climate change presents Canada with both an important challenge and an exciting opportunity. Meeting this challenge and seizing this opportunity will require nothing less than a national effort – one that engages every Canadian and includes every region.

That process is well begun. From Iqaluit to St. John's to Tofino, Canadian households are already involved in protecting the environment: recycling, reducing and reusing. We now need to take the next step by improving the energy efficiency of our homes and making more informed choices when deciding what products and vehicles to buy.

Canadian companies are also at the forefront, developing new fuels and new technologies and cutting their greenhouse gas emissions while improving their bottom lines.

Provincial and territorial governments are moving to develop comprehensive strategies to help address climate change. They are implementing a range of measures to promote energy efficiency while investing in sources of renewable energy. Canada's cities are encouraging alternative forms of transportation, using renewable energy and retrofitting buildings.

This Plan builds on those efforts and sets out ways that will stimulate further action. In doing so, it charts a way to meet our international obligations, enhance our competitiveness and improve the quality of life for all Canadians.

The Science

The international scientific community has concluded that there is compelling evidence that human activity, particularly activities associated with energy use and deforestation, is accelerating the concentration of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere. There is general agreement that the global community faces the likelihood of increases in the earth's average surface temperature ranging from 1.4 to 5.8 degrees Celsius by 2100, with serious implications for global food and freshwater supplies, as well as many other implications.

In Canada we are already feeling the effects of climate change, in the form of

- increasing number and intensity of heat waves and related health problems;
- declining water levels in the Great Lakes;
- changes in fish migration and melting of the polar ice cap;

- insect infestations in British Columbia's forests;
- hotter summers and higher levels of smog in major urban centres; and
- more extreme weather events such as droughts on the prairies, ice storms in eastern Canada, flooding in Manitoba and Quebec.

As climate change-related events such as these become more frequent, they will have an increasingly profound effect on our economy, our health and our quality of life.

Our Canadian Approach

The overall approach outlined in the Plan reflects the principles suggested by provincial and territorial governments in their October 28th, 2002 statement on climate change policy.

For example, the Plan is consistent with principles articulated in that statement such as the sharing of benefits and burdens across the country, the importance of a made-in-Canada approach, the need to continue to pursue recognition for Canada's exports of cleaner energy and the necessity of recognizing early action by industry. Specifically, the Plan recognizes the importance of:

- a made-in-Canada approach based on collaboration, partnerships and respect for jurisdiction;
- no region bearing an unreasonable burden;
- taking a step-by-step approach that is transparent and evergreen;
- minimizing mitigation costs while maximizing benefits;
- promoting innovation; and
- limiting uncertainties and risks.

Proceeding on this basis will enable Canada to make a smooth transition to a more energy-efficient and less emissions-intensive society. This is a challenge that every country in the world will have to face in the coming decades. By acting now, Canadian companies and individuals can get ahead of the curve and create a sustainable competitive advantage. The development of new products and services, in turn, will stimulate economic growth, expand exports and create jobs for Canadians.

The Plan sets out a three-step approach for achieving Canada's climate change objective of reducing annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 240 megatonnes (MT). First, there are the investments to date that will address one third of the total reduction (80 MT). Second, it articulates a strategy for a further 100 MT reduction. And finally, it outlines a number of current and potential actions that should enable Canada to address the remaining 60 MT reduction.

By necessity, the Plan will need to evolve over time. As new ideas emerge, new technologies are developed and better approaches suggested, we must be flexible enough to shift our resources from less effective actions to those with more potential to deliver emissions reductions.

Moving Ahead

The Plan proposes a national goal – for Canadians to become the most sophisticated and efficient consumers and producers of energy in the world and leaders in the development of new, cleaner technologies. To achieve our goal, the Plan proposes five key instruments:

- **Emissions reductions targets for large industrial emitters established through covenants with a regulatory or financial backstop** that would create an incentive for shifting to lower-emissions technologies and energy sources, while providing flexibility for these **emitters through emissions trading and access to domestic offsets and international permits**;

- A **Partnership Fund** that will cost-share emissions reductions in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, as well as municipalities, Aboriginal communities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to increase energy efficiency and reduce emissions in the most effective way;

- **Strategic infastructure investments** in innovative climate change proposals such as urban transit projects, intermodal transportation facilities and a CO_2 pipeline;

- **A coordinated Innovation Strategy** that allows Canada to benefit fully from the innovation possibilities of our climate change agenda and builds on programs such as Technology Partnerships Canada, the Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP), Sustainable Development Technology Canada and the Technology Early Action Measures (TEAM); and

- **Targeted measures** including **information, incentives, regulations and tax measures** that will help achieve our climate change objectives in specific sectors and program areas.

Key Areas for Action in the Plan
Using these tools, the Plan identifies action in five broad areas: transportation, housing and commercial/institutional buildings, large industrial emitters, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the international market.

Transportation
The Plan takes investments already in place and sets out further measures to improve fuel efficiency, expand the use of ethanol and other low-carbon fuels and promote more energy-efficient urban and freight transportation. In particular, the Plan:

- renews our commitment to working with automotive manufacturers to **improve new vehicle fuel efficiency by 25 percent by 2010** and proposes **additional steps to encourage consumer demand for more efficient vehicles**;

- commits to new investments to **increase the use of public transit** and **manage growth in vehicle use**;

- sets the goal of increasing the amount of gasoline containing **10 percent ethanol blend to 35 percent of the market**, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, and the amount of **biodiesel production to 500 million litres**; and

- proposes improved **performance targets and best practices for all freight transport, and enhanced intermodal infrastructure**.

Housing and Commercial/ Institutional Buildings
Canadians have a tremendous opportunity to become more energy efficient and lower their home energy costs by taking a number of basic steps around their homes. The Plan will create the conditions for more informed choices and actions by:

- expanding cost-shared **home energy audits for homeowners**; and
- **providing information** to encourage consumers to purchase **energy efficient appliances and equipment**.

The Plan also proposes that governments work towards the following goals:

- energy efficient retrofits of **20 percent of the housing stock** and **20 percent of the commercial/institutional building stock** by 2010; and
- building all new homes to **R2000** or equivalent standard by 2010 and all new commercial/ institutional buildings to a minimum of **25 percent above the Model National Energy Code** by 2010.

Large Industrial Emitters
This Plan proposes a comprehensive approach to the large industrial emitters sectors. The three-pronged strategy, which is being developed in consultation with the provinces, territories and industry, involves:

- **emissions targets established through covenants with a regulatory or financial backstop in consultation with industry, provinces, and territories**;
- **domestic emissions trading**, with access to **offsets and international permits**; and
- **cost-shared strategic investments** in a number of areas such as:
  - renewable energy;
  - clean coal demonstration projects; and
  - a CO_2 pipeline.

Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) and Fugitive Emissions
Small and medium-sized enterprises and other low-emissions businesses can play an important role in achieving our climate change objectives through voluntary energy efficiency improvements. The Plan will:

- expand the Canadian Industry Program for Energy Conservation (CIPEC) to include SMEs;
- cost-share energy efficiency audits;
- continue to provide information and assistance, through the Industrial Research Assistance Program, on the best energy efficiency technology available to small manufacturers; and
- promote practices to reduce flaring and venting of waste gases.

International Emissions Reductions
The Plan builds on the efforts of Canadian businesses that are already active in the international emissions permit trading market. This will help developing countries chart a lower emissions path while creating profitable business opportunities for Canadian companies. To achieve this, the Government will:

- work with the private sector to establish a mechanism for efficient engagement in projects in developing countries; and
- consider the purchase of a minimum of 10 MT of international permits.

Canadians, Communities and Governments
Seizing the opportunity to reduce emissions will require the collective effort of all Canadians. The Plan:

- proposes a personal goal for each Canadian to reduce emissions by **an average of one tonne per year by 2008-2012**, supported by incentives, improved information and product availability;
- emphasizes **partnership with provinces, territories, communities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations** to further reduce emissions through a variety of means including waste diversion and land-use planning;
- commits to ongoing **collaboration with Aboriginal and northern communities** to build capacity to address their particular priorities; and
- invites governments at all levels to **lead by example**.

Cost Estimates
Economic modeling suggests that these actions should not increase fuel prices significantly and many of the actions could result in lower energy bills – for both business and consumers – through greater energy efficiency.
Overall, the economic modelling suggests that the impact of taking action on climate change is manageable. In the most likely scenario, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is reduced by only 0.4 percent in 2010. In other words, rather than growing by 18 percent between 2002 and 2010, the economy would grow by around 17.6 percent. Employment would increase by 1.26 million jobs instead of 1.32 million. Personal disposable income would not be affected.
Meeting Canada's climate change goals calls for new directions to be set and new strengths to be developed. It requires the best of our citizens and scientists, our innovators and entrepreneurs. It is an opportunity to enhance both the competitiveness of our economy and the quality of our lives: a national project worthy of a great country.

FCM COMMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE CLIMATE CHANGE PLAN OF CANADA

Source: Adapted from excerpts of the "Analysis of Government of Canada Draft Climate Change Plan" of October 2002):

Messages:

1. FCM welcomes the Draft Plan and its commitment to meeting our demand that no region of the country bears an unreasonable cost related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Municipal governments are prepared to do their fair share as long as greenhouse gas reductions contribute to sustainable community development.
3. FCM will work with the Government of Canada to ensure that municipal governments that wish to can participate in the domestic emissions trading system.
4. FCM will work with the Government of Canada to ensure that participants in Partners for Climate Protection secure the support needed to achieve their greenhouse gas reduction goals.

How might the initiatives important to municipal governments be funded?

1. Partnership Fund: a pool of money would be created that would fund proposals for reductions. Provinces, territories, municipal governments, public and private sector organizations could submit proposals. The best proposals: most tonnes for least dollars would be selected.
2. 10-year Infrastructure Program would deliver projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as other core needs (i.e, public transit, waste management, community energy systems)
3. The Green Municipal Funds could be expanded to invest in additional green infrastructure projects with higher greenhouse gas reductions and to launch a Sustainable Communities Demonstration Program that would select several communities each year to undergo community-wide assessments and retrofits.
4. Expand support for Partners for Climate Protection to increase participation to 125 communities, to provide secretariat support and capacity building tools.
5. Municipal governments would contribute through tri-partite funding programs, through cost-sharing with the Green Municipal Funds and through procurements policies that set targets for green power, bio-fuels for fleets and for more energy efficient buildings and equipment.
6. While not directly benefiting municipal governments, tax incentives, grants and information programs would support municipal government efforts to reduce emissions throughout the community and reduce the cost of purchasing green power, and entering into public-private partnerships to develop landfill gas and community energy systems.

City of Vancouver Initiatives and Memberships

The City of Vancouver currently belongs to the following four organizations / programs that encourage local governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (listed under three categories: international, national, and regional/local) (URLs provided (where available) for more information)

International Organization:

1) International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) – an international environmental association of local governments implementing sustainable development. ICLEI administers and coordinates the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign. (http://www.iclei.org/about.htm)

National Organizations / Programs:

2) Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) – represents the interests of Canadian municipalities on policy and program issues within the federal jurisdiction. (http://www.fcm.ca/newfcm/)

3) Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) - a national partnership program formed by the FCM and ICLEI that brings Canadian municipal governments together to reduce local production of GHG emissions. The FCM is the lead partner on policy development, government relations and funding in Canada, and the ICLEI provides technical support. (http://www.fcm.ca/scep/support/PCP/pcp_index.htm)

Regional / Local Organization(s):

4) GVRD Regional and Local Working Group on Climate Change (WGCC) – a regional and local government group established in 1997, under the coordination of the GVRD Air Quality Program:

- to function as a forum to address climate change issues in the region.
- to provide a forum for communication, sharing information / cooperation among municipalities and regional governments interested in addressing climate change issues and reducing GHG emissions
- to foster new interests and eventual commitment from municipalities to GHG management
- to facilitate efforts of those municipalities working towards the completion of the PCP Milestones. (no website available)