



Accord de coopération environnementale

Acuerdo de Cooperación Ambiental

Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

THE CANADA–CHILE COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

2011

Annual Report

Annual Report at a Glance

PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Canada–Chile Agreement on Environmental Cooperation entered into force in 1997 at the same time as the Canada–Chile Free Trade Agreement and the Canada–Chile Agreement on Labour Cooperation. Its main objectives are to foster the protection and enhancement of the environment in both countries; to promote sustainable development policies; and to promote transparency and public participation in the development and improvement of environmental laws, regulations, policies and practices.

The Canada-Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation was established under the Agreement and provides a forum for the two Parties to cooperate on environmental issues. The Commission is composed of a Council, a Joint Submissions Committee and a Joint Public Advisory Committee. The Commission is supported by two National Secretariats, Canadian and Chilean, established in the Ministries of the Environment in each country.

The Agreement calls for the preparation of an annual report by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation and specifies a range of areas that the report must cover, including

- a) activities and expenses of the Commission during the previous year;
- b) the approved program and budget of the Commission for the next year;
- c) the actions taken by each Party in connection with its obligations under this Agreement, including data on the Party's environmental enforcement activities;
- d) relevant views and information submitted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and persons, including summary data regarding submissions, and any other relevant information the Council deems appropriate;
- e) recommendations made on any matter within the scope of this Agreement; and
- f) any other matter that the Council instructs the National Secretariats to include.

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1 | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Council of the Canada-Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation met for its Twelfth Regular Session on May 9, 2012 in Gatineau, Quebec.

This year Canada and Chile are celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Canada-Chile Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (CCAEC), signed in 1997 in parallel to the bilateral Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement. Prime Minister Stephen Harper and President Sebastian Piñera, witnessed the signing of a more modern Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement on April 16, 2012 in Santiago, Chile, expanding the financial services chapter under the Agreement. The Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement has already greatly benefited both countries with two-way merchandise trade more than tripling since the agreement came into force in 1997. To support this increased integration, the CCAEC is based on the principle that trade should not occur at the expense of environmental protection and seeks to increase cooperation between Canada and Chile to better conserve, protect and enhance the environment.

The National Secretariats continue to advance cooperative activities in line with the principles of the Agreement. Implementation of projects over the last year resulted in:

- Conservation activities to protect the Pink-footed Shearwater.
- Surveys of the Red Knot population, the results of which are being used internationally.
- Multi-sector (government, industry, civil society) engagement in the development of a plan to monitor the environmental impacts of the pulp and paper sector on the Bío Bío watershed.
- Participation by 200 representatives from across government, the private sector and civil society at a two-day seminar 'Private Protected Areas: the Chilean and Canadian Experience', to discuss Private Sector engagement in Protected Areas Management and Biodiversity Conservation.

In addition to our regular Work Program, Canada and Chile will be working together in the upcoming year on climate change projects to conserve and build resilience in protected areas as well as to develop a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the waste management and landfill gas sector. A portion of the funds for protected areas will be dedicated to restoring the Torres del Paine National Park, which was ravaged by wildfires earlier this year.

The Commission has also worked with the Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC) to improve public engagement under the Agreement. During the Twelfth Council Session, JPAC hosted a public session on Economic Instruments for Ecosystem Services in Canada with guest speaker, Dr. Brandon Schaufele from the Sustainable Prosperity Initiative at the University of Ottawa.

Canada and Chile remain committed to the Agreement, look forward to its continued success in the future and will meet again under the auspices of the Thirteenth Regular Session of the Canada–Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation in Santiago in 2013.

Mollie Johnson
Executive Secretary
Canadian National Secretariat

Ricardo Irarrázabal Sanchez
Executive Secretary
Chilean National Secretariat

2 | REPORT ON THE SEVENTH WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET

This section outlines the cooperative activities undertaken by government experts from Canada and Chile and their partners between July 2011 and May 2012. It also presents proposed projects for the year ahead.

Cooperative Activities

THEME 1: MIGRATORY SPECIES, BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

Recovery Actions for Pink-footed Shearwaters in Chile (Phase II)

The Pink-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*) is a species that is known to nest at only three sites in the world, all of which are located in Chile. During the non-nesting season, the birds leave their nesting colonies and spend all their time at sea, with some travelling as far north as the southern Gulf of Alaska. The birds face various threats throughout their range, and have therefore been designated under species at risk legislation in several countries; in Canada, they have been designated as Threatened under the Canadian Species at Risk Act (SARA), and in Chile, they have been designated as Endangered under the Regulation for the Classification of Wild Species. The biology of this species is such that international conservation efforts and cooperation are essential to its recovery.

Phase II of this project focused on undertaking veterinary and outreach services on Isla Mocha to raise awareness on responsible pet ownership and the impact of domestic animals on local wildlife. Predation of ground and burrow-nesting seabirds by domestic animals, particularly cats, has been shown to be a significant problem on the Island, which represents the largest known colony of shearwaters.

As part of outreach efforts, the Ministry of Environment (MMA) with the collaboration of the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) and the Association of Veterinarians for Wildlife (AMEVEFAS) designed an information leaflet about the consequences of irresponsible pet ownership on wildlife. This leaflet was designed as a national tool and will be used by CONAF and SAG for distribution across Chile. From December 1-4 2011, the MMA and CONAF, in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Municipality of Lebu, also held a series of workshops on the conservation of the Pink-footed Shearwater and other environmental issues (biodiversity, recycling and ecotourism), as well as a "Shearwater Football Championship" in which over 200 people participated (35% of the island's population).

In addition, an initial phase of pet sterilization was organized by MMA and CONAF, in collaboration with a volunteer team of six veterinarians from the University of Concepcion. In March 2012, the local gymnasium was set up as a surgical ward, and over the course of four days 22 pets were sterilized (16 dogs and 7 cats) and 33 treated for parasites. While the project did not meet its target of 40 pets, many community members who were initially reluctant to treat their pets expressed interest in participating in a follow-up round of sterilization.

A second objective for Phase II, the installation of dark-sky lighting on Robinson Crusoe Island, was postponed due to funding restrictions.

Private-sector Participation in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas: The Chilean and Canadian Experience

Chile is currently undertaking significant reforms in Protected Areas Management. In response to its National Protected Areas Policy, the Ministry of the Environment is in the process of designing an Integrated National Protected Areas System that will cover public, private, land and marine areas and be managed by a new Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service. In order for Chile to achieve its international biodiversity target of

protecting 10% of all significant ecosystems, it will need to integrate privately owned lands into the protected areas system. This project sponsored a two-day seminar “*Private Protected Areas: the Chilean and Canadian Experience*” in Puerto Montt, Chile, October 19-20, 2011 as well as a field visit to pilot projects in Chile in order to contribute ideas to the creation of the Chilean Integrated Protected Areas System.

Canadian representatives from Parks Canada, the Nature Conservancy of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories contributed to the seminar on how the private sector can best be engaged in the creation and management of protected areas. The first meeting of its kind in Chile, the multi-stakeholder seminar brought together 200 participants from government, the private sector, indigenous and non-government organizations.

Evaluations of the workshop were positive, with 95% of respondents agreeing that the workshop met their expectations. More importantly, 85% of respondents also agreed that as a result of the workshop they had “identified at least one best practice for protected areas management that [could] be used in [their own] work” and 83% believed that the workshop generated ideas relevant to the establishment of the Chilean Integrated Protected Areas System. A majority also agreed that the workshop increased their knowledge and understanding of protected areas in Chile (72%) and Canada (83%).

The Chilean Minister of the Environment, María Ignacia Benítez Pereira, provided closing remarks and joined the Canadian delegation on their field visit.

Status and Surveys of the Endangered Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) on its Major Wintering Grounds in Tierra del Fuego

The population of Red Knots (*Calidris canutus rufa*), a shorebird species “wintering” in southern South America and breeding in the central Canadian Arctic, had fallen from over 50,000 in the 1980s/2000 to less than 17,000 by 2010 at major sites in Tierra del Fuego, a decline of 70-75% over the past decade. Most of the remaining birds spend the non-breeding (northern winter) season at Bahía Lomas, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, a site discovered during Environment Canada shorebird “Atlas” surveys in the 1980s. Owing to this decline, *C. c. rufa* was designated as Endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada in April 2007. The Red Knot is one of the most important shorebird species shared between Chile (and Argentina) and Canada, countries containing key habitats that are essential to the successful future conservation of the species. The Red Knot has long been considered a flagship species for shorebird conservation, owing to its trans-hemispheric migrations, dependence on a relatively small number of key wintering and stopover areas, and its vulnerability to a wide range of climate change and other environmental factors. *The Red Knot situation could be described as one of the defining shorebird conservation issues of our time.*

An annual count of the population is needed to assess the ongoing status of the population, to judge whether conservation and management actions are being effective, and to identify factors causing declines in the population. The best place to carry out the count is in Tierra del Fuego, where the bulk (estimated 98%) of the birds stay in a relatively small area. In January 2011, under the Canada-Chile Work Program, surveys with collaborating Chilean personnel indicated that the Red Knot population had fallen to less than 10,000 birds – 35% less than in 2010 and over 80% less than in 2000. Ongoing work under the program in January 2012 provided the first positive news for Red Knots for some years. From the low in 2011, the 2012 total was somewhat over 13,000, an increase of about 30%. Ground observations indicated that many juvenile birds were present, suggesting the increase was mainly the result of a particularly good breeding season the previous summer (which would be enough to account for the increase). The 2012 work extended the surveys to the coast of Patagonia in Argentina, and established clearly that only small numbers of knots were using the area, showing that the declines in the core area at Bahía Lomas were not caused by birds simply moving to other parts of the potential wintering area. While the increase is encouraging, it is important to note the population is still at very low levels compared to the count of over 51,000 recorded in 2000.

These results emphasize the need for conservation and management at key sites, particularly the main wintering area at Bahía Lomas in Chile. Survey results were significant in the designation of Bahía Lomas as a Ramsar site

and as a Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network site, and have played a prominent part in the Management Plan that has recently been completed for the site. This work has led to the establishment of a “Centro Bahía Lomas”, a research and interpretation centre being opened in April 2012 to support research and conservation in the area. With many experts considering that the knot situation has reached a crisis level, ongoing survey work will play a key role in tracking the fate of the species and in providing essential, basic information required for the management and conservation of Red Knots and their habitats.

Strengthening Bird-banding Capacity in Chile: Train-the-trainer Internship

The Canadian Bird Banding Office of the Canadian Wildlife Service has been working with the Agriculture and Livestock Service (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero or SAG) of Chile to develop a bird banding program since 2005. Currently, there is a need to further develop the skill level of Chilean banders so that they can capture, handle and mark birds safely and ethically, contributing to international data collection efforts. Building on past cooperation, which included a bird banding workshop in March 2009, this project sought to provide specialized training at the Long Point Bird Observatory for a Chilean bander from the University of Chile, Ana Maria Venegas, with the goal of “training the trainer”. Ms. Venegas participated in training with Bird Studies Canada, a non-profit organization during the Canadian spring migration (April – June 2011) and achieved her certification as a bander trainer from the North American Banding Council in July 2011.

As a result of her training, Ms. Venegas contributed to a basic banding workshop in November 2011, offered by the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG) and the Union de Ornitólogos de Chile. The workshop was geared towards SAG employees who authorize and administer the National Bird Banding System. The workshop was also open to students and included a practical component. In addition, Ms. Venegas was the principle author in developing a Bird Banding Manual for SAG which outlines standards for handling and collection of data. It is expected that the guide will help to establish minimum standards for new banders.

It is expected that these activities will strengthen the long-term capacity in Chile for continued information sharing with Canada and other countries of the Western Hemisphere Bird Banding Network.

THEME 2: CONTAMINATED SITES

Contaminated Sites in Canada and Chile: Focus on Environmental Risk Management and the Management of Contaminated Sites

No activities were undertaken on this project in 2011.

THEME 3: CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

Development of a Pilot Environmental Effects Monitoring Program in Chile (Phase II)

The South American pulp mill industry is undergoing a period of rapid development and expansion. Despite this explosive growth, Chilean mills are operating without adequate baseline environmental studies. In Canada, Environment Canada’s Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) Program is a science-based regulatory tool that can detect and measure changes in aquatic ecosystems potentially affected by human activity (i.e., effluent discharges). This tool can be used to help assess the effectiveness of existing environmental regulations and management measures. The Canadian program is unprecedented in the world, and the goal of this multi-phase project was to set down the foundation for the development of such a program in collaboration with the newly established Chilean Environment Ministry.

Since January 2009, collaboration with the University of Concepcion under this project has resulted in four meetings/workshops, resulting in significant collaboration, the publication of 5 research papers and contributing to

the establishment of pilot watershed monitoring programs at the Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MMA). For more information on previous phases of the project please see the 2009 and 2010 Canada-Chile Annual Reports.

Phase III of the project supported a small 1-day workshop focussed on the implementation of a watershed monitoring program on the Bío Bío River using EEM methodologies. Held on the margins of the 8th International conference on the Fate and Effects of Pulp and Paper Mill Effluents (January 8-11 2012), hosted by the University of Concepcion, 12 representatives participated from academia, government and private sectors, including two additional representatives from Environment Canada. Results of the workshop included agreement to: a) seek translation of Canadian guidance documents on implementation of EEM methodologies (which are transferable to the Chilean context); b) prepare a proposal to the Canadian Water Network's program for funding of Regional Watershed Monitoring Programs in Chile; c) support the Chilean Ministry of Environment's (MMA) new pilot watershed monitoring programs, which will include a pilot in the Bío Bío River, the case study focused on by the project for the last several years.

Evaluation forms completed by participants indicated a high level of satisfaction with the workshop, which significantly contributed to participant's knowledge and acceptance of environmental monitoring in the Chilean environment. Following the workshop, the Canadian delegation participated in field demonstrations of EEM techniques with Chilean professors and students. Fish collections were made upstream and downstream of a municipal sewage discharge demonstrating EEM's potential in detecting impacts of these effluents.

Throughout the project, scientific exchanges between Environment Canada and the University of Concepcion have continued. A student from Chile has now enrolled at the University of New Brunswick into a PhD program to develop these methods for Chile and is conducting analyses in our laboratories at Environment Canada. Our collaborative studies downstream of one of the most modern pulp and paper mills in the world has resulted in the publication of five peer reviewed manuscripts, and the documentation that these modern facilities do have environment impacts. These studies indicate that it will therefore be necessary to accompany any adoption of best available technologies (BAT) with other targeted measures to improve effluent quality. This work will contribute significantly to the conservation and protection of the environment in Chile and results are being used to support Canada's development of Smart regulations for the pulp and paper sector.

THEME 4: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Management of Information Systems: Support for the Systematic Production of Environmental Statistics

No activities were undertaken on this project in 2011.

OTHER COOPERATION

Mining Toolkit Launched

The Trade Programme of the Canadian Embassy in Santiago, in keeping with similar regional efforts, undertook a Chilean adaptation of Natural Resources Canada's Mining Information Kit for Aboriginal Communities. The Chilean Mining Toolkit - *El Manual Informativo sobre Minería en Chile - una guía para las comunidades y la industria* - was officially launched in January 2012. The Chilean version has been adapted as per the Chilean legal framework and mining industry context, and as Chile is signatory to the ILO 169 Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples a chapter on Mining on Indigenous Land has been included.

The Mining Tool Kit has been a collaborative effort, based on consensus, and the content was reviewed by the Chilean Government (including the Servicio Evaluación Ambiental), mining industry representatives, lawyers,

engineers, NGOs and four host communities. The Mining Tool Kit will serve as a helpful tool in creating a more informed dialogue on mining projects taking place in Chile.

Budget

The costs of implementing the Agreement involve three areas: (1) cooperative activities, including the Council sessions and project implementation; (2) the Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC); and (3) the citizen submission process described in articles 14 and 15 of the Agreement. The costs of these budget items were shared by the Parties.

Commission Expenses from April 2011 to March 2012 ¹								Totals	
Cooperative Activities				Public Engagement					
Work Program		Council and Annual Reports		JPAC		Citizen Petitions			
CLP	CAD	CLP	CAD	CLP	CAD	CLP	CAD	CLP	CAD
15,197,255	31,048	14,129,717	28,867	2,257,112	4,611	0	0	31,584,241	64,527

In addition to the amounts provided by the Commission, projects leveraged \$56,278 CAD or \$27,546,896 CLP² in contributions from other sources. Government officials and project partners provided 286 days of in-kind support to implement projects.

The cost to operate the National Secretariats is not included above, nor are the in-kind contributions provided by the National Secretariats, the JPAC and the Joint Submission Committee.

Future Work Program and Budget

The following is the proposed program and budget of the Commission for 2012–2014 and is subject to final approvals by both Parties:

Project	Description	Estimated Budget ³
THEME 1: CONTAMINATED SITES MANAGEMENT		
12.1.1 Mine Site Remediation – Focus on Best Practices in Canada, Peru and Chile	Organize a workshop and tour of a Canadian mine site in order to share best practices and lessons learned in the remediation of contaminated sites in Canada.	\$26,500 CAD / \$12,971,122 CLP

¹ Based on July 4, 2012, exchange rates (1 CAD = 489.4763 CLP).

² Based on July 4, 2012, exchange rates (1 CAD = 489.4763 CLP).

³ Amounts reflect maximum expected contributions of the Commission and not the full cost of the project, which may include in-kind or leveraged funding. Amounts are based on the following exchange rate: 1 CAD = 489.4763 CLP (July 4, 2012).

Project	Description	Estimated Budget ³
THEME 2: MIGRATORY BIRDS		
12.2.1 Saving the Endangered Red Knot: status assessment on its major wintering areas in Tierra del Fuego	Collect information required to understand the decline of the Red Knot population and contribute to its conservation and recovery.	\$15,000 CAD / \$7,342,145 CLP
12.2.2 Building a Sustainable Bird Banding Program in Chile	Provide training and develop materials required to build capacity for a sustainable bird banding program in Chile.	\$22,000 CAD / \$10,768,479 CLP
THEME 3: INVASIVE SPECIES		
12.3.1 International Research & Training to Control the Spread of Didymo in Chilean and Canadian Rivers	Provide knowledge transfer on how to respond to didymo (an invasive algae) and test a new approach to controlling blooms.	\$25,000 CAD / \$12,236,908 CLP
THEME 4: AIR QUALITY AND WATER MANAGEMENT		
12.4.1 Support for the 2013 International Workshop on Air Quality Forecasting Research	Support Canadian participation at the 2013 International Workshop on Air-Quality Forecasting Research, hosted by Chile	\$10,000 CAD / \$4,894,763 CLP
THEME 5: CLIMATE CHANGE⁴		
12.5.1 Ecological Restoration of Protected Areas as an Adaptation to Climate Change in Chile	Enhance the resilience of Chile's protected areas and local communities to climate change effects by restoring damaged ecosystems and building the capacities of the MMA for climate change adaptation.	\$450,000 CAD / \$220,264,335 CLP
12.5.2 Landfill Waste Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)	Develop a government-supported Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) strategy in Chile's waste sector.	\$800,000 CAD / \$391,581,040 CLP
12.5.3 Assessing the Impact of Soil Conservation Practices as a Basis to Develop a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)	Assess soil management and restoration practices and present a proposal for a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) strategy based on atmospheric carbon capture by soils.	\$135,000 CAD / \$66,079,295 CLP
12.5.4 Infrastructure Risk Assessment and Adaptation Planning in the Context of Climate Change	Assess the current and future risks to Chilean infrastructure and recommend changes to infrastructure services to adapt to climate change impacts. This report will be used to develop a strategy for infrastructure adaptation to climate change.	\$198,000 CAD / \$96,916,300 CLP

Please consult the National Secretariats for more details on these proposed projects.

⁴ These climate change projects are being funded by the Canadian Fast Start Financing Program (which supports commitments under the 2009 Copenhagen Accord). The National Secretariats will help to facilitate, where possible, the implementation of these projects by March 31, 2013.

3 | REPORT ON SUBMISSIONS ON ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

Under the Agreement, any non-governmental organization or person can assert that a Party to the Agreement is failing to effectively enforce its environmental law by presenting a submission on enforcement matters (SEM).⁵ If the SEM meets, among other things, initial screening criteria as to its purpose, and it contains sufficient information, it is then forwarded to an independent committee (the Joint Submissions Committee) to determine whether the submission merits requesting a response from the Party, and in light of any response, whether the preparation of a factual record against the Party is warranted. If the Council agrees with the recommendation of the Joint Submissions Committee, the Party that is not the subject of the complaint will commission an expert in environmental matters to prepare the factual record on the submission. The Council shall make the factual record public at the request of either Party.

No submissions were submitted or open in 2011.

An online registry of petitions is available at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/can-chil/default.asp?lang=En&n=D3DE2C48-1>

If you would like an electronic copy of the document, please use the “contact us” section of the website: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=DA294545-1>

4 | COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORTS

Under the Agreement, each Party is required to report on the actions they have taken in connection with the obligations set out under Part 2 of the Agreement (Articles 2 through 7), including data on each Party's environmental enforcement activities. The following chapters present Canada and Chile's reports; for more detailed information on each country's activities, please contact the relevant National Secretariat.

Canada Report

The following section outlines Canada's activities with regard to meeting the obligations articulated in the Agreement.

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTS

Article 2(1)(a) of the Agreement provides that each party shall, with respect to its territory, periodically prepare reports on the state of the environment and make them publicly available.

⁵ Article 14 of the Agreement stipulates that any Canadian citizen or organization that submits a request under the Canada–Chile Agreement must agree not to also submit the issue to the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation. It should be kept in mind that, given Canada's large volume of trade with the United States and Mexico, Canadians are more familiar with the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC) and are therefore more likely to submit a request under the NACEC. To consult submissions against Canada under the NACEC, visit http://www.cec.org/Page.asp?PageID=1226&SiteNodeID=210&BL_ExpandID=156.

Canada is committed to improving its environmental monitoring and reporting tools to better inform Canadians about the state of the environment. Environment Canada produces a wide variety of reports and publications, which are available on the Department's website, at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/>.

The Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI) program provides data and information to track Canada's performance on key environmental sustainability issues including climate change and air quality, water quality and availability, and protected nature. The environmental indicators are based on objective and comprehensive information and convey environmental trends in a straightforward and transparent manner. The indicators are prepared by Environment Canada with the support of other federal government departments, as well as provincial and territorial government departments. Indicators are presented online through graphics, explanatory text, interactive maps and downloadable data. Each indicator is accompanied by a technical explanation of its calculation.

The initial suite of indicators has expanded to cover a broad range of environmental issues. CESI has become the prime instrument to measure progress of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS). The FSDS, tabled in 2010, provides comprehensive information on activities across Canada's federal government that contributes to environmental sustainability.

In 2011 the Air Quality Health Index became available in all ten provinces. The Air Quality Health Index helps Canadians protect their health by limiting exposure to air pollution and adapting their activities when levels of air pollution are higher.

For more information visit: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/>

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Article 2(1)(b) of the Agreement provides that each party shall, with respect to its territory, develop and review environmental emergency preparedness measures.

Environment Canada's Environmental Emergencies Program uses legislative and regulatory authorities, science (meteorological, wildlife and hazardous substances), and partnerships to reduce the frequency and consequences of environmental emergencies involving the unplanned, uncontrolled or accidental release of hazardous substances.

Environment Canada works in partnership with other federal departments, other levels of government, industry and communities to:

- develop [contingency plans](#) that outline how to deal with emergencies;
- [train](#) personnel to apply the plans; and
- review and [exercise](#) these plans to clarify roles, develop working relationships, test capabilities and strengthen their effectiveness.

For more information about the Environmental Emergencies Program, visit: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ee-ue/default.asp?lang=En&n=FDBFAF6B-1>.

On March 25, 2011, Environment Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada entered into Environmental Occurrences Notification Agreements with the provincial and territorial governments west of Québec. The Agreements reduce the duplication of effort for the regulated community and the public by creating a single call centre in each Province or Territory for persons required to notify federal and provincial/territorial governments of potential or actual environmental emergencies. The Notification Regulations support and complement the Notification Agreements by identifying the name and telephone number of the 24-hour authorities operating for every province or territory in Canada.

At the May 12, 2011 Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting, Ministers signed the *Nuuk Declaration*, which called for, *inter alia*, the establishment of a Task Force to develop an international instrument on Arctic marine oil pollution

preparedness and response. The results of the Task Force are to be presented at the Swedish-hosted Arctic Council Foreign Ministers Meeting in mid-2013 and will result in the development of a new international agreement that will provide for the provision of mutual aid between Arctic nations during significant oil spill events in the Arctic. As the lead federal authority responsible for preparedness and response to marine pollution incidents from ships in Canada's waters, including the Arctic, the Canadian Coast Guard serves as the Head of the Canadian Delegation to the Task Force.

For more information see: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ee-ue/default.asp?lang=En&n=24B3E0D7-1>

Amendments to the Environmental Emergency Regulations enhance the existing protection provided by and came into force on December 8, 2011. Significant changes include:

- addition of 41 substances, including substances that are aquatically toxic, carcinogenic, persistent or bioaccumulative;
- notice of closure or decommissioning of the facility or place is now required;
- the requirements to notify the public have been strengthened to include a description of the measures to be taken to notify members of the public who may be adversely affected by an environmental emergency and to inform them of those measures and of what to do in the event of an environmental emergency; and,
- exceptions for quantities of some substances under specific conditions and those covered under other regulations

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Article 2(1)(c) of the Agreement provides that each party shall, with respect to its territory, promote education in environmental matters, including environmental law.

Environment Canada has developed and adopted an education and outreach strategy, whose mission is “to support Canadians in adopting sustainable practices and lifestyles in order that natural capital is preserved and health and safety of Canadians is protected.” A website has been established to promote environmental education programs and information to Canadians: www.ec.gc.ca/education

Environment Canada also manages a unique environmental museum, the Biosphère (www.ec.gc.ca/biosphere), which has developed BioKits - a family and classroom tool for Canadians to explore the natural environment in urban parks, natural areas, and trail networks across Canada, promoting Canada's biodiversity. In 2011 alone, the Biosphère presented three new exhibitions, including *+1°C: What Difference Does It Make?*, which addresses climate change; *Finding Balance*, which explores the impact consumer choices are having on the environment; and, *Woodland Escapes*, which pays tribute to the beauty of forests.

For more information about the BioKits, which are available online, visit:
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/biotrousses-biokits/default.asp?lang=En&n=C0269262-1>

Over the course of 2011, Canadians have faced a series of extreme weather events: unprecedented flooding in Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan, and Quebec, a very active hurricane season that affected communities from Quebec to Newfoundland, and an increased number of tornadoes. Environment Canada played an active and critical part in issuing weather warnings, providing frequent updates on conditions, and offering advice and assistance to emergency management organizations and others.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Article 2(1)(d) of the Agreement provides that each party shall, with respect to its territory, further scientific research and technology development in respect of environmental matters.

Science and technology (S&T) play a significant part in Canada's efforts to protect and conserve our air, water, wildlife and spaces. Over two-thirds of Environment Canada's budget and over half of its employees are devoted

to S&T. Over eighty percent of Environment Canada's research is conducted and published in collaboration with external researchers, and mobilizing national and international environmental science capacity in this area is part of Environment Canada's responsibilities. More information can be found on the Environment Canada science and technology website, at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/>.

In 2011, the [oil sands integrated monitoring plan](#) covering water quality and quantity, air quality, and biodiversity, was launched. This will bring the comprehensive and transparent environmental monitoring required to support environmentally sustainable development in this important global resource. The program is scientifically rigorous and significantly increases and improves environmental monitoring in the oil sands.

This year also marked the completion of the "[Scientific assessment to inform the identification of critical habitat for woodland caribou \(*Rangifer tarandus caribou*\), boreal population, in Canada: 2011 update.](#)" The boreal caribou science assessment provides a decision support framework that integrates the best available knowledge on boreal caribou population trends with geo-spatial analysis of caribou habitat across Canada to inform the identification of critical habitat for this species in a National Recovery Strategy.

Under the [Chemicals Management Plan](#) (CMP), Environment Canada met all the ambitious targets set under the first phase of the CMP, wrapping up the screening assessments under the Challenge and making Canada a world leader in chemicals management. Canada further evaluated approximately 450 new chemical substances over the course of the year to ensure their safety before they enter the Canadian marketplace, conducted targeted research on priority substances and undertook integrated environmental monitoring and surveillance of priority chemicals in air, water, sediments, fish, birds and wastewater. These activities helped Canadians in real ways, reducing threats and impacts on the environment from harmful substances.

Environment Canada also continues to provide support to advance innovative environmental technologies. For example, in 2011, the Government of Canada committed to provide an additional grant of \$40 million to Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC), bringing the total federal investment to \$590 million. SDTC is an arm's length not-for-profit foundation that manages two funds: the SD Tech Fund (\$550 million) which focuses on projects that address climate change, clean air, and water and soil quality issues; and the NextGen Biofuels Fund (\$500 million) which supports the establishment of facilities to produce next-generation biofuels fuels at large demonstration scale.

Environment Canada also manages the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program. This Program offers independent validation of environmental performance claims for innovative technologies, processes, and products. The ETV process is based on sound science, high-quality data and recognized protocols. Environment Canada is currently leading an international effort to develop an ETV standard under the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in collaboration with the Standards Council of Canada. The standard will help ensure that a technology verified in one member country will be accepted as verified in other member countries. The final ISO-ETV standard is expected to be delivered in 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Article 2(1)(e) of the Agreement provides that each party shall, with respect to its territory, assess, as appropriate, environmental impacts.

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) is responsible for administering the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (the Act). As a centre of expertise on environmental assessment (EA) within the federal government, the Agency provides advice and guidance across the federal government to assist federal authorities in carrying out their EA responsibilities. The Agency administers a participant funding program to facilitate public participation and Aboriginal consultation during comprehensive studies and review panel EAs.

The Agency also maintains the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry, which aims to help the public find information and records related to EAs conducted under the Act. The Registry is available online at <http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/050/index-eng.cfm>.

In 2011, the Agency continued its new lead role in conducting comprehensive studies and managing screenings of major resource projects, including the integration of Aboriginal consultation into those Environmental Assessments. In the fiscal year 2010-2011 the Agency undertook a coordination role in the Environmental Assessments of 207 projects.

More information about the Agency can be found on their website, at <http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/>.

ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

Article 2(1)(f) of the Agreement provides that each party shall, with respect to its territory, promote the use of economic instruments for the efficient achievement of environmental goals.

Canada promotes the use of economic instruments for the efficient achievement of environmental goals. In Canada, economic instruments are being considered more and more. The federal, provincial and territorial governments are involved in a range of instruments such as economic incentives, green taxes and tradable permit programs.

EXPORT CONTROLS

Article 2(3) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall consider prohibiting the export to the territory of the other Party of a pesticide or toxic substance whose use is prohibited within the Party's territory. When a Party adopts a measure prohibiting or severely restricting the use of a pesticide or toxic substance in its territory, it shall notify the other Party of the measure, either directly or through an appropriate international organization.

In 1999, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999) was enacted. The Act governs all matters regarding export controls. Detailed information can be found at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARRegistry/>.

LEVELS OF PROTECTION

Article 3 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that its laws and regulations provide for high levels of environmental protection and shall strive to continue to improve those laws and regulations.

Environment Canada implements a number of laws and regulations that provide for high levels of environmental protection:

Species at Risk Act

The goals of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) are to prevent wildlife species from becoming extinct or extirpated; to provide for the recovery of species that are extirpated, endangered or threatened as a result of human activity; and to manage species of special concern. SARA ensures that species are assessed under a rigorous and independent process that considers the best available biological and Aboriginal traditional knowledge, and it ensures that species deemed at risk are considered for listing under the Act.

In November 2011, the Government of Canada declared the Polar Bear a species of Special Concern under the *Species at Risk Act*. Environment Canada held extensive consultations with provincial and territorial governments, regional wildlife management boards, Aboriginal peoples, and other stakeholders, who supported adding the Polar Bear to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk (Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act*).

Environment Canada also published in 2011 the proposed Recovery Strategy for Boreal Caribou. This recovery strategy was the culmination of several years of intense scientific study, the gathering of aboriginal traditional knowledge, and consultations with stakeholders. Unlike most recovery strategies, it has been the subject of intense

public interest, due at least in part to the boreal caribou's iconic nature and its widespread habitat across Canada. The recovery strategy has received an unprecedented number of comments – over 12,000 comments to date.

More information can be found at http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default_e.cfm.

Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994

The Government of Canada is responsible under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* for ensuring that populations of migratory birds are maintained, protected and conserved. As birds live and move across frontiers, their conservation is a shared responsibility.

More information can be found at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=FDF836EF-1>.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act

The Government of Canada has many laws and programs dedicated to protecting human health and the natural environment from chemical risks. Its primary legal tool for assessing and managing chemical substances in the environment is Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999, jointly administered by Environment Canada and Health Canada.

Through the Chemicals Management Plan, the Government of Canada will improve the degree of protection against hazardous chemicals. The plan includes a number of new, proactive measures to make sure that chemical substances are managed properly.

In 2011, the Government of Canada announced the renewal of Canada's world-leading Chemicals Management Plan. The next phase of the Plan will focus on further improving product safety in Canada; completing assessments of 500 substances across nine categories primarily used in plastics (including phthalates); and investing in additional research on substances like bisphenol A, flame retardants, substances that affect hormone function, and substances that affect the environment. As part of this plan, Canada also announced the start of the regulatory process to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of most products that contain mercury. Some important products that contain mercury would still continue to be manufactured and imported, including scientific instruments, dental fillings, and fluorescent lamps.

More information can be found at <http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/index-eng.php>.

PUBLICATION

Article 4 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application respecting any matter covered by this Agreement are promptly published or otherwise made available in such a manner as to enable interested persons and the other Party to become acquainted with them.

The *Canada Gazette* is the official newspaper of the Government of Canada and is one of the vehicles that Canadians can use to access the laws and regulations that govern their daily lives. The *Canada Gazette* plays an important role in Canada's regulatory process, by serving as official notice to Canadians and allowing citizen participation in the regulatory process.

Government departments and agencies are required by law to publish certain information in the *Canada Gazette*. The *Canada Gazette* contains formal public notices, official appointments, proposed regulations, regulations and public Acts of Parliament from government departments and agencies.

For example, the Government published in the *Canada Gazette* 1 on August 27, 2011 draft regulations for coal-fired electricity facilities (<http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2011/2011-08-27/html/reg1-eng.html>). This is the first

time Environment Canada has published draft greenhouse gas regulations for a major industrial emitting sector, a very practical and tangible step towards the government's 2020 greenhouse gas reduction target.

The Canada Gazette can be found here: <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/>.

Environment Canada and other government departments also provide information resources on their websites, including a range of publications such as laws, regulations and procedures. Consultations with the public can be found on the CEPA, SARA and CEAA registries:

- <http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPAREgistry/> (e.g., 171 notices published, 48 orders authorized, 104 disposal at sea permits issued or amended)
- http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default_e.cfm
- <http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/050/index-eng.cfm> (e.g., 21 major resource projects with active environmental assessments)

GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Article 5 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall (1) effectively enforce its environmental laws and regulations through appropriate governmental action; and (2) ensure that judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative enforcement proceedings are available under its law to sanction or remedy violations of its environmental laws and regulations. Also, that these sanctions and remedies shall, as appropriate

- (a) take into consideration the nature and gravity of the violation, any economic benefit derived from the violation by the violator, the economic condition of the violator, and other relevant factors; and*
- (b) include compliance agreements, fines, imprisonment, injunctions, the closure of facilities, and the cost of containing or cleaning up pollution.*

Canada ensures that organizations and individuals comply with the laws and regulations that protect the natural environment and its biodiversity. This enforcement work is carried out across Canada in cooperation with other federal, provincial and territorial governments and international organizations.

Enforcement Information, reports and statistics can be found on Environment Canada's website, at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/>. This site also includes historical court decisions on guilty parties, as well as press releases and media advisories.

The following are some highlights from operations completed in 2011:

- Teck Metals Ltd. agreed to pay \$325,000 CAD for depositing mercury into the Columbia River, and allowing a leachate to overflow into Stoney Creek. Of the total amount being paid, \$100,000 CAD will be applied to projects that will improve water quality monitoring or protect, enhance or restore fish habitats in the lower Columbia River; the remaining funds will be used to support a variety of community environmental initiatives. Environment Canada's enforcement officers and the B.C. Ministry of Environment collaborated on a joint investigation into two notifications of potential violations under the *Fisheries Act*.
- Imperial Oil Resources NWT Ltd. pleaded guilty to charges jointly laid by Environment Canada and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada for releasing a harmful substance into fish-bearing waters, and violating conditions of its water license. The result of the joint investigation, the company was fined a total of \$185,000 CAD. A substantial portion of the fine will be used to promote the conservation and protection of fish and fish habitat in the Sahtu Region of the Northwest Territories.
- Jeffrey Foiles of Pleasant Hill, Illinois, was fined a total of \$14,500 CAD on five counts of violations against the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, and one count under the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Foiles had pleaded guilty to committing the violations between 2004 and 2007 while hunting waterfowl and filming a series of commercial hunting videos in Canada. Environment Canada's enforcement officers

worked with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to investigate this file. The two agencies gathered evidence through an extensive investigation that led to charges in both Canada and the United States. Foiles was also sentenced on charges in the United States.

PRIVATE ACCESS TO REMEDIES

Article 6 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that (1) interested persons may request the Party's competent authorities to investigate alleged violations of its environmental laws and regulations and shall give such requests due consideration in accordance with law; and (2) persons with a legally recognized interest under its law in a particular matter have appropriate access to administrative, quasi-judicial or judicial proceedings for the enforcement of the Party's environmental laws and regulations. Also, private access to remedies shall include rights, in accordance with the Party's law.

In Canada, persons with a recognized legal interest have access to remedies before administrative tribunals and the courts. Interested persons, in addition to being able to institute private prosecutions, may also put forth, to a competent authority, a request to investigate alleged violations of environmental laws and regulations.

For example, under CEPA 1999 a person has the statutory right to apply to the Minister of the Environment for an investigation concerning any alleged offense under that Act. As well, persons with a recognized legal interest in a particular matter have access to administrative, quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings for the enforcement of Canada's environmental laws and regulations. In this regard, CEPA 1999 has introduced the concept of "environmental protection actions," which allow any person to seek a court order prohibiting a continued violation of the statute and/or to mitigate harm caused by a violation of the statute. As well, under CEPA 1999 a person has the statutory right to request the review of administrative decisions or proposed regulations.

PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES

Article 7 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall (1) ensure that its administrative, quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings are fair, open and equitable; (2) provide that final decisions on the merits of the case in such proceedings are (a) in writing and preferably state the reasons on which the decisions are based, (b) made available without undue delay to the parties to the proceedings and, consistent with its law, to the public, and (c) based on information or evidence in respect of which the parties were offered the opportunity to be heard; (3) provide, as appropriate, that parties to such proceedings have the right, in accordance with its law, to seek review and, where warranted, correction of final decisions issued in such proceedings; and (4) ensure that tribunals that conduct or review such proceedings are impartial and independent and do not have any substantial interest in the outcome of the matter.

Canada has administrative, quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings available for the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. Both the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the courts have ensured that persons are given an opportunity, consistent with the rules of procedural fairness and natural justice, to make representations to support or defend their respective positions and to present information or evidence. Decisions are provided in writing, are made available without undue delay, and are based on information or evidence on which the parties were offered the opportunity to be heard. In accordance with its laws, Canada provides parties to such proceedings, as appropriate, the right to seek review and, where warranted, correction of final decisions by impartial and independent tribunals. An example of fair, open and equitable proceedings at the administrative level is the Board of Review process available under CEPA 1999.

Chile Report

This section outlines Chile's commitments and responsibilities fulfilled during 2011 under the Canada–Chile Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (CCAEC).

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTS

Article 2(1)(a) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, periodically prepare reports on the state of the environment and make them publicly available.

The most significant advances on the state of the environment in Chile during this period are in six areas: environmental institutions, energy efficiency and the development of non-conventional renewable energies (NCRE), air quality management, strengthening of aquaculture regulations, in situ conservation policies and the sustainable management of forest resources, and climate change.

Notwithstanding the information on the various areas described below, during the 2010-2011 period, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) researched, organized and collected data on the condition of the environment in Chile as part of its legal mandate⁶ to provide a report on the Environment every four years. The report will be issued in May 2012 and will be available in pdf format on the MMA Web site.

As indicated in last year's report, Chile's **environmental institutions** were redesigned in 2010 with the creation of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), the Ministerial Council for Sustainability, the Environmental Assessment Service and the Superintendency for the Environment. These new institutions will be complemented by the creation of environmental tribunals and the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service, whose draft legislation is currently before Congress. The creation of these new environmental institutions responds to two government priorities: to increase the importance of environmental matters in the administration of national government, and to coordinate and clearly define responsibilities in the various fields that contribute to sustainable development. In 2011, in addition to the improvements in the Environmental Tribunal proceedings (upon which implementation of the functions of the Environmental Superintendency is dependent), significant progress was made in consolidating and empowering the new Ministry's authorities, thereby ensuring an increasingly visible role at the national level.

In matters of **Energy Efficiency and the Development of Non-Conventional Renewable Energies (NCRE)**, two important milestones were reached in 2011. First, due to the need for an independent vision in this area, the government created an Advisory Council on Electrical Development (CADE) made up of various specialists and experts from a number of disciplines. Four key elements were established: supply security, service quality, sustainability and efficiency, including a vision for future participation of NCRE sources. The Council met regularly between May and November and drafted a report to serve as a reference for the Ministry of Energy and the industry sector as a whole regarding the challenges and scenarios the sector was facing.

In response to the work being performed by CADE, the National Energy Strategy (ENE) was born. Under the motto "Energy for the Future", the ENE intends to adopt a clear position on the future development of Chile's energy grid, along with the principal guidelines and measures for its implementation. The ENE is focussed mainly on developing the electricity sector. The regulatory framework has shown weaknesses. An action plan is therefore required to review the design and operation of the current institutional structure as well as the roles of the various organizations relevant to the sector. It must create the conditions for a cleaner, more diverse and secure grid and involve a greater number of agents and more robust networks.

With a view to designing the electrical grid in the manner described above, the ENE is based on six fundamental pillars.

1. Growth with Energy Efficiency: a government policy
2. Launch of NCRE launch: a pending challenge

⁶ Article 70 of General Environmental Law 19,300 specifies that it is the duty of the Ministry to produce reports every four years on the state of the environment at the local, regional and national levels. However, once a year, the Ministry must release a joint report on the state of the environment at the local, regional and national levels. These reports are to include data on the quality of the environment, as well as an executive summary for general and public consumption.

3. The role of traditional energy: greater emphasis on hydro resources and less dependence on external sources
4. New focus on transmission: Towards a public electricity grid
5. Towards a more competitive electricity market
6. Sustained progress on creating options for regional electrical interconnectivity

In terms of **air quality management**, progress can be measured based on three areas: strengthening and updating regulations, developing and implementing prevention and decontamination plans, and creating a national air quality program. With regard to the first area, the Air Quality for Fine Particulate Matter Regulation (PM_{2.5}) (MMA Supreme Decree N°12) was issued in May 2011 and came into effect on January 1, 2012. The Emission Standards for Power Plants was issued in June 2011 (MMA Supreme Decree N°13) and is now in effect on a national level. Another regulatory process worth noting is the development of emission standards for copper smelting. These are expected to be issued in 2013.

Pursuant to the declaration of overly polluted areas (*zonas saturadas*), an updated and reformulated Prevention and Decontamination Plan for the Metropolitan Region was issued (April 2010) as well as Decontamination Plans for the communities of Temuco and Padre Las Casas (2010); Tocopilla (2010); and a draft Prevention Plan for Metropolitan Concepción (January 2012). The draft Decontamination Plan for the Central Valley of the Sixth Region, which includes 17 communities, was issued in May 2012. The declaration of overly polluted areas (*zonas saturadas*) by PM_{2.5} was initiated in 2012, with draft plans expected for 2013.

In addition to these plans, the MMA is implementing a Clean Air Program to address cross-sector issues that will impact air quality on a national level, especially in cities with higher contamination levels. This program includes strengthening air quality monitoring networks (incorporating PM_{2.5} measurements), drafting more rigorous entry standards for new vehicles (for light, medium and heavy duty vehicles and motorcycles) and drafting a plan for replacing woodstoves in Chile's southern cities.

In 2011, work was undertaken with the principal producers' organizations and service providers in the **aquaculture** industry in order to amend the environmental regulations governing aquaculture activity. These amendments seek to advance a system of prevention for anaerobic environmental conditions on fish farms, which have led to a plan designed to alter the current environmental standards. An environmental monitoring system has been implemented by the government in the salmon farming industry known as the "National Fish Service." The first set of results shows that monitoring has been successful. Engineering reviews were required before the installation of farm structures to decrease the risk of escape. This was accomplished by the amendment of Supreme Decree N° 320 of 2001.

With respect to public health, regulations have been drafted on the density of salmon farms, the operation of supply centres, and the importation of hydrobiological species, resulting in a decision to increase levels of protection and incorporate the country of origin health information in the corresponding analysis of imports. For enforcement purposes, the National Fish Service has implemented satellite monitoring of the shipment companies that service the salmon farming industry. Health regulations applicable to the aquaculture industry were modified so that risk analysis is central to the production model. Highlighted in this new model are the government's ocean studies, which will serve as a baseline for general circulation patterns of the main bodies of water. This will allow for the creation of macro-areas for containment purposes in the event of an outbreak of disease.

Furthermore, a registry of aquaculture service providers has been created to monitor the activity of diagnostic and analytical laboratories, companies that disinfect the facilities of farming centres, veterinary services, etc.

As a result of the adoption of Law 20,283 on the Recovery of Native Forest and Forestry Development, approximately 20 million dollars have been earmarked between 2008 and 2011 for the **protection, sustainable management and reforestation of the native forest**. This Law, along with other diverse measures (such as updated regulations on land, water and wetlands designated as conservation/priority areas, or RAMSAR sites), will allow for the sustainable management of 12,000 hectares of native forest annually. This will not only

guarantee conservation of the resources in terms of productivity and biodiversity, but also in terms of creating diverse environmental goods and services that are beneficial to the health and economy of local communities.

With regard to **in situ conservation**, the most important activity during 2011 was the ongoing Congressional discussions on the Bill to create the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (the agency that will replace the National Forestry Corporation), and better define the role of government in the conservation of nature. This matter and others related to biodiversity are discussed in the section on “levels of protection.”

Regarding the issue of **climate change**, in 2011, Chile presented its second national communication on Climate Change to the United Nations Committee on Climate Change, summarizing the numerous actions taken by Chile over the past decade on this matter of global relevance. It is the most comprehensive compilation of how Chile views the progress it is making in facing climate change, how it is adapting to the consequences at a local level, and how its public policies should guide this progress.

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Article 2(1)(b) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, develop and review environmental emergency preparedness measures.

As part of its strategic priority on “Environmental Liabilities,” the Chilean Ministry of the Environment (MMA) is focussed on territories that present the greatest environmental risk due to the presence of contaminants, in particular those in which there is a perceived health risk to the population. This is done through research confirming the presence of contaminants in relevant environmental matrices and by performing environmental risk assessments. The Municipalities of Concón, Quintero and Puchuncaví, which are located on the coast of Valparaíso, present various pockets of environmental risk on land and marine areas that adjoin or are located near energy or industry point sources and in the masses of waste that have been disposed of over a number of decades. The Ministry is conducting the following studies in these municipalities: (i) analyzing the perception of environmental risks; drafting an *ad hoc* plan and protocol for communicating information about risks; (ii) assessing the exposure of land-based anthropic and biotic material to air contaminants and dust (metals, VOCs); (iii) assessing the risk to the ecosystems in Bahía de Quintero and the dispersion of contaminants at the mouth of the Aconcagua river; (iv) assessing the environmental risks to health and land biota in the area affected by the industrial/energy complex. The Ministry also signed a Clean Production Agreement with the industrial sectors of Quintero and Puchuncaví. Over the next two years, it seeks to improve technology, the management of water and solid waste, modernize air quality monitoring and occupational health and safety practices. It is also conducting a follow-up study on the construction project of a new primary school (La Greda) to mitigate any exposure to contaminants.



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Article 2(1)(c) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, promote education in environmental matters, including environmental law.

In 2011, a baseline was established for the implementation of a National Action Plan associated with the National Policy for Sustainable Development. Information on Sustainable Development programs that will be implemented between 2011 and 2014 was collected from 8 of 11 ministries, including: Education; Transport and Telecommunications; Agriculture; Economy, Promotion and Reconstruction; Housing and Urban Affairs; Public Works, Social Development; and the Environment, in addition to the National Emergency Office of the Ministry of the Interior (ONEMI).

The National Action Plan seeks to define common objectives and institutional and inter-institutional commitments so that it can provide a coherent integrated response from the public on the subjects of training and skill-building for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).

The Plan will define and organize a work program of planned activities for implementation between 2012 and 2014.

Also, in 2011, the Project for Development of an Environmental Education Model to Strengthen Local Capabilities (PRODEEM) ended on a successful note. The Project benefitted all residents of the selected municipalities (401,277 inhabitants), which represents 51% of the inhabitants of the O'Higgins region.

The objectives and results of the project are presented in the following table:

OBJECTIVE	RESULTS	PRODUCTS
Develop a participatory methodology for a territorial approach to Environmental Education.	A working methodology was developed with the municipalities sharing a watershed.	The creation of an Association of Sustainable Municipalities for the O'Higgins region.
Develop capacity for working in networks and promoting land-focussed Environmental Education for city officials and other key local stakeholders.	Citizens educated about the environment and municipalities are incorporating environmental issues into their work planning.	Course on Environment Leaders in Action; Seminar on Biodiversity and Disasters; Courses for Environmental Reporters.
Improve capacity of ex-CONAMA officials in land-focussed Environmental Education.	Officials received Environmental Education training.	Certificate in Environmental Education and Local Environmental Management. 17 MMA professionals travelled to Japan to attend specialized courses.
Develop a strategy to communicate and promote the project.	Cooperative partnerships developed with the media: TV, radio, newspapers, online sources.	Crossword puzzle "En route to Tinguiririca;" comic book "Inesita and the Water Spirit;" booklet on water "Discovering our land—a journey across the waters;" card game "Environment Karuta" etc.

Under the **"XIVth Call for Proposals for the Environmental Protection Fund –2011,"** 142 initiatives were funded for approximately CLP **\$1,027,000,000**.

The themes of the call were:

- Climate Change and Environmental Decontamination (a total of **71** projects completed for approximately **CLP \$ 496 million**)
- Conservation of Biodiversity (**35** projects completed for approximately **CLP \$ 284 million**).
- Environmental Education (**36** projects completed for approximately **CLP \$ 247 million**).

Executing agencies for the 2011 call for proposals included: NGOs, Universities, Community Organizations, Native Associations and Communities.

With respect to promoting local environmental management, the Local Environmental Certification System was promoted and strengthened in 2011. This granted different levels of certification to 33 of the nation's municipalities.

The importance of this tool is that it allows municipalities to act as models of environmental management in their territories by incorporating environmental factors into their municipal functioning, infrastructure, staffing, internal

processes, community service, and business models while also developing local environmental institutions with strong public participation, thereby complying with the provisions of Local Agenda 21, Chapter 28, and the requirements of the OECD.

In 2012, the program will seek to incorporate 37 new municipalities into the Environmental Management Certification System. On the matter of public participation in environmental management, seven processes were implemented in 2011, including standards for the following areas: breathable particulate matter; heavy motorized vehicles (Supreme Decree 55/94); incineration, lighting and NOx emissions. Forty-five public participation workshops were held across the country, and public feedback was given for each of the standards.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Article 2(1)(d) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, further scientific research and technology development in respect of environmental matters.

In 2011 there were no specific activities in this area related exclusively to the environment. Environmental issues are addressed horizontally across most science and technology development projects.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Article 2(1)(e) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, assess, as appropriate, environmental impacts.

Law 20.417, which modified the General Environmental Framework, created the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA) as a public organization whose function is the environmental assessment of investment projects.

Since the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA) became operational in 1997, 17,849 projects have been presented, 17,075 of which were environmental impact statements (DIA) and 774 of which were environmental impact studies (EIA). These represent more than \$US 250.6 billion in investments.

In 2011, 1,594 projects were evaluated by the SEIA. Of these, 50 were environmental impact studies (EIA, projects with significant environmental impacts) and 1,544, were environmental impact statements (DIA, projects with weaker environmental impacts). This represents \$US 38.15 billion in terms of declared investment, including \$US 18.95 billion in projects that are under evaluation, and \$US 266 million in projects that were rejected.

As of October 2010, the Executive Management of the Environmental Evaluation Service has taken measures to improve the quality and timeliness of environmental assessments. This has resulted in significant improvements in meeting deadlines for environmental impact statements in 2011 as compared to previous years.

Meanwhile, as part of the new Regulations, the Environmental Assessment Service has developed two public consultation processes at a national level: a national consultation on the regulations and an indigenous consultation. In the first case, 80 workshops were conducted with the participation of 2,700 persons. Also, 34 meetings with different stakeholders from civil society were held simultaneously. During the indigenous consultations, 145 workshops were held, with approximately 5,000 people taking part. Simultaneously, the Environmental Assessment Service met independently with more than 40 key people from the academic world and representatives of the First Peoples in attendance.

With respect to the Environmental Assessment Guides, a program has been put in place to prioritize the development of Guides based on the type of project or productive sector, with an emphasis on Non-Conventional Renewable Energies. Of the 14 Guides prioritized, seven have been completed and are already in use, and six guides should be completed in 2012. These guides can be accessed at: <http://www.sea.gob.cl/contenido/guias-para-la-evaluacion-de-impacto-ambiental>.

In 2011, public participation processes were instituted for 100 per cent of the Environmental Impact Assessments incorporated into the SEIA. Some 135 public participation activities took place with 3,767 people in attendance. More than 3,466 comments were received from citizens with regard to the Environmental Impact Assessments.

In order to facilitate access and analysis of technical information on projects under evaluation and standardize their content, the Administration of the Electronic Environmental Assessment System (E-SEIA) has developed and tested a first web prototype, which captures information presented in the environmental impact statements and presents it in a format that is structured, disaggregated and geo-referenced so that it can be displayed on maps. The e-SEIA system also incorporated new capacities to classify and rate observations that are contained in announcements from public organizations on environmental assessments. This allows the Environmental Assessment Service to identify weaknesses and apply corrective measures. An exhaustive compilation of geographical digital information of interest to environmental evaluation was also completed as a first step towards implementing a map server for administration and consultation purposes.

ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

Article 2(1)(f) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, promote the use of economic instruments for the efficient achievement of environmental goals.

In the broadest sense, economic instruments include any type of pollution management mechanism liable to influence consumer demand in such a way that social and/or environmental costs are included in consumer decisions. This framework may include instruments such as environmental taxes, subsidies and consumer information. Also, mechanisms such as tradable emission permits can be considered an economic tool since they minimize the cost of reducing emissions, thereby making the supply of emission reduction permits more flexible.

The economic mechanisms in place in Chile in 2011 for the purpose of controlling contamination include government-backed preferential rates for purchasing cleaner vehicles, subsidies for insulating homes and for exchanging wood-burning stoves for ones that are less polluting, incentives for renewing trucks, energy efficiency incentives for exchanging light bulbs and installing solar panels, subsidies for promoting sustainable forest management (Decree N° 701), financial support during the pre-investment phase for non-conventional renewable energies, emission trading systems in the city of Santiago, water rights transaction systems at the national level, and fishing quotas. At the same time, five labelling systems have been implemented for environmentally sustainable products: labelling for energy efficiency and emissions for light vehicles, sustainable forest management labelling, firewood certificates, organic product certificates, and voluntary clean production certificates.

Initiatives under discussion include a Bill to establish pricing for products with a short shelf life and long degradation time and to grant subsidies for product recycling, and amendment of the fisheries law to modernize the quota transaction system. Progress must still be made with the use of taxes on emissions and emission transaction systems.

EXPORT CONTROLS

Article 2(3) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall consider prohibiting the export to the territory of the other Party of a pesticide or toxic substance whose use is prohibited within the Party's territory. When a Party adopts a measure prohibiting or severely restricting the use of a pesticide or toxic substance in its territory, it shall notify the other Party of the measure, either directly or through an appropriate international organization.

Chile signed the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain internationally traded pesticides and hazardous chemical products. The agreement was ratified in 2005. With regard to the enforcement of this convention, Chile notifies the corresponding Secretariat of the restrictions it is imposing, based on local pesticide management conditions, and looks after Explicit Consent Requests and Export Notifications from third countries.

In particular, the Agriculture and Farming Service - which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and is the designated national authority under this Agreement - implements certain prohibitions by issuing statements on specific types of restrictions and substances. As an example, in 2001, Resolution N° 909 was passed, restricting the use and handling of pesticides that contain the active ingredient Paraquat; in 2002, Resolution N° 90 prohibited the importation, manufacture, sale, distribution and application of pesticides for agricultural use that contain Hexachlorobenzene; Resolution N° 78 (2004) prohibits the importation, trade and application of pesticides for agricultural use that contain Pentachlorophenol and its salts; and Resolution No. 8231 prohibits the manufacturing, importation, exportation, distribution, sale, possession and use of pesticides containing chlordecone, alpha-HCH, beta-HCH, endosulfan, alachlor and Aldicarb, among others.

LEVELS OF PROTECTION

Article 3 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that its laws and regulations provide for high levels of environmental protection and shall strive to continue to improve those laws and regulations.

In 2011 and early 2012, significant work was undertaken on proposed Regulations for the Environmental Impact Assessment System in order to adapt it to the new environmental institutional framework and incorporate new technologies to further modernize evaluation processes, thereby avoiding discretionary decision-making.

Significant work has also been invested in drafting the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations to incorporate procedures that help take environmental variables into account when preparing policies and plans, as well as land planning tools.

Also nearing completion is the drafting of a Regulation on a Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry, which will help establish a single public platform that includes relevant information on the drafting of public policies and regulations on environmental matters, promoting public access to information.

There have been open consultations with the public on the Regulations for the Environmental Impact Assessment System and for the Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry, which has helped gather various opinions on the policy proposal. Similar consultations will soon take place on the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations. While not required under the legislation, public consultations have been an important mechanism for the *Ministerio del Medio Ambiente* (MMA), which has sought to strengthen public participation.

With regard to biodiversity, efforts continued in 2011 and early 2012 to expand protected areas and use other instruments for conservation of under-represented ecosystems. In addition to previous years' efforts to expand protected areas in the Mediterranean eco-region (administered by the National Forest Corporation, CONAF), there has been progress on announcing new Nature Sanctuaries and gathering the background information needed for the creation of additional conservation areas in ecosystems identified as areas of high conservation value. In addition, a review of the baseline information on Priority Sites recognized through the National Biodiversity Strategy is also being undertaken to confirm its applicability to areas of high conservation value.

Law No. 20.417 mandates that the Ministry of the Environment must have a national biodiversity database. At the ecosystem level, this database would include projects currently underway so as to have a medium-term inventory of all the country's ecosystems, their characteristics and main components as well as their current environmental status, as a basis for analysis of conservation needs. In that same context, work is being done on developing a National Register of Areas of High Conservation Value that seeks to inform the public on these matters and on protected areas as a subset thereof, as well as to monitor administrative management for the conservation carried out in such areas.

In addition, within the framework of the recommendations of the OECD and the Convention on Biological Diversity, efforts are being made to enhance the diversification of instruments for the conservation of biodiversity, including economic and other instruments to promote private conservation and to help carry out conservation in priority zones in which the State does not own land. In that context, a bill is before the National Congress to create the *Derecho Real de Conservación* [Conservation Easement Right] (equivalent to *conservation easements* in Anglo-Saxon law); the

regulations for recognition and support for privately-owned protected areas are being reactivated through the drafting of new Regulations; and various projects to improve the valuation and approval of biodiversity compensation measures are being developed under the framework of valuation and approval of biodiversity compensation measures within the context of the Environmental Impact Assessment System.

Various initiatives are being analyzed throughout the continental and island-based territory of the country to protect marine or coastal areas, and work is underway to come up with a National Marine Conservation Policy that will specifically include definition of a mechanism for recognizing Areas of High Conservation Value in marine areas and a system for collecting and managing information on coastal and marine biodiversity.

The legislative process to create the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service and the National Protected Areas System is continuing before the National Congress.

PUBLICATION

Article 4 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application respecting any matter covered by this Agreement are promptly published or otherwise made available in such a manner as to enable interested persons and the other Party to become acquainted with them.

In Chile, generally applicable legislation and regulations are published in their entirety in the Official Gazette. Other general standards that are usually ordered by the public service for internal use or to establish legal or regulatory provisions are published on the website of the corresponding service under the banner “Transparent Government.” Pursuant to Law 19.300 (General Environmental Framework Act), draft legislation on environmental quality and emissions standards, pollution control and prevention plans, and proposals for species classification is published in the Official Gazette and in a national paper in the form of an abstract. However, in accordance with the stipulations of Law 20.500—which, among other legislation, enshrines the principle of “citizenship participation in public management”—each of the country’s administrative organizations must inform the public of relevant information concerning its policies, plans, programs, activities and budgets, while ensuring that this information is timely, complete and widely available. They must also ensure consultation with citizens on matters that concern them and when it is necessary to know public opinion.

GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Article 5 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall (1) effectively enforce its environmental laws and regulations through appropriate governmental action; and (2) ensure that judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative enforcement proceedings are available under its law to sanction or remedy violations of its environmental laws and regulations. Also, that these sanctions and remedies shall, as appropriate (a) take into consideration the nature and gravity of the violation, any economic benefit derived from the violation by the violator, the economic condition of the violator, and other relevant factors; and (b) include compliance agreements, fines, imprisonment, injunctions, the closure of facilities, and the cost of containing or cleaning up pollution.

With respect to Chile’s commitments and obligations under the CCAEC, the Superintendency of the Environment carried out the following activities in 2011.

To begin with, it is important to note that Law No. 20,417 of January 2010 created the Ministry of the Environment, the Environmental Evaluation Service and the Superintendency of the Environment (SMA). Specifically, the Organization of the SMA Law (LO-SMA) defines the Superintendency’s organizational structure, jurisdiction, supervisory and disciplinary powers, and procedures for exercising these powers. However, according to transitional Article 9 of that same law, these supervisory and disciplinary powers are currently suspended until such time as the Environmental Tribunals are operational. The bill for the Environmental Tribunals has already been approved by the National Congress but requires the approval of the Constitutional Tribunal to enact and publish the law.

It should be noted that during this transitional period, the terms of subparagraph one of the sole article of Law No. 20,473 will apply in full, the text of which is as follows:

During the time between the abolition of the National Environment Commission and the entry into force of title II, except paragraph three, and title III of the Law referred to by transitional Article 9 of Law No. 20,417, it shall be the responsibility of the State bodies that, using their legal powers, participate in the environmental impact assessment system, to monitor ongoing compliance with the rules and conditions on the basis of which the study was approved or the declaration of environmental impact was accepted. In case of non-compliance, those authorities must ask the Commission referred to in Article 86 of Law No. 19,300 or the Executive Director of the Environmental Assessment Service, where appropriate, for a reprimand, fines of up to 500 monthly tax units, and even revocation of the respective approval or acceptance, without prejudice to its right to exercise the appropriate civil or criminal action.

Although monitoring and disciplinary powers have been suspended, the Superintendency of the Environment worked hard in 2011 to develop strategies and methodologies associated with future exercise of the above-mentioned authorities.

1. In 2011, the Superintendency prioritized the creation of a monitoring model based on environmental instruments, including environmental qualification resolutions (RCAs)⁷, emission standards and environmental quality standards, environmental prevention and decontamination plans (PPDA), and management plans, among others.

In this regard, following the guidelines contained in the LO-SMA, this operational model for environmental monitoring positions the Superintendency of the Environment as the lead agency and coordinator of national-level audits with respect to those instruments.

In keeping with this, the Superintendency made progress in 2011 in determining future programs and subprograms for monitoring, establishing methodologies to prioritize the environmental instruments to be monitored, and also carrying out various coordination activities with the Sectoral Agencies for Environmental Monitoring, which will support it in exercising this relevant authority.

Finally, specific importance has been attributed to the systematization of environmental commitments contained in the environmental qualification resolutions (RCAs), which have been used by the Superintendency since 2011. These RCAs are viewed as a tool aimed at facilitating the Superintendency's future monitoring actions, and also as an initiative to promote self-compliance by the holders of those RCAs.

2. In 2011, the Superintendency focussed on drafting a Policy for Environmental Compliance and Sanctions, which provides direction on concrete actions to be taken both in terms of design, implementation and evaluation of strategies and instruments in the field of promotion, incentives and compliance assistance, as well as the exercise of disciplinary authority itself.

The design and approval of this Policy for Environmental Compliance and Sanctions of the Superintendency of the Environment seeks to describe how the agency, within the context of the new environmental institutional framework, will carry out its public functions in matters of compliance and sanctions attributed by Law N° 20,417, providing an objective, transparent and consistent framework in advance for those who will be affected by the regulations.

Also in 2011, as a complement to the Policy for Environmental Compliance and Sanctions, the Superintendency began working at defining the methodological basis for a model to determine sanctions to ensure that they are fair and proportional to the nature and extent of the environmental non-compliance.

⁷ The RCA is the Superintendency's administrative document which states if the project assessed has been approved, denied or approved with conditions.

PRIVATE ACCESS TO REMEDIES

Article 6 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that (1) interested persons may request the Party's competent authorities to investigate alleged violations of its environmental laws and regulations and shall give such requests due consideration in accordance with law; and (2) persons with a legally recognized interest under its law in a particular matter have appropriate access to administrative, quasi-judicial or judicial proceedings for the enforcement of the Party's environmental laws and regulations. Also, private access to remedies shall include rights, in accordance with the Party's law.

In Chile, Law^o 19.300 establishes the actions necessary to compensate for environmental damages. The law recognizes individual claimants who have suffered injury or damages, as well as municipalities and the State, which are processed through the State Defence Council (Consejo de Defensa del Estado).

However, any individual can file a complaint to the Superintendency for the Environment regarding the failure to apply environmental management standards and regulations. The sanctioning and enforcement powers of the recently created Superintendency have been suspended until the environmental tribunals begin operating, upon final approval from the National Congress. Nevertheless, persons who believe that their right to live in a pollution-free environment has been compromised may resort to the Supreme Courts in order to avail themselves of the rule of law and ensure themselves the protection to which they are legally entitled.

PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES

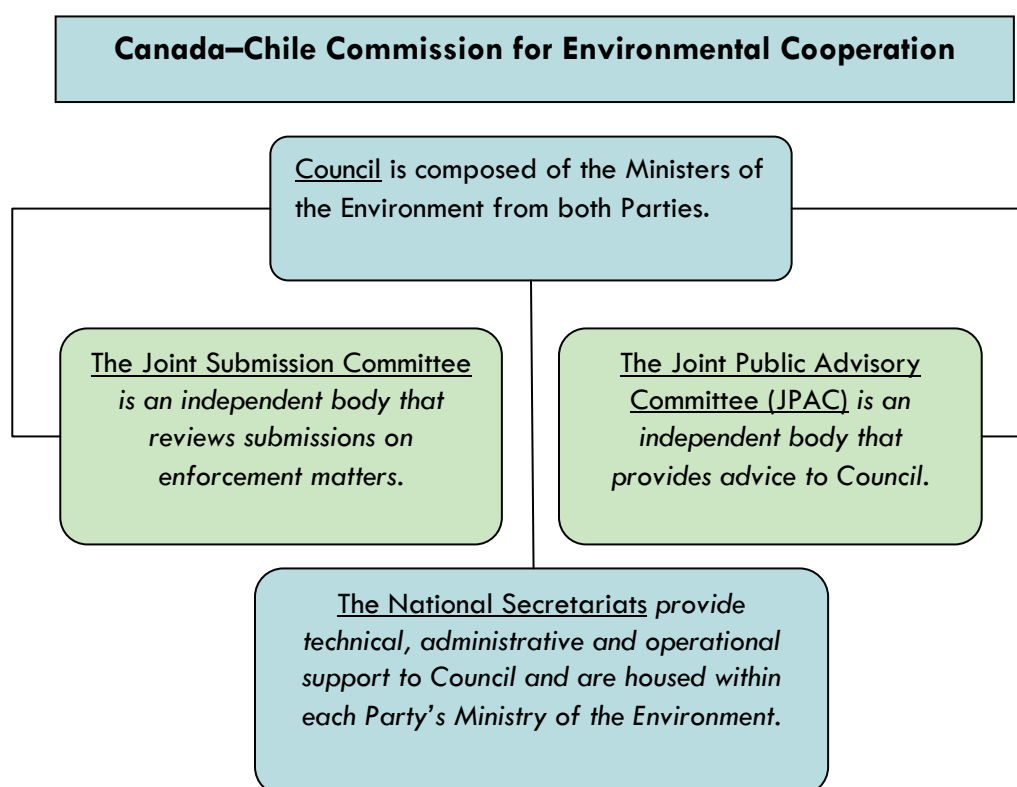
Article 7 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall (1) ensure that its administrative, quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings are fair, open and equitable; (2) provide that final decisions on the merits of the case in such proceedings are (a) in writing and preferably state the reasons on which the decisions are based, (b) made available without undue delay to the parties to the proceedings and, consistent with its law, to the public, and (c) based on information or evidence in respect of which the parties were offered the opportunity to be heard; (3) provide, as appropriate, that parties to such proceedings have the right, in accordance with its law, to seek review and, where warranted, correction of final decisions issued in such proceedings; and (4) ensure that tribunals that conduct or review such proceedings are impartial and independent and do not have any substantial interest in the outcome of the matter.

The political constitution of the Republic of Chile establishes the right of every person to due process. Under our country's laws and regulations, this guarantee is implemented and described in detail, enabling action before the courts and government agencies. This includes civil, penal and preventative procedures in court, with the corresponding appeal processes. With regard to government agencies, general or special administrative processes exist, offering the possibility of an appeal to the public administration itself or to a court of law, if appropriate.

5 | ANNEX

Commission for Environmental Cooperation

Established under the Canada–Chile Agreement for Environmental Cooperation, the Canada–Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation consists of a Council, a Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC) and a Joint Submission Committee (JSC). The Commission is assisted in the implementation of the Agreement by two National Secretariats, respectively located in each country's Ministry of the Environment.



National Secretariat Executive Directors: Mollie Johnson (Canada), Ricardo Irarrázabal Sánchez (Chile).

Members of the Joint Public Advisory Committee: Eduardo Quiroga (Canada), Dominique Bellemare (Canada), Andrés Varela (Chile), Marcela Fernández (Chile), Robert Fraser (Canada)

Members of the Joint Submissions Committee: Julio Arboleda (Canada), Jorge Correa Sutil (Chile)

For more information about the Canada–Chile Agreement for Environmental Cooperation (CCAEC), visit our websites: www.ec.gc.ca/can-chil and www.mma.gob.cl/chilecanada