



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada



Environment and Climate Change Canada

2015–16

Departmental Performance Report

The Honourable Catherine McKenna, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Environment and Climate Change

Canada⁺

Departmental Performance Report 2015–16

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Minister's Message



As Minister of Environment and Climate Change, I am very pleased to present the 2015–16 Departmental Performance Report for Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). This report outlines ECCC's accomplishments in implementing the Government of Canada's commitment to address climate change and in ensuring a clean, prosperous and sustainable environment and economy for present and future generations.

Collaboration was and is essential to the Department's success, as evidenced by the national leadership demonstrated at the 21st Conference of the Parties in Paris, where Canada was part of a historic agreement which aims to limit the global average temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius. In the Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change, Canada's First

Ministers agreed to work together to develop a new pan-Canadian Framework to address climate change, including measures to meet international commitments and to support Canada's transition to a low-carbon economy.

Effective relationships and partnerships guided the Department's achievements in every area of its mandate, including the protection of sensitive ecosystems such as the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River Basin and the Lake Winnipeg Basin, the ongoing implementation of the Chemicals Management Plan and the federal-provincial-territorial Air Quality Management System, and the operation of collaborative air and water monitoring networks.

The Department responded to enhance protection of Canada's endangered species, to manage and expand National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and is continuing to provide its expertise to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency to ensure thorough environmental assessments.

The Department maintained its reputation as an authoritative source of information, providing high-quality weather services and information about our changing climate to Canadians, including severe weather event forecasts, seasonal predictions and increasing the accessibility of weather information through social media.

I am very proud of the Department's many accomplishments, achieved through the dedication of the people within ECCC, across the country.

We all remain committed to building on these accomplishments as we work to achieve the priorities given to me by the Prime Minister in my mandate letter.

The Honourable Catherine McKenna, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Environment and Climate Change

Results Highlights

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), working with other federal departments, with provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners, as well as with other key partners and stakeholders, realized significant achievements in its effort to address climate change and ensure a clean, prosperous and sustainable economy. A number of these achievements are highlighted below.

- In December 2015, ECCC led a broad and inclusive delegation to the 21st Conference of the Parties in Paris, reaching an historic, ambitious and balanced agreement with 194 other nations to fight climate change. The Department immediately began to prepare for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, implement Canada's international commitments and to support broader climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
- To reinforce global efforts on the Paris Agreement, ECCC advocated for climate action in other international fora including the G7 and G20; the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate and the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition. Canada's leadership was recognized when it became co-Chair of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), a voluntary international coalition of governments, international organizations, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) such as methane and black carbon.
- As part of Canada's unprecedented \$2.65 billion climate finance pledge, ECCC also made commitments to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change through planned investments such as \$10 million to improve Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, particularly in small island states and least developed countries, as well as \$35 million to reduce emissions of SLCPs.
- A meeting of First Ministers, held on March 3, 2016 (within 90 days of the Paris Conference), resulted in the signing of the [Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change](#)ⁱ, which commits to concrete actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to transition the country to a stronger, more resilient, low-carbon economy.
- Following the First Ministers meeting, ECCC launched a partnership with provinces, territories and Indigenous organizations to establish a pan-Canadian framework for addressing climate change. An electronic platform [Have Your Say on Climate Change](#)ⁱⁱ was designed to enable Canadians to contribute ideas, innovations and comment on Canada's approach to climate change.

ECCC also continued to collaborate with provinces, territories and stakeholders to advance the implementation of the [Air Quality Management System](#)ⁱⁱⁱ, to better protect the health of Canadians and the environment. Efforts include continuing the process to establish stronger Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards; new regulatory and non-regulatory industrial emissions requirements from major industrial sectors and equipment groups; sharing information and identifying areas of mutual interest to address emissions from mobile sources; and preparing to publish the first State of the Air report on air quality across Canada. The above highlights represent achievements in two of ECCC's key priority areas—addressing climate change and clean air. In the following pages of the Departmental Performance Report, you will find many other accomplishments relating to protecting species, wildlife and nature, Canada's freshwater resources and ecosystems, and providing important climate and weather related information.

What funds were used?*

(2015–16 actual spending)

\$950,927,395

Who was involved?*

(2015–16 actual Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

6,322

* Figures refer to **total** 2015–16 departmental funds used (actual spending) and the actual FTEs and not strictly the selected achievements highlighted above.

Section I: Organizational Overview

Organizational Profile

Appropriate Minister:	The Honourable Catherine McKenna, P.C., M.P.
Institutional Head:	Michael Martin
Ministerial Portfolio:	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Enabling Instruments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Department of the Environment Act</i>^{iv} • <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>^v • <i>Species at Risk Act</i>^{vi} • <i>International River Improvements Act</i>^{vii} • <i>Canada Water Act</i>^{viii} • <i>The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921</i>^{ix} • <i>Lac Seul Conservation Act</i> • <i>Fisheries Act</i>^x (administration and enforcement of the Pollution Prevention Provisions) • <i>Antarctic Environmental Protection Act</i>^{xi} • <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994</i>^{xii} • <i>Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act</i>^{xiii} • <i>Canada Wildlife Act</i>^{xiv} • <i>Federal Sustainable Development Act</i>^{xv} • <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012</i>^{xvi} • <i>Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act</i>^{xvii} • <i>National Wildlife Week Act</i>^{xviii} • <i>Canadian Environmental Week Act</i>^{xix}
Year of Incorporation/Commencement:	1971

The Prime Minister set a clear mandate for the Minister of Environment and Climate Change to “take the lead in implementing the government’s plan for a clean environment and sustainable economy.” This direction provides a strong foundation for all our work. It enables us to translate our raison d’être into action, and it guides the programs and activities we pursue to achieve concrete results for Canadians.

In order to deliver on this important mandate, broad-based and inclusive collaboration is central as is our commitment to providing evidence-based science; a robust regulatory regime; and excellent services to Canadians.

We conduct science that enables us to achieve our mandate, meet our legislative and regulatory obligations, and identify for us where actions need to be taken. Through strategic partnerships, we work to reduce air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. We promote compliance and enforce regulations to protect Canadians and their environment. Maintaining a robust scientific and technical capacity is key to all aspects of our work, from protecting wildlife and freshwater resources, preventing and controlling pollution, supporting cleaner air for Canadians, to delivering world-class weather and environmental information to assist Canadians make informed decisions on their safety and health.

We serve Canadians from coast to coast to coast. Our workforce is strategically located across the country, with almost two-thirds of employees working in communities outside the National Capital Region. We work in field offices, laboratories, National Wildlife Areas and weather stations in every province and territory. In addition, we openly make data available and accessible to all Canadians and our partners both here at home and internationally, in order to achieve our collective environmental and climate change goals.

Organizational Context

Raison d'être

Environment and Climate Change Canada is the lead federal department for a wide range of environmental issues affecting Canadians. The Department also plays a stewardship role in achieving and maintaining a clean, safe and sustainable environment. Environment and Climate Change Canada addresses issues through monitoring, research, policy development, service delivery to Canadians, regulations, enforcement of environmental laws, advancement of clean technologies and strategic partnerships. The Department's programs focus on a clean environment by minimizing threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution; a safe environment by equipping Canadians to make informed decisions on weather, water and climate conditions; and a sustainable environment by conserving and restoring Canada's natural environment.

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

Responsibilities

Under the *Department of the Environment Act*, the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change extend to matters such as:

- the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality, and the coordination of the relevant policies and programs of the Government of Canada;
- renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
- meteorology; and
- the enforcement of rules and regulations.

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change has primary responsibility for and carries out the departmental mandate through a number of other [acts and regulations](#)^{xx}, such as the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999), the pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*, the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, the *Species at Risk Act*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Canada Wildlife Act*, and the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*.

The Department works closely with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and Parks Canada, which are its ministerial portfolio partners.

In addition, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change has secondary or shared responsibility for the successful execution of other federal departments' mandates including the *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* (Transport Canada, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, and Natural Resources Canada); the *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act* (Natural Resources Canada), and the *Emergency Management Act* (Public Safety Canada).

Strategic Outcomes and Program Alignment Architecture

Environment and Climate Change Canada fulfills its mandate by promoting three Strategic Outcomes, each contributing to the Government of Canada Outcome of a clean and healthy environment. The Department's Strategic Outcomes and corresponding Program Alignment Architecture for 2015–16, including its Internal Services, are shown below.

1. **Strategic Outcome:** Canada's natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations
 - 1.1 **Program:** Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat
 - 1.1.1 **Sub-Program:** Biodiversity Policy and Priorities
 - 1.1.2 **Sub-Program:** Species at Risk
 - 1.1.3 **Sub-Program:** Migratory Birds
 - 1.1.4 **Sub-Program:** Habitat Conservation Partnerships
 - 1.1.5 **Sub-Program:** Protected Areas
 - 1.2 **Program:** Water Resources
 - 1.2.1 **Sub-Program:** Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystems Health
 - 1.2.2 **Sub-Program:** Water Resource Management and Use
 - 1.2.3 **Sub-Program:** Hydrometric Services
 - 1.3 **Program:** Sustainable Ecosystems
 - 1.3.1 **Sub-Program:** Sustainability Reporting and Indicators
 - 1.3.2 **Sub-Program:** Ecosystem and Environmental Assessments
 - 1.3.3 **Sub-Program:** Community Engagement
 - 1.3.3.1 **Sub-Sub-Program:** EcoAction Community Funding
 - 1.3.3.2 **Sub-Sub-Program:** Environmental Damages Fund
 - 1.3.3.3 **Sub-Sub-Program:** Environmental Youth Employment
 - 1.3.4 **Sub-Program:** Great Lakes
 - 1.3.5 **Sub-Program:** St. Lawrence
 - 1.3.6 **Sub-Program:** Lake Simcoe/South-eastern Georgian Bay
 - 1.3.7 **Sub-Program:** Lake Winnipeg
 - 1.3.8 **Sub-Program:** Ecosystems Partnerships
 - 1.4 **Program:** Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife
2. **Strategic Outcome:** Canadians are equipped to make informed decisions on changing weather, water and climate conditions
 - 2.1 **Program:** Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians
 - 2.1.1 **Sub-Program:** Weather Observations, Forecasts and Warnings
 - 2.1.2 **Sub-Program:** Health-related Meteorological Information
 - 2.1.3 **Sub-Program:** Climate Information, Predictions and Tools
 - 2.2 **Program:** Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users
 - 2.2.1 **Sub-Program:** Meteorological Services in Support of Air Navigation
 - 2.2.2 **Sub-Program:** Meteorological and Ice Services in Support of Marine Navigation
 - 2.2.3 **Sub-Program:** Meteorological Services in Support of Military Operations
3. **Strategic Outcome:** Threats to Canadians and their environment from pollution are minimized.
 - 3.1 **Program:** Substances and Waste Management
 - 3.1.1 **Sub-Program:** Substances Management
 - 3.1.2 **Sub-Program:** Effluent Management

- 3.1.3 Sub-Program:** Marine Pollution
- 3.1.4 Sub-Program:** Environmental Emergencies
- 3.1.5 Sub-Program:** Contaminated Sites

3.2 Program: Climate Change and Clean Air

- 3.2.1 Sub-Program:** Climate Change and Clean Air Regulatory Program
 - 3.2.1.1 Sub-Sub-Program:** Industrial Sector Emissions
 - 3.2.1.2 Sub-Sub-Program:** Transportation Sector Emissions
- 3.2.2 Sub-Program:** International Climate Change and Clean Air Partnerships
- 3.2.3 Sub-Program:** Environmental Technology

3.3 Program: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution

Internal Services

Operating Environment and Risk Analysis

Risk Narrative

Environmental issues have wide ranging implications for social, economic and health decisions for Canadians. The protection and conservation of the environment require the commitments of not only Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) but also all of its partners, notably provinces and territories, Indigenous peoples, other stakeholders and Canadians. It is for these reasons that ECCC places a great degree of importance in building, maintaining and strengthening these strategic partnerships. Ensuring an inclusive outreach and dialogue and continuous engagement helps to advance policies, regulations, and services, and provides for a coordinated approach to achieve results that are representative of all interests.

There are few major environmental issues for which Canada can find causes or solutions solely within its borders. For this reason, Canada must engage not only at home but also work with international partners to develop effective solutions to global environmental challenges. Evidence of this collaboration was seen in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, where the work of Canada's inclusive delegation contributed to the adoption of the historic Paris Agreement on climate change, which Canada signed in April 2016.

ECCC is also relied upon to provide science-based environmental information and services so that Canadians may make informed decisions relating to their health and safety. ECCC provides Canadians with data and information on climate and weather conditions, warnings and hazards, and air quality. Ensuring that data are readily available and accessible is foundational to the Department meeting its mandate and commitment to serving Canadians. Ongoing investments in infrastructure to provide timely and reliable data, and maintenance of systems to preserve the data, are among the ways in which ECCC mitigates the risk of not being able to provide these services.

ECCC is committed to improving the environment for Canadians. This includes remaining focused on investing in one of its greatest assets – its workforce. For example, in support of the Blueprint 2020, ECCC implemented the “micro-missions at ECCC” initiative that assists employees expand their skill sets and managers address their short-term project needs. ECCC also strengthened the linkages with colleges and universities in order to attract the needed expertise to deliver on its important mandate.

Key Risks

Risk	Risk Response Strategy	Link to Program Alignment Architecture
<p>Working with Partners/Stakeholders</p> <p>There is a risk that differing priorities or capacity limitations of partners and stakeholders may impact on ECCC's strategic outcomes, or the advancement of key environmental initiatives.</p>	<p>ECCC continued to build a more inclusive relationship with citizens, provinces and territories, Indigenous peoples, other stakeholders and partners through collaborative work with organizations such as Interpol and the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the implementation of the Memoranda of Understanding for data exchanges, and the use of online tools for consultations. ECCC began the development of the “Have Your Say on Climate Change”^{xxi} engagement tool (which was launched in April 2016) to encourage exchange of ideas among citizens, partners and stakeholders in order to collectively address the challenge of climate change.</p>	<p>Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, and 3</p>

<p>Workforce Readiness</p> <p>There is a risk that it may become increasingly difficult for the Department to attract, develop, retain and motivate a high-performing and innovative workforce as the federal public service evolves, and as competition increases for specialized/science expertise.</p>	<p>ECCC invested in people management, resource planning and in defining a performance management process for key specific roles/position. In order to retain its workforce, the Department continued to develop targeted professional development programs and monitor completion of mandatory training. ECCC actively participated in targeted career fairs in order to meet its needs for training, development and recruitment.</p>	<p>Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 and Internal Services</p>
<p>Delivering Environment Canada Services</p> <p>There is a risk that the Department's provision of key services and other information for Canadians, partners and others may be impeded as a consequence of the Department's reliance on the performance of essential infrastructure and systems.</p>	<p>ECCC used existing channels, protocols and agreements within the Department and with its' stakeholders to minimize risks of not being able to deliver its services. The Department's Strategic Emergency Management Plan served as the framework for the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which was delineated at various levels, including departmental, branch, site (e.g., buildings) and critical services. Readiness assessments and preparations were conducted (e.g., table top exercises to test the BCP). Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Shared Services Canada (SSC) were also used to support a common quality management system.</p>	<p>Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3</p>
<p>Regulatory/Legislation</p> <p>There is a risk that the Department may not generate timely regulations or legislation as required by its mandate.</p>	<p>ECCC maintained and strengthened its relationships with partners and stakeholders (domestic, continental and international), to share and understand regulatory and/or legislative expectations, and to seek efficiencies. For example, ECCC continued to align multiple stringent vehicle and engine regulations with the U.S. in order to reduce GHGs from the transportation sector. This helped improve compliance with regulations, contributed to administrative efficiency in managing these regulatory programs, and has centralized legislation governance and regulatory support functions to facilitate this work.</p>	<p>Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3</p>
<p>Managing Information</p> <p>With the drive towards whole-of-government information management including greater efficiencies and protection of government information, there is a risk that the Department may be challenged to protect and preserve information, given the potential of cyber threats.</p>	<p>The Department undertook or implemented protocols/ procedures and provided relevant awareness training and tools related to strategic protection and use of information. ECCC informed relevant stakeholders of its Departmental Security Plan and Communications Policy. In collaboration with SSC, ECCC also initiated an information security project which includes the implementation of a secure information technology network.</p>	<p>Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, and Internal Services</p>

Note: In 2015–16, ECCC completed a risk review and aligned the risks to the commitments shown in the November 2015 [Minister's Mandate Letter](#)^{xxii}. As a result, the above risks have been updated. Please see the "Risk Analysis" section of the [2016–17 Report on Plans and Priorities](#)^{xxiii} for more information.

Organizational Priorities

Priority 1: A Clean Environment	
Description Manage substances and waste, and reduce pollution and emissions that directly or indirectly harm human health or the environment.	Priority Type¹ Ongoing

Key Supporting Initiatives

Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Status	Link to the Organization's Programs
Deliver on the Chemicals Management Plan	2006	Ongoing	On track	3.1 Substances and Waste Management (page 42)
Continue to implement regulatory programs, including Disposal at Sea	2001	Ongoing	On track	3.1 Substances and Waste Management (page 42)
Deliver on the Government's regulatory approach to reducing Canada's greenhouse gas emissions	2013	Ongoing	On track	3.2 Climate Change and Clean Air (page 44)
Deliver on federal components of the national Air Quality Management System	2012	Ongoing	On track	3.2 Climate Change and Clean Air (page 44)
Advance Canada's climate change and clean air goals through participation and implementation in international fora and partnerships	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	3.2 Climate Change and Clean Air (page 44)
Administer, promote compliance with and enforce pollution acts and regulations	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	3.3 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution (page 49)

Progress Toward the Priority

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) plays a central role in advancing this priority. It is the key federal department responsible for addressing climate change, developing regulations and standards to address air pollution and improve air quality, and for monitoring and assessing substances, such as chemicals that are harmful to the environment and the health of Canadians. Through shared knowledge, common commitments and actions, the application of science, the use of technology and leveraging collaborative partnerships, both internationally and at home, ECCC advanced Canada's climate change and air pollution objectives.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is an important part of Canada's contribution to global efforts to address climate change. The Department worked to further develop its regulatory approach, building on previous work to regulate the transportation and coal-fired electrical generation sectors. ECCC advanced important work to develop regulatory measures to reduce emissions from other sectors, including methane from the oil and gas sector. The Department also carried out projects under the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (a Canada-U.S.-Mexico collaboration) to reduce GHG emissions.

In Fall 2015, Canada pledged \$2.65 billion over the next five years to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change. As part of this contribution, the Government announced in 2015–16 that it would commit \$35 million to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (including \$10 million to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition Trust Fund) and another \$10 million to improve multi-hazard early warning systems in vulnerable communities. Preparations are underway within the Department to disburse these funds in 2016–17 and onward.

ECCC also contributed expertise to international partnerships, including: the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; the Climate and Clean Air Coalition; G7 and G20 initiatives; the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition; the Arctic Council; the Gothenburg Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution; and the Global Methane Initiative.

¹ Type is defined as follows: previously committed to—committed to in the first or second fiscal year prior to the subject year of the report; ongoing—committed to at least three fiscal years prior to the subject year of the report; and new—newly committed to in the reporting year of the RPP or the DPR.

The Department advanced work to develop an ambitious North American clean energy and environment agreement through the [Canada–U.S. Joint Statement on Climate, Energy, and Arctic Leadership](#)^{xxiv} and worked to update and strengthen the long-standing Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement. ECCC committed to reducing hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) with international partners through an agreement with Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and continued to partner with provinces and territories to advance the implementation of the [Air Quality Management System](#)^{xxv}, including efforts to reduce emissions from both mobile and stationary industrial sources. As an important step in a long-term program to set stronger air quality standards, monitor emissions and provide incentives for investment, ECCC, along with Health Canada and other stakeholders, developed new ambient air quality standards for sulphur dioxide and began work to develop new ambient standards for nitrogen dioxide.

In ongoing work to reduce the impacts of harmful substances and waste, ECCC continued to deliver on the [Chemicals Management Plan](#)^{xxvi} (CMP) by completing final or draft risk assessments for 145 existing substances and micro-organisms; the Department also reviewed for assessment 581 new substances to determine environmental risk. The government remains on track to meet future objectives under the CMP.²

The Department contributed to meeting international obligations for preventing marine pollution and protecting ocean environments by implementing the *Disposal at Sea Regulations*, assessing and issuing disposal at sea permits, and monitoring disposal sites for compliance.

ECCC conducted over 6,800 inspections and 100 investigations and took over 4,000 enforcement measures with respect to 40 regulations and prohibitions, under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* and the *Fisheries Act*. Successful prosecutions concluded in 2015–16 totalled 41 and resulted in over \$5.7 million in penalties.

The above activities illustrate the Department's commitment to continuous and sustainable stewardship initiatives that lay the foundation for ECCC to continue to contribute to the Government's priority as a leader in the Canadian and global efforts to achieve a clean environment and a healthy economy.

Priority 2: A Safe Environment

Description	Priority Type
Provide Canadians with timely high-quality information on immediate and long-term environmental conditions.	Ongoing

Key Supporting Initiatives

Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Status	Link to the Organization's Programs
Deliver timely high-quality weather and environmental services to Canadians through an improved ability to detect severe weather and the renewal of the monitoring infrastructure	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	2.1 Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians (page 38)
Leverage the foundational weather and environmental services as well as collaborative partnerships to deliver services to targeted users that support their decision making around their business operations	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	2.2 Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users (page 41)
Provide weather and climate information in support of domestic and international emergency management efforts that support public safety, such as: weather and ice information; and volcanic ash, nuclear and smoke modeling, amongst others	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	2.1 Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians (page 38)

² An evaluation of Phase II of the Chemicals Management Plan concluded that the program is relevant and well aligned with the Government priorities. The Program has made ongoing progress in a number of complex areas and remains committed to continuous improvements.

Modernize the weather infrastructure to ensure the continuity of weather and climate information that is critical to the safety of Canadians	2014-15	Ongoing	On track	2.1 Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians (page 38)
Continue to leverage international partnerships to benefit from scientific and technological advancements globally	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	2.1 Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians (page 38)
Progress Toward the Priority				
<p>Through continuous improvement and investments in technology and infrastructure, ECCC continued to provide 24/7 services to Canadians by providing timely, accurate and accessible weather and environmental information and services. Since the inception of ECCC's Meteorological Service of Canada, information has been provided to enable Canadians to make informed decisions to protect themselves from the challenges of climate change and pollution. As an authoritative source, ECCC also met the specialized needs of federal partners who rely on ECCC weather and environmental information to maintain safe and effective operations.</p> <p>In 2015–16, the Department continued to deliver high-quality weather and environmental services to Canadians (including some 480,000 forecasts, watches and warnings), through a national infrastructure of science-based forecasting and prediction systems.</p> <p>ECCC provided state-of-the-art, 24/7 dedicated, venue-specific weather alert services and environmental emergency support for the 2015 Pan American and Parapan American Games^{xxvii}. The Department developed and showcased its innovative science and technology data and products, including developing new technologies, such as high-resolution numerical urban scale prediction models and new weather stations that reported data on a minute-by-minute basis. It also developed a new data collection mechanism for automating solar-powered compact weather stations integrating technologies such as wireless cell modems, a first for the Government of Canada.</p> <p>To continuously improve our services, major upgrades and renewal of equipment and systems were advanced, such as radar systems, and technology was leveraged to support existing and new initiatives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EC Alert Me, a prototype automated weather alert messaging service using email (14,000 subscribers as of March 2016). ECCC launched Twitter weather alert accounts^{xxviii} in July 2015 for over 830 communities that appear on Canada.ca/weather. The number of followers has grown to 83,000. ▪ Alert Ready^{xxix}, to deliver critical and potentially life-saving alerts to Canadians through various broadcast media. ▪ Firework^{xxx}, an air quality prediction system that ECCC adapted to inform the work of forest fire operations in six provinces and territories. ▪ Air Quality Health Index^{xxxi} (AQHI), which provides daily information on ambient air quality to communities across Canada, through collaboration with provincial and territorial partners. <p>Partners rely on ECCC as an authoritative source for weather and environmental information. ECCC provided science-based environmental services on a 24/7 basis to federal partners, such as the Canadian Coast Guard, Department of National Defence as well as with provincial and national emergency management organizations, to augment their operations. ECCC issued 490,000 aviation forecasts (to support NAV CANADA operations) and 200,000 marine weather, ice and sea-state forecasts to various partners.</p> <p>The Department maintained an active role in an international network of weather science experts, to not only gain, but also contribute knowledge and scientific expertise on weather, water and climate monitoring. Through this network, ECCC collaborated with partner countries including the U.S., the U.K., Australia, France and China, as well as international organizations such as the Arctic Council, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the World Climate Research Programme, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>The provision of weather and environmental information, maintaining and upgrading critical infrastructure and systems are core to providing a service to meet the daily needs of Canadians and various ECCC partners. Providing science-based data is one way to help Canadians make informed decisions to protect their health and safety today and into the future.</p>				

Priority 3: A Sustainable Environment	
Description Work to conserve and protect land, water and biodiversity.	Priority Type Ongoing

Key Supporting Initiatives

Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Status	Link to the Organization's Programs
Improve and advance implementation of the Migratory Birds Program and the Species at Risk Program	1994 (Migratory Birds); 1996 (Species at Risk)	Ongoing	On track	1.1 Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat (page 27)
Pursue a collaborative approach to protect and conserve biodiversity at home and abroad, including the administration of habitat stewardship programs, and the maintenance and expansion of a network of protected areas	2014 (National Conservation Plan); 2000 (habitat stewardship); 1973 (protected areas)	Ongoing	On track	1.1 Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat (page 27)
Provided science-based expert advice during environmental assessments	1992	Ongoing	On track	1.3 Sustainable Ecosystems (page 33)
Continue collaborative work with the Government of Alberta (Alberta Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Agency) on the implementation of an oil sands monitoring program	2012	Ongoing	On track	1.2 Water Resources (page 30)
Implement a comprehensive approach to ecosystem management	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	1.3 Sustainable Ecosystems (page 33)
Continue to focus federal engineering and science expertise to support the protection of domestic and transboundary waters and ecosystem management	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	1.2 Water Resources (page 30)
Continue collaborative work with the provinces and territories on water quantity monitoring through the National Hydrometric Program	1975	Ongoing	On track	1.2 Water Resources (page 30)
Administer, promote compliance with and enforce wildlife acts and regulations	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	1.4 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife (page 36)

Progress Toward the Priority

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) works to protect and conserve species, wildlife and their habitat, and Canada's unique biodiversity (nature) and precious freshwater resources. ECCC addresses this broad mandate through multiple approaches by: engaging Canadians in conservation and protection efforts; promoting compliance and enforcing legislation such as the *Species at Risk Act*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the and *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*; and, working collaboratively with international and Indigenous partners and outreach with communities across Canada.

The Department posted (on the [Species at Risk Public Registry](#)^{xxxii}) proposed recovery strategies and management plans for 57 species and final recovery strategies and management plans for 46 species. In total, 120 of the 192 species identified on ECCC's Three-Year Posting Plan have recovery documents posted on the [Species at Risk Public Registry](#)^{xxxiii}.

In support of migratory bird conservation, ECCC collaborated with governments and other partners at the national and international levels to better understand causes for observed trends (such as declines in populations) and, in particular, led international initiatives such as: preparation of the Circumpolar Seabird Monitoring Plan; key components of the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative; and, projects in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico to conserve migratory birds, including the report [State of North America's Birds 2016](#)^{xxxiv}.

ECCC coordinated Canada's participation in the Canada-U.S.-Mexico Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management and helped establish a Canada-U.S.-Mexico working group to conserve the Monarch butterfly.

ECCC continued to work with government and non-government partners to conserve and protect habitat under a range of incentive-based programs including the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, the Aboriginal Fund for Species at Risk, the National Wetland Conservation Fund and the Ecological Gifts Program.

Wildlife enforcement activities led to more than 158 convictions and over \$1.1 million in penalties under Canadian wildlife legislation which protects species in Canada, including a penalty of \$750,000 against a natural gas facility under both the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, and the *Species at Risk Act*, for causing the mortality of approximately 7,500 migratory birds.

The critical habitat for 12 species in five National Wildlife Areas and two national parks was protected and ECCC carried out a range of scientific research and assessments to understand impacts of habitat and climate change on species at risk; including: the Polar Bear, Boreal and Peary Caribou, the Whooping Crane and Western Chorus Frog. To enable progress towards Canada's target of conserving 17% of the country's terrestrial areas and inland waters and 10% of its coastal and marine areas by 2020, ECCC continued to build a solid base of information on protected areas from a diverse range of public and private sector organizations.

ECCC's work to create geospatial datasets and maps helped identify zones of interest for species at risk and migratory birds to enable ECCC, provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners to bolster conservation efforts.

The protection of Canada's freshwater resources remained a priority for the government. The Department worked with the Province of Québec to implement the [St. Lawrence Action Plan 2011–2026](#)^{xxxv} in the freshwater section of the river (upstream from Île d'Orléans). Monitoring work resulted in a set of [monitoring sheets](#)^{xxxvi} that summarize knowledge on water, biological resources, shoreline, sediment and river uses. This work covered: Marine Water Quality in Shellfish Areas; Water Quality of the Fluvial Sector and Section, Water Quality of the Richelieu and Yamaska Rivers; St. Lawrence Estuary Beluga Whale and Great Blue Heron. Under the Area of Prime Concern Program, the Department funded Stratégies Saint-Laurent and 13 committees to support stakeholder participation in collaborative processes to improve the water quality of the St. Lawrence River. Financial support was provided to conserve and improve the St. Lawrence ecosystem through 20 projects funded under the [Community Interaction Program](#)^{xxxvii}.

The Department continued its work to restore the ecological health and water quality in the Lake Winnipeg Basin, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, in partnership with citizens, scientists, and domestic and international partners.

ECCC's broad-based, multi-faceted legislative, regulatory and enforcement activities, together with engagement of domestic, international and Indigenous partners at all levels, has led to and will continue to build on sustainable protection and conservation of Canada's biodiversity and waters.

Priority 4: Management Priority				
Description				Priority Type
Transform the Department's internal services operations to enhance service delivery.				Ongoing
Key Supporting Initiatives				
Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Status	Link to the Organization's Programs
Continue to re-engineer departmental systems and operations to increase efficiency	2015 (SAP)	2015 (SAP)	Completed	Internal Services (page 51)
Continue to improve business processes and common services to maintain or improve levels of service and client satisfaction	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	Internal Services (page 51)
Implement the Departmental People Management Strategy and initiatives to create an adaptive and mobile workforce and a modern workplace	Ongoing	Ongoing	On track	Internal Services (page 51)
Progress Toward the Priority				
<p>Work continued to drive “back office” efficiencies by adopting enterprise-wide systems and strategies, such as a standard financial management system (SAP) and a web strategy (Canada.ca). The Department's migration to a single window approach aligns to and reflects the Open Government Initiative^{xxxviii} to create greater transparency and accountability and to increase citizen engagement through greater accessibility.</p> <p>The Department's communications experts began the important work of developing an electronic and accessible engagement tool: Have Your Say on Climate Change^{xxxix}, which encourages dialogue and sharing of ideas on addressing the collective challenge of climate change.</p> <p>ECCC led by example by reducing its environmental footprint through a buildings/accommodations consolidation strategy. This contributed to, amongst other actions, greening government operations, which is an objective under the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p>As the workforce is the most valuable resource for ECCC, the Department refined and updated human resources strategies that set out clear objectives for attracting and retaining employees. The strategies also recognized the need for diversity, respect for official languages, and promoted ongoing dialogue on mental health, well-being and values and ethics. The Minister launched the Department's first “Respect Day” and hosted a series of Town Hall sessions with staff, which opened the door to greater inclusive engagement at every level.</p>				

For more information on organizational priorities, see the [Minister's mandate letter](#)^{xl}.

Section II: Expenditure Overview

Actual Expenditures

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)*

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending**	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	Difference (actual minus planned)
961,051,076	961,051,076	1,034,709,806	950,927,395	-10,123,681

*Totals may differ within and between tables due to the rounding of figures. All financial resources figures, throughout the document, are net of spendable revenues.

**Planned Spending comes from the 2015–16 RPP.

The Department's planned spending reflects approved funding by Treasury Board to support departmental Programs. Throughout the year, new and renewed funding added \$73.7 million to planned spending, increasing the total authorities to \$1,034.7 million. The increase was mainly attributed to new funding received for the Federal Infrastructure Initiative, the renewal of the *Species at Risk Act* program, and funding provided via the Treasury Board central votes (e.g., operating and capital budget carry-forwards).

The actual spending of \$950.9 million (91.9% of total authorities) reflects the departmental expenditures as reported in the Public Accounts, and is lower than planned spending mostly due to a reduction in funding required for the Contaminated Sediment Remediation Projects, the Monitoring and Supercomputing Infrastructure, and the Revitalization of Canada's Weather Services, for which the unused funding will be available for spending in future years. These reductions are offset by expenditures related to funding received for the renewal of the *Species at Risk Act* program and the Federal Infrastructure Initiative.

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents—FTEs)*

2015–16 Planned**	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
6,167	6,322	155

*Totals may differ within and between tables due to the rounding of figures. The FTE numbers, throughout the document, include students.

**Planned FTE comes from the 2015–16 RPP.

One FTE equals one person working a 37.5-hour work week full-time for the entire year, or any number of part-time employees whose combined hours of work equal one FTE. An average salary was used to calculate 2015–16 planned FTEs based on planned salary spending for the 2015–16 fiscal year. The actual FTEs were determined using the departmental financial system. Environment and Climate Change Canada used 6,322 FTEs versus planned FTEs of 6,167 in 2015–16, resulting in an increase of 155 FTEs (2.5%). Planned and actual FTEs should be read in relation to planned and actual spending, respectively, in the 2015–16 Financial Resources table above.

Budgetary Performance Summary

Budgetary Performance Summary for Programs and Internal Services (dollars)

Programs and Internal Services	2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2016–17 Planned Spending	2017–18 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2014–15 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2013–14 Actual Spending (authorities used)
Program 1.1 Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat	122,779,285	122,779,285	137,912,691	133,903,800	150,950,291	150,399,093	140,408,483	120,519,001
Program 1.2 Water Resources	95,770,859	95,770,859	80,035,023	82,145,076	95,168,261	81,784,289	92,453,058	100,322,337
Program 1.3 Sustainable Ecosystems	91,480,613	91,480,613	88,026,739	82,431,062	99,908,100	78,790,925	72,619,888	70,727,194
Program 1.4 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife	16,115,510	16,115,510	16,652,429	16,367,544	19,985,276	19,971,764	17,058,497	18,208,956
Program 2.1 Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians	192,103,008	192,103,008	174,382,678	169,118,896	205,045,977	181,347,768	174,493,294	182,818,981
Program 2.2 Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users	15,792,293	15,792,293	19,267,384	18,998,851	18,757,335	15,321,848	25,886,657	26,618,144
Program 3.1 Substances and Waste Management	85,149,099	85,149,099	74,912,985	68,461,079	85,506,174	83,529,612	86,779,805	84,616,666
Program 3.2 Climate Change and Clean Air	122,872,074	122,872,074	97,030,449	87,789,682	128,325,216	119,607,526	121,061,134	125,118,027
Program 3.3 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution	37,560,222	37,560,222	34,672,528	34,487,231	40,718,054	40,634,373	42,309,866	44,661,876
Internal Services	181,428,113	181,428,113	179,196,292	178,252,358	190,345,122	179,540,197	203,115,955	205,338,366
Total	961,051,076	961,051,076	902,089,198*	871,955,579	1,034,709,806	950,927,395	976,186,637	978,949,548

* Planned figures in the Departmental Performance Report reflect those which had been published in the 2016-17 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP). The 2016-17 RPP was tabled in Parliament prior to Budget 2016 and therefore, does not reflect new funding announced in the Budget. The department's 2016-17 and future year planned spending will increase as program renewals and Budget 2016 items are included in future upcoming Estimates processes.

Program 1.1: Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat

The actual spending for 2015–16 is higher than planned spending. This is mainly attributed to funding received for the renewal of the *Species at Risk Act* program and an allocation of additional resources to the Canadian Wildlife Services. The actual spending increase in 2015–16 compared to 2014–15 is mainly due to grants and contributions for the National Conservation Plan offset by a statutory payment to Nature Conservancy Canada issued in 2014–15 and lower contribution payments in support of Biodiversity - Wildlife and Habitat. The 2016–17 planned spending is higher than 2015–16 mainly due to the renewal of the *Species at Risk Act* program and the Federal Infrastructure Initiative.

Program 1.2: Water Resources

Both the 2015–16 actual spending and the 2016–17 planned spending are lower than 2015–16 planned spending. This is mainly attributed to a realignment of activities between programs. Actual spending also decreased in 2015–16 compared to 2014–15 due to a reduction in payments in lieu of severance, and a one-time transition payment made in 2014–15 as a result of the government's transition to pay in arrears.

Program 1.3: Sustainable Ecosystems

The actual spending for 2015–16 is lower than planned spending. This is mainly attributed to the reduction in funding requirement for the Contaminated Sediment Remediation projects for which the unused funding will be available for spending in future years.

Program 2.1: Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians

Both the 2015–16 actual spending and the 2016–17 planned spending are lower than 2015–16 planned spending. This is mainly attributed to a reduction in funding for the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda and for the Monitoring and Supercomputing Infrastructure Initiative, offset by new funding received for the Revitalization of Canada's Weather Services, and for the Federal Infrastructure Initiative. The actual spending increase in 2015–16 compared to 2014–15 is mainly due to the Federal Infrastructure Initiative and the Revitalization of Canada's Weather Services, offset by a reduction for the one-time transition payment made in 2014–15 as a result of the government's transition to pay in arrears.

Program 2.2: Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users

The actual spending decrease in 2015–16 compared to 2014–15 is mainly due to a reduction in payments in lieu of severance and a one-time transition payment made in 2014–15 as a result of the government's transition to pay in arrears. The decrease is also due to a reduction in departmental operational expenditures and Employee Benefit Plans related to salaries.

Program 3.1: Substances and Waste Management

The decrease from 2016–17 to 2017–18 in planned spending is primarily due to the decrease in funding for the World Class Oil Spills Regime. The 2016–17 planned spending is lower than 2015–16, mainly due to the sunset of the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan funding.

Program 3.2: Climate Change and Clean Air

The decrease from 2016–17 to 2017–18 in planned spending is primarily due to a planned variation in year to year funding for Sustainable Development Technology Canada³ for the Sustainable Development Technology Fund, as well as to the completion of the Single Window Initiative. The 2016–17 planned spending is lower than in 2015–16 mainly due to the sunset of the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda.

³ Financial responsibility for Sustainable Development Technology Canada has now been transferred to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

Internal Services

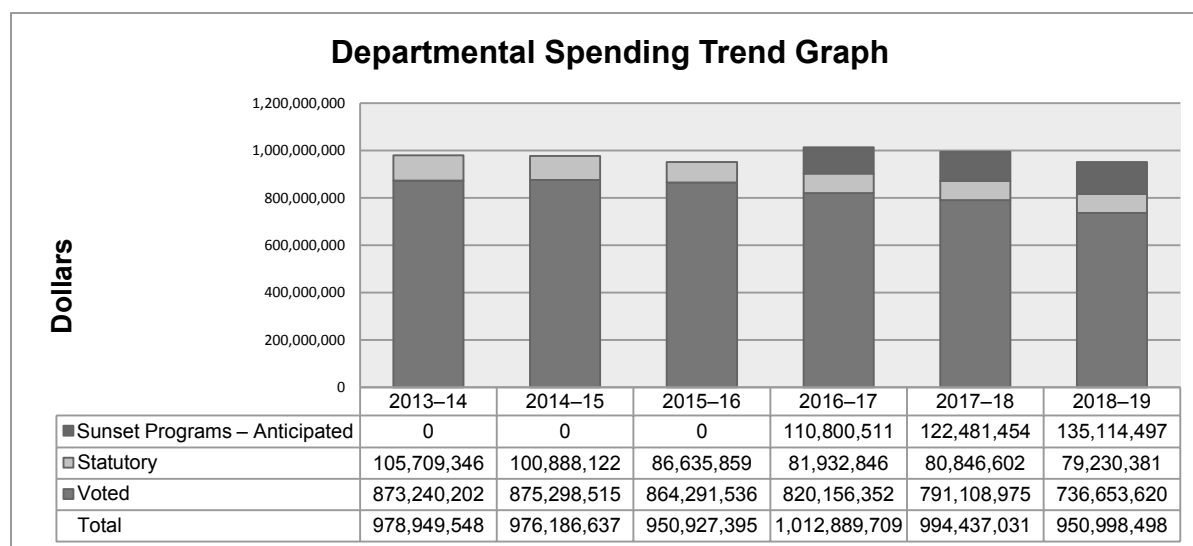
The decrease in actual spending for 2015–16 compared to 2014–15 is primarily due to a one-time transition payment made in 2014–15 as a result of the government’s transition to pay in arrears and a reduction in funding due to sunseting of temporary initiatives, and a realignment to activities linked to Internal Services.

See the previous [Departmental Performance Report](#)^{xli} (DPR) for additional details on year-over-year variances between 2014–15 and 2013–14 expenditures.

ECCC will seek ongoing funding for priority initiatives, including for those which currently have time-limited funding. Funding requests for such initiatives are subject to government decisions, and the outcomes will be reflected in future budget exercises and Estimates documents.

Departmental Spending Trend

The following chart depicts the departmental spending trend over a six-year period. For the period 2013–14 to 2015–16, actual spending represents the actual expenditures as reported in the Public Accounts. For the period 2016–17 to 2018–19, the planned spending represents the planned expenditures as reported in the 2016–17 Report on Plans and Priorities, and reflects approved funding by Treasury Board to support the departmental Strategic Outcomes and Programs.



* Planned figures in the Departmental Performance Report reflect those which had been published in the 2016-17 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP). The 2016-17 RPP was tabled in Parliament prior to Budget 2016 and therefore, does not reflect new funding announced in the Budget. The department's 2016-17 and future year planned spending will increase as program renewals and Budget 2016 items are included in future upcoming Estimates processes.

As indicated in the chart above, Environment and Climate Change Canada's actual spending for 2015–16 was \$950.9 million, a year-over-year decrease of \$25.3 million (2.6%) from the 2014–15 actual spending. This decrease is mainly due to a one-time transition payment made in 2014–15 as a result of the government's transition to pay in arrears, and the payment for the immediate settlement of severance pay.

The decrease of \$48.8 million (5.1%) between actual spending for 2015–16 and planned spending for 2016–17 is mainly due to the sunsetting of several core initiatives such as the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda and the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan. These decreases are offset by a planned increase in the annual contribution to Sustainable Development Technology Canada.

The decrease in planned spending from 2016–17 to 2018–19 is \$86.2 million (9.6%) and is mainly due to the sunsetting of temporary initiatives such as the *Species at Risk Act* program, Lake Simcoe and Lake Winnipeg Basin, as well as a funding profile decrease for Sustainable Development Technology Canada, the Meteorological Service of Canada and for the Contaminated Sediment Remediation Projects.

The Department will seek renewals of funding to return anticipated spending to existing or increased levels. Funding requests are subject to government decisions; such decisions will be reflected in the Department's future Estimates documents.

Responsibility for Sustainable Development Technology Canada has now been transferred to the Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

Expenditures by Vote

For information on Environment and Climate Change Canada's organizational votes and statutory expenditures, please consult the [Public Accounts of Canada 2016](#)^{xiii}.

Alignment of Spending with the Whole-of-Government Framework

Alignment of 2015–16 Actual Spending with the [Whole-of-Government Framework](#)^{xiii} (dollars)

Programs	Spending Area	Government of Canada Outcome	2015–16 Actual Spending
1.1 Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	150,399,093
1.2 Water Resources	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	81,784,289
1.3 Sustainable Ecosystems	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	78,790,925
1.4 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	19,971,764
2.1 Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	181,347,768
2.2 Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	15,321,848
3.1 Substances and Waste Management	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	83,529,612
3.2 Climate Change and Clean Air	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	119,607,526
3.3 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution	Economic Affairs	A clean and healthy environment	40,634,373

Total Spending by Spending Area (dollars)

Spending Area	Total Planned Spending	Total Actual Spending
Economic Affairs	779,622,963	771,387,198
Social Affairs	0	N/A
International Affairs	0	N/A
Government Affairs	0	N/A

* The total planned and actual spending figures in this table are net of the internal services planned spending (\$181,428,113) and actual spending (\$179,540,197), as they appeared in the Budgetary Performance Summary for Programs section

Financial Statements and Financial Statements Highlights

Financial Statements

The financial highlights offer an overview of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Statement of Operations and Departmental Net and Statement of Financial Position.

The Unaudited Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Treasury Board Secretariat policies that are based on Canadian public sector accounting standards and, therefore, are different from appropriation-based reporting, which is reflected in the Actual Expenditure of Sections II and Section III of this report. Those sections are prepared on a modified cash basis, and not an accrual basis.

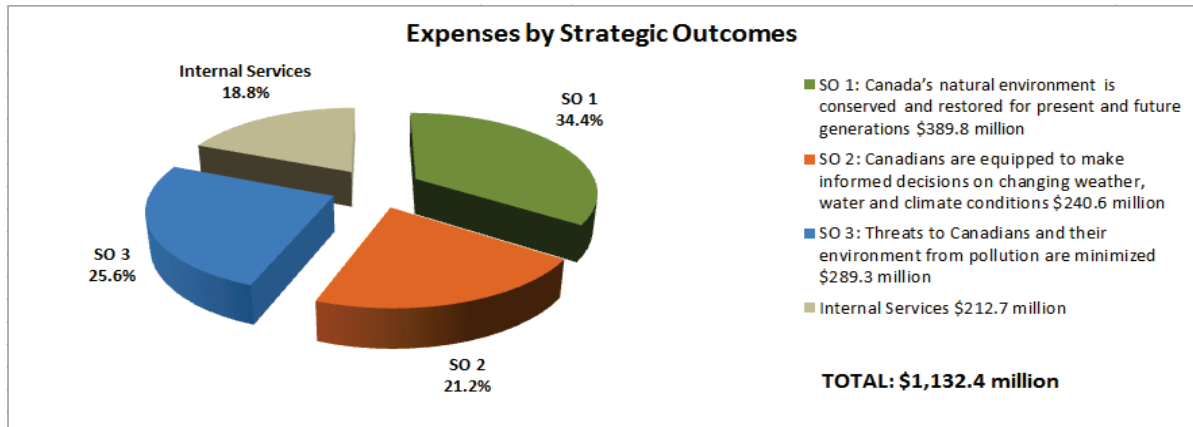
Reconciliation between Parliamentary Appropriations used (modified cash basis) and the Net Cost of Operations (accrual basis) is set out in Note 2 and 3 of the Unaudited Financial Statements on the Department's [website](#)^{xliv}.

Financial Statements Highlights

Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited)					
For the Year Ended March 31, 2016 (dollars)					
Financial Information	2015–16 Planned Results	2015–16 Actual	2014–15 Actual	Difference (2015–16 actual minus 2015–16 planned)	Difference (2015–16 actual minus 2014–15 actual)
Total expenses	1,133,164,162	1,132,391,254	1,154,524,465	-772,908	-22,133,211
Total revenues	88,595,684	84,807,419	90,287,423	-3,788,265	-5,480,004
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	1,044,568,478	1,047,583,835	1,064,237,042	3,015,357	-16,653,207

Expenses by Strategic Outcomes

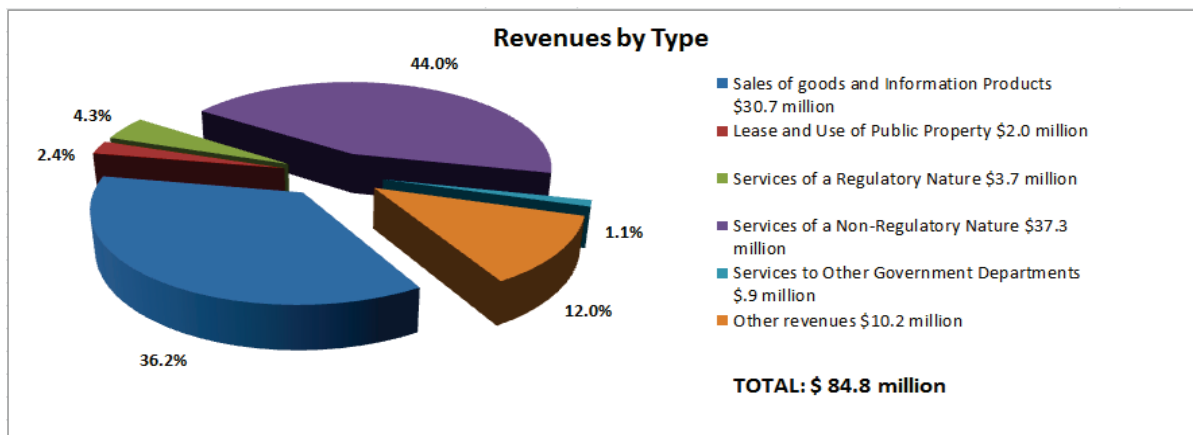
Total departmental expenses by Strategic Outcomes amounted to \$1,132.4 million for 2015–16 (\$1,154.5 million for 2014–15). The decrease of \$22.1 million (2%) is mostly due to lower salary expenditure (\$28 million) due to the one-time transition payment made in 2014–15 as a result of the government's transition to pay in arrears, to amortization (\$10.1 million) due to a retirement of a large portion of assets following the asset count occurred in 2014–15 and to loss and adjustments to tangible capital assets (\$13.7 million) since a major various cleanup efforts occurred in 2014–15 thus increasing the expenditures during that fiscal year, offset by an increase of \$15.6 million in transfer payments mainly for Sustainable Development Technology Canada, and to the National Conservation Plan, an increase of the environmental liabilities expenditure \$7.1 million due to the estimate of the liability of unassessed sites based on historical costs incurred for contaminated sites with similar functions that was recorded in 2015–16.



See Note 17 of the Departmental Financial Statements for further breakdown of expenditures – Segmented information by Standard Objects and Strategic Outcomes.

Revenues by Type

Total revenues amounted to \$84.8 million for 2015–16 (\$90.3 million for 2014–15). This amount excludes \$10.7 million earned on behalf of Government. The majority of the revenue in 2015–16 is derived from Environment and Climate Change Canada's sales of goods and information products and services of a non-regulatory nature. Major revenue items include for example: oil sands monitoring activities, ocean disposal permit applications, Hydrometric Services, ocean disposal monitoring fees and Weather and Environmental Services.

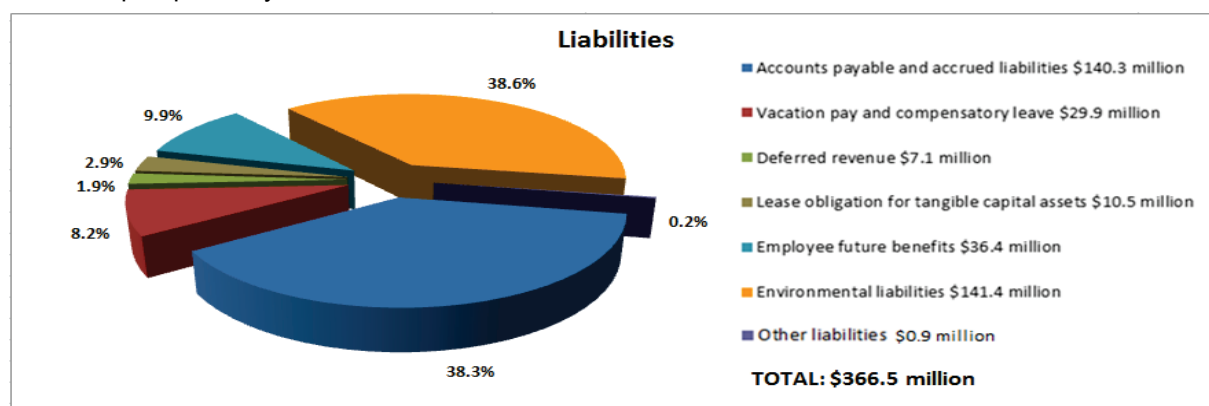


Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited)			
As at March 31, 2016 (dollars)			
Financial Information	2015–16	2014–15	Difference (2015–16 minus 2014–15)
Total net liabilities	366,506,525	348,371,623	18,134,902
Total net financial assets	148,456,701	147,106,520	1,350,181
Departmental net debt	218,049,824	201,265,103	16,784,721
Total non-financial assets	392,107,606	372,283,687	19,823,919
Departmental net financial position	174,057,782	171,018,584	3,039,198

Liabilities by Type

Total liabilities were \$366.5 million at the end of 2015–16. This represents an increase of \$18.1 million (5.2%) from the previous year's total liabilities of \$348.4 million. The accounts payable and accrued liabilities and environmental liabilities represent the largest component of liabilities at \$281.7 million (76.9% of total liabilities) in 2015–16.

The increase in Environment and Climate Change Canada's total net liabilities valuation is mainly attributable to the Environmental Liabilities. In 2016, a statistical model was developed to estimate the liability for unassessed sites based on historical costs incurred for contaminated sites with similar functions. As a result, there are 43 unassessed sites where a liability estimate of \$15.4 million has been recorded prospectively in 2016.

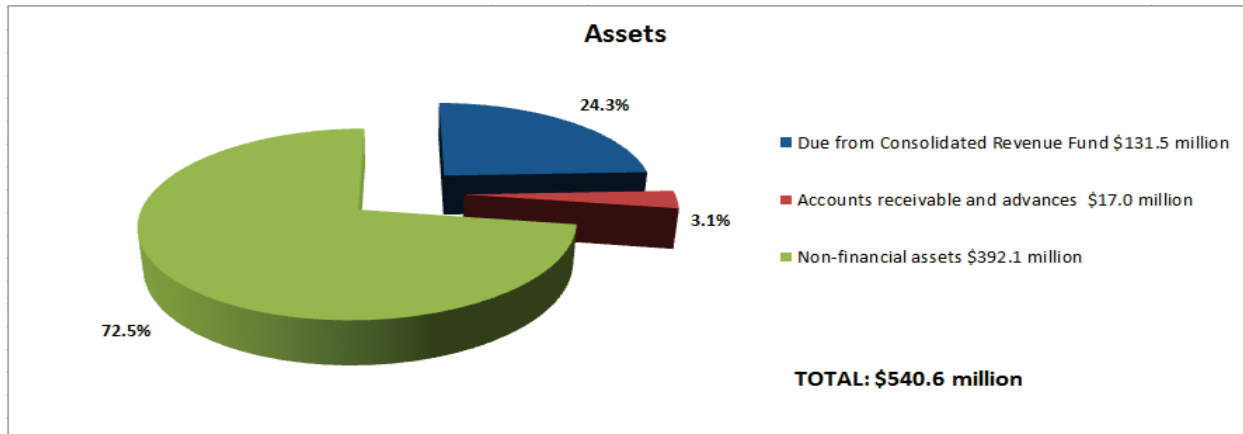


See Notes 4 to 8 and Notes 12 and 13 of the Departmental Financial Statements for more details – Accounts payable and accrued liabilities; Deferred revenue; Lease obligation for tangible capital assets; Employee future benefits; Environmental liabilities; Contractual obligations; Contingent liabilities.

Assets by Type

Total net financial assets (\$148.5 million) and non-financial assets (\$392.1 million), together valued at \$540.6 million, have increased by \$21.2 million (4.1%) in 2015–16. The tangible capital assets continue to represent the largest component of assets at \$375.7 million (69.5% of total assets) in 2015–16.

The increase in Environment and Climate Change Canada's total net assets valuation is mainly attributable to the tangible capital assets that have increased by \$13.8 million due to acquisition made during the year for a total of \$58.3 million mainly under assets under construction (\$40 million) offsets by amortization (\$43.3 million).



See Notes 9 to 11 of the Departmental Financial Statements for more details – Accounts receivable and advances; Inventory; Tangible Capital Assets.

Section III: Analysis of Programs and Internal Services

Programs

Program 1.1: Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat

Program Description

This program aims to prevent biodiversity loss and enables sustainable use, by: conserving and protecting healthy populations of migratory birds; protecting and recovering species at risk; and monitoring, conserving and restoring significant habitats by establishing and maintaining a network of protected areas, and developing and implementing stewardship programs. It also supports coordinated and coherent national assessment, planning and action to protect biodiversity, including viable populations of species, healthy and diverse ecosystems, and genetic resources. The program forms strategic partnerships for integrated management of Canada's natural capital, including stewardship and the sustainable management of landscapes. This program has responsibilities under the *Species at Risk Act*, *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, *Canada Wildlife Act*, *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*. International responsibilities include the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Migratory Birds Convention, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council, and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention). Contributions in support of Biodiversity – Wildlife and Habitat are used as a component of this program.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

Completed recovery documents and scientific assessments to protect species at risk

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) continued to enhance protection of Canada's endangered species by posting proposed recovery strategies and management plans for 57 species and final recovery strategies and management plans for 46 species. In total, 120 of the 192 species identified on ECCC's Three-Year Posting Plan have recovery documents posted on the [Species at Risk Public Registry](#)^{xiv}.

The Department advanced the conduct of scientific assessments and provided science advice in support of recovery of several species, including the Boreal Caribou, the Peary Caribou and the Whooping Crane, as well as the Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence–Canadian Shield population). This work also contributed to a better understanding of habitat and climate change impacts on species at risk.

ECCC protected the critical habitat of 12 species at risk in five National Wildlife Areas and two national parks: the Dusky Dune Moth (at Canadian Forces Base Suffield National Wildlife Area (CFBS NWA)); the Gold-edged Gem (CFBS NWA); the Loggerhead Shrike (CFBS NWA); the Ord's Kangaroo Rat (CFBS NWA); the Pacific Water Shrew (Widgeon Valley NWA); the Slender Mouse-ear-cress (CFBS NWA and Prairie NWA); the Small-flowered Sand-verbena (CFBS NWA); the Smooth Goosefoot (CFBS NWA); the Sprague's Pipit (CFBS NWA, Last Mountain Lake NWA and Grasslands National Park); the Tiny Cryptantha (CFBS NWA); the Western Chorus Frog (Wellers Bay NWA and Thousand Islands National Park); and the Western Harvest Mouse (CFBS NWA).

Bolstered land- and water-related conservation of species at risk and migratory birds

- Maintained ongoing work with partners to conserve and protect habitat under the Ecological Gifts Program, the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, the Aboriginal Fund for Species at Risk, the National Wetland Conservation Fund, and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP). NAWMP partners secured over 10,000 hectares and enhanced almost 5,000 hectares of wetlands and uplands habitat for waterfowl. Through the National Wetland Conservation Fund, \$10.2 million was awarded to 86 new projects and three existing projects to conserve wetlands. These

projects raised more than \$14.1 million and involved Indigenous organizations and communities, conservation authorities, individuals, government and non-government organizations, the private sector and individual Canadians.

- Supported 20,560 hectares of ecologically sensitive lands being secured, as well as conservation stewardship activities on 208,200 hectares through the Natural Areas Conservation Program, administered by the Nature Conservancy of Canada. In addition, 4,429 hectares of land was secured under the Ecological Gifts Program; donated lands that will be protected in perpetuity.
- In its ongoing work to improve management and expansion of Canada's network of National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, ECCC continued to support work to establish the [Edézhzié National Wildlife Area](#)^{xlvi} and [Scott Islands marine National Wildlife Area](#)^{xlvii}.
- Created maps and geospatial datasets to identify zones of interest for species at risk and migratory birds; tools that inform and strengthen ECCC's programming. This information helps ECCC to identify priorities for habitat conservation stewardship funds (including the Habitat Stewardship Program, Aboriginal Fund for Species at Risk, National Wetland Conservation Fund and the Ecological Gifts Program).

Carried out monitoring and research and updated regulations to protect migratory birds and their habitats

- Conducted migratory bird monitoring including surveys for landbirds, waterfowl, marshbirds, seabirds and shorebirds, using a variety of techniques including volunteer-based surveys (e.g., the [North American Breeding Bird Survey](#)^{xlviii}), aerial surveys, and specialized surveys for other groups in a wide range of habitats and geographic areas. ECCC published an updated version of its status of birds in Canada database (www.ec.gc.ca/soc-sbc^{xlix}) incorporating best available survey data on each species. The Department continued to evaluate and enhance surveys to improve efficiency and efficacy.
- Conducted research on declining species of migratory birds to identify potential causes of declines and effective conservation actions to address particular species and to provide broader insights regarding overall ecosystem health.
- Advanced work to amend the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, including incorporating the input received in pre-consultations with stakeholders and Indigenous organizations on proposed amendments related to harvest management.
- Collaborated on projects to address declining migratory bird species (including those already listed under the *Species at Risk Act*) through projects that engage key stakeholders in activities that support bird conservation. Projects include those working with ranching communities in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico, working on projects in Chile focused on the conservation of seabirds (under the Canada-Chile agreement on Environmental Cooperation), and undertaking shorebird monitoring projects in Panama (under the Canada-Panama Environment Agreement).

Collaborated with partners to conserve biodiversity globally and in Canada

ECCC led and maintained collaboration with provinces and territories to ensure broad and full involvement, awareness and coordinated planning to advance shared conservation priorities. For example, the Department worked with the provinces and territories under a joint workplan on conservation, wildlife and biodiversity to protect and recover species at risk, to address invasive alien species, and to advance a strategic approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

The Department also:

- Led work with other federal departments to develop and ensure consistency of Canadian policy positions on biodiversity issues. Such collaboration enabled ECCC to actively reflect

Canada's wetland interests at the 12th meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties (COP12) to the Ramsar Convention (June 2015); and to achieve the results Canada was seeking at meetings of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the Convention on Biological Diversity Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions (the group that addresses Indigenous issues of the Convention on Biological Diversity).

- Assumed the role of the International Chair for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna, working group of the Arctic Council, ensuring that Canada's priorities related to biodiversity, under Canada's chairmanship of the full Arctic Council, were achieved.
- Coordinated Canada's participation in the Canada-U.S.-Mexico Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management and helped establish a Canada-U.S.-Mexico working group to conserve the Monarch butterfly.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)*

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
122,779,285	122,779,285	150,950,291	150,399,093	27,619,808

*All figures, throughout the document, are net of spendable revenues.

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents—FTEs)*

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
500	600	100

*Totals may differ within and between tables due to the rounding of figures. The FTE numbers, throughout the document, include students.

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Habitats required for the conservation of biodiversity in Canada are protected	Percentage of terrestrial area protected as a measure of conservation effort	17% by December 2020	10.6% as of December 31, 2015 Canada's terrestrial protected area, as defined under the International Union for Conservation of Nature, has steadily increased from 5.2% (554,229 km ²) in 1990 to 10.6% (1,054,057 km ²) in 2015. The area protected increased by about 20,314 km ² . Most of this increase is due to the addition of the Qausuittuq National Park of Canada in Nunavut and the Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve in Newfoundland and Labrador.
Populations of migratory birds and federally-listed species at risk are maintained or restored	Proportion of assessed migratory bird species in General Status Reports whose status is considered to be "secure"	81% in the 2015 General Status Report	77% in 2010 Data for this indicator are derived from assessments of the status of species in Canada (General Status Reports) that are prepared every 5 years as required by the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> . This indicator focuses only on migratory bird species, to align with Environment and Climate Change Canada's responsibilities.

		<p>Previous values of the indicator were 81% in 2005 and 80% in 2000. The number of species ranked as “At Risk” is showing a steady increase and has almost doubled since the first report in 2000. Changes in the indicator value may be due to: changes in the population size, distribution of or threats to the species, or a more detailed assessment prepared by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, among other factors.</p> <p>The indicator value will be updated next year based on the 2015 General Status Report, expected to be released in late 2016 or early 2017.</p>
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Program 1.2: Water Resources

Program Description

This program addresses the risks to and impacts on water resources from industrial activities, agriculture, climate change and other factors. It aims to minimize threats to Canada’s water resources and aquatic ecosystems, and maintain the sustainability of such resources. The program is delivered in collaboration with partners, specifically other federal departments, provinces and territories, and a range of non-governmental organizations. The program focuses on Environment and Climate Change Canada’s contribution to monitoring water quality and conducting water-related research and analysis, and its role in collaborating with other departments to determine priorities for water quality and quantity as well as aquatic ecosystem monitoring and research. It provides scientific information and advice to decision-makers and supports implementation of the *Canada Water Act*, *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, *Fisheries Act*, *International Boundary Waters Treaty Act*, and *International River Improvements Act*. Contributions in support of Water Resources are used as a component of this program.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

Monitored water quality and quantity through robust networks and tools

In its stewardship capacity, ECCC continued to protect Canada’s freshwater using education, geo-mapping, watershed protection, and to collaborate with provinces and territories to monitor water quality, and water quantity through bilateral hydrometric monitoring agreements.

The Department continued to:

- Collect, produce and disseminate data and information on water levels and flows, through its network of almost 2,800 active hydrometric stations on rivers and lakes across Canada. Many (1,935) stations are now equipped to transmit data in near real time. Through the expanded [Datamart](#)¹ ECCC provided hydrometric data to provincial and territorial partners in a simple format that can be imported directly into partners’ websites, models and flood mitigation systems.
- Operate 12 hydrometric stations (part of a network of 50 stations in the oil sands region) to monitor impacts of oil sands development on water flows and levels.
- Identify the impacts of climate change and variability on Canada’s water systems and ecosystems. Science-based results of this research (such as new evidence on ice-jams and related floods) inform climate and water policy and decision making by partners at home and around the world.

ECCC monitored water quality at 376 core freshwater sites across Canada. According to the ECCC's risk-based adaptive monitoring framework, 22%, 54% and 24% of river sites were classified as having relative low-, medium- and high-risks to water quality, respectively. Federal, provincial and territorial partners use freshwater quality monitoring data, information and ECCC's expertise to inform their own water resource management decisions. The timeliness and accessibility of this data is improving through implementation of an open data plan that aligns with the Open Government Initiative. Also, results of monitoring with the Government of Alberta in the oil sands region show that concentrations of chemical substances are generally within relevant environmental guidelines, and that concentrations decreased with increasing distance from oil sands development.

Under the [Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program](#)ⁱⁱ, ECCC completed sanitary pollution assessments and analyzed over 31,000 marine water samples for bacteriological contamination from 7,500 sites in commercial shellfish harvest areas. This work also ensured that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration standards for export were met in all key harvest areas. Work continued with federal partners to address priority harvesting areas to ensure public health protection and continued support for Canada's shellfish exports.

Delivered data and expertise to support flood prediction and emergency response decisions

ECCC continued to fulfill its obligations under agreements with provinces and territories, providing data on water flow and levels. ECCC also met its domestic, international and legislative obligations through participation on inter-jurisdictional boards and studies, and by providing support to domestic water boards, including strong contributions to Boards of the [International Joint Commission](#)ⁱⁱⁱ (IJC).

For example, the Department:

- Contributed to the IJC's International Rainy Namakan Lakes Rule Curve Study Board, which assesses and makes recommendations to the IJC regarding the operating rules (last revised in the year 2000) for the Rainy and Namakan Lakes in the upper reaches of the Winnipeg River basin.
- Continued work to support the IJC's Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Adaptive Management Committee to provide scientifically sound data, knowledge and technologically advanced tools that contribute to effective adaptation of water flow and level control plans based on new or evolving ecological, economic and climate induced changes.
- Contributed to the development of flood inundation maps for the Lake Champlain-Richelieu River watershed to better delineate flood risk in that basin.
- Continued to work with the Province of Québec to implement the St. Lawrence Action Plan 2011–2026, which focuses on sustainable use of water, improved water quality and biodiversity conservation. The governments released (April 2015) the [Overview of the State of the St. Lawrence 2014](#)ⁱⁱⁱ, a report that identifies changes in the state of the river and the future outlook for the ecosystem.
- Initiated a study of consumptive uses in the Milk River basin as part of its continual support of the IJC's apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers.
- Provided water management leadership in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence, Lake Winnipeg and Milk River basins. For example, the International Red River Board of the IJC continued its work with jurisdictions to develop nutrient objectives for the Red River at Emerson, Manitoba.

Results for Canadians

ECCC's Canadian Regulation Representative Office in Cornwall, Ontario worked with partners to safely remove two tug boats that sank in the St. Lawrence River on June 22, 2015. The two month operation involved the International Board of Control (to reduce water flows in the river) and ECCC's Québec Region, which provided hydrodynamic modelling support and oil spill modelling coordination.

ECCC staff worked with US counterparts on the IJC's Osoyoos Lake Board of Control to assess summer drought conditions, and supported adaptive management elements of the IJC Osoyoos Lake Order. This allowed for additional water storage on the lake to help meet downstream ecological flow required by migrating Okanagan sockeye salmon and other fish species.

Contributed to international water management efforts to support Canadian water goals

- Completed consultations required under the *International River Improvements Act* for re-licensing of the Columbia River dams and provided engineering advice to inform the initiative, and renewed all four Columbia River dams licenses which were due to expire in 2015–16.
- Continued to lead the World Meteorological Organization's [Arctic Hydrological Cycle Observing System](#)^{liv} initiative, which aims to improve the monitoring of freshwater fluxes and pollutants into the Arctic Ocean to improve climate predictions and assess pollution in the area.

Supported legislation to ensure that Canada's water resources are developed and used in the national interest

- Consulted with Indigenous peoples on the *International River Improvements Act* re-licensing of the Columbia River dams and provided engineering advice to inform the initiative; and renewed all four Columbia River dams licenses which were due to expire in 2015-16.
- Continued to strengthen network planning and to help identify where new monitoring stations are needed to maintain high quality water monitoring services for Canadians.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
95,770,859	95,770,859	95,168,261	81,784,289	-13,986,570

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
718	694	-24

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual Results
Threats to Canada's water resources and aquatic ecosystems are minimized and the sustainability of the resource is maintained	Percentage of core national monitoring sites whose water quality is rated as good or excellent	50% in the 2011–13 data set	48% for the period 2011-13 This indicator provides an overall measure of the ability of select rivers across Canada to support aquatic life. Data are collected at a subset of monitoring sites across Canada (core national sites) in 16 drainage regions where human activities result in a high potential for impaired water quality. The period for the data set is due to the time required to obtain the information from provincial and territorial monitoring programs and to complete quality assurance/quality control procedures. An analysis of changes between 2003 and 2012 showed modest improvement (11 sites improved, 85 sites showed no change, and only 4 sites showed a decline in score) which is within 5%.

Program 1.3: Sustainable Ecosystems

Program Description

This program aims to sustain Canada's ecosystems over the long term by providing Canadians, their governments and the private sector with the environmental information and tools required to incorporate social, economic and environmental considerations into decision making and actions. Environmental assessments are a large part of this program. The ecosystem approach to environmental management focuses on maintaining the capacity of a whole system to produce ecological goods and services (such as water resources, and air and water quality) and genetic resources to support the economy, security, and health and well-being. This program focuses on the development and implementation of Environment and Climate Change Canada's sustainability policies and strategies; providing information to support integrated, ecosystem-scale planning; community engagement in remediation of sites; youth engagement; and research and reporting on environmental status and trends. The program facilitates interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral planning, and information sharing among partners. Contributions in support of Sustainable Ecosystems are used as a component of this program.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

Provided science-based expertise to environmental assessments and other resource projects

ECCC contributed to some 150 project assessments with key partners, including the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA), Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, National Energy Board, and various Boards in the North. The Department provided science-based expertise to assess expected impacts of the proposed projects on water, biodiversity, air and greenhouse gases (GHGs).

ECCC also collaborated with CEAA to improve environmental assessment reports and conditions along with providing expertise within its mandate to approximately 150 provincial environmental assessments.

The Department provided policy leadership to the federal government's Major Projects Management Office Initiative's forum, including on the assessment of project-related GHGs, cumulative environmental effects, and the development of the [interim principles for environmental assessments](#)^{iv} announced in January, 2016. ECCC also drafted a methodology for conducting upstream GHG assessments and completed one upstream GHG assessment to support federal government environmental decision-making.

Invested in improving and restoring key ecosystems across Canada

ECCC continued its work on important ecosystems in collaboration with partners (including Fisheries and Oceans Canada; the Canadian Coast Guard; provincial, local governments; and U.S. states and water organizations). The monitoring, research and funding of projects and activities carried out in 2015–16 align clearly with the Government's priority of a renewed commitment to protect the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River Basin and Lake Winnipeg, as set out in the Prime Minister's [mandate letter](#)^{lv} to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. For example:

- In the **St. Lawrence ecosystem**, as the federal lead to implement the St. Lawrence Action Plan 2011–2026, ECCC completed the first five-year cycle of the Plan with federal and provincial partners, and reported progress on 47 joint projects and activities to address three priority issues: biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and improved water quality. Forty-seven projects were carried out as part of the Joint Action Plan and a \$450,000 funding contribution supported 13 of these projects and activities. These projects focused primarily on research activities, field work, and the development of tools to support decision making.
- In the **Great Lakes ecosystem** ECCC initiated the first progress assessment of the 2014 Canada-Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality and Ecosystem Health for the period ending March 2016. The Department developed and adopted new Canada-United States

phosphorus load reduction targets to combat Lake Erie algae blooms. The targets represent the culmination of three years of Canada-U.S. collaborative science and extensive consultations with governments, Indigenous peoples, industry, non-government organizations and the public in the Lake Erie watershed. In collaboration with the Ontario government and local partners, ECCC began construction of the largest contaminated sediment remediation project in Canadian waters of the Great Lakes: Randle Reef in Hamilton Harbour. The clean-up began in September 2015 with the re-construction of the adjacent pier.

- In the **Lake Winnipeg basin**, work continued to restore the ecological health and water quality of the lake, in partnership with citizens, scientists, and domestic and international partners. Work included extending the Canada-Manitoba Lake Winnipeg Memorandum of Understanding to 2020, conducting monitoring and continuing implementation of the 13 research projects under the Lake Winnipeg Science Plan. Two phosphorus related Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators were developed for Lake Winnipeg. The Lake Winnipeg Basin Stewardship Fund allocated \$1.2 million to support application-based nutrient reduction stewardship action; these funds leveraged another \$3.1 million from other stakeholders. A Lake Winnipeg Symposium was held to bring stakeholders and funding recipients together to share ideas. The Fund was also provided financial support to the operation of the research vessel, the MV Namao and the Lake Winnipeg Basin Information Portal.

The Department also committed \$3.6 million to [32 new projects](#)^{lvii} to reduce phosphorus inputs, conserve aquatic habitat, and carry out research and monitoring under the Lake Simcoe/South-eastern Georgian Bay Clean-Up Fund (which will leverage another \$5.1 million from non-federal partners) and over \$220,000 to partner groups across British Columbia and Yukon for local work to protect habitat and biodiversity, and economic development.

Updated and expanded indicators for broader coverage of environmental issues

The Canadian [Environmental Sustainability Indicators](#)^{lviii} (CESI) cover the key environmental sustainability issues of climate change, air pollution, water and nature protection and show how Canada is progressing toward the goals and targets of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS). ECCC updated 21 CESI indicators and added five new ones to broaden science-based information and evidence on the state of the environment and related pressures.

Continued to set and report on environmental targets through the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy

- Submitted to Parliament and to Canadians (February 2016) the [2015 Progress Report on the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, 2013–2016](#)^{lix}. This Report reflects recommendations by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development on the previous Report, and aims to provide a whole-of-government view of progress on federal environmental priorities, and be transparent, fair and balanced about progress.
- Completed the draft 2016-2019 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, which sets out environmental priorities at the federal level across 37 departments and agencies for the next several years. As a draft, the Strategy is subject to review and as such ECCC launched (February 2016) a four-month public consultation using modern technology for a broader “reach” and a more iterative feedback process. The Department also launched a web-based “E-Strategy” that allows the public and stakeholders to access and tailor information from the Strategy to meet their needs.

Funded community and youth employment environmental projects

The Environmental Damages Fund, which receives funds as compensation for environmental damage, engaged communities and Canadians to restore or enhance degraded environments and to reduce environmental damage from future incidents. Nine fines, totalling more than \$147,000, were received for offences under the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRITA)*. An additional four fines were awarded to the Environmental Damages Fund through WAPPRITA (with funds to be received in 2016–17).

ECCC's development of youth employment opportunities included provision of wage subsidies to eligible employers to hire 257 interns in science, technology, engineering and mathematics related disciplines. These interns worked on environmental projects across Canada. The total number of internships exceeded the Department's target of 220 internships.

Results for Canadians

Through its [EcoAction Community Funding Program](#)^{ix}, ECCC provided over \$4 million in funding to 77 new and 88 ongoing projects in 2015–16. Together these projects engaged almost 180,000 Canadians in environmental activities across Canada and, as a group, they surpassed their environmental goals.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
91,480,613	91,480,613	99,908,100	78,790,925	-12,689,688

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
336	371	35

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual Results
Canadians manage ecosystem resources in a manner consistent with ecosystem sustainability	Average score on a 100-point scale based on expert ratings of status and trends of key indicators of the health of selected ecosystems in Canada	54	53, based on Great Lakes data from 1968 to 2010 and St. Lawrence River data from 2002 to 2012. This indicator is a summary measure of overall condition and health of selected Canadian ecosystems in which the program is directly involved. The reported value is a score between 0 and 100 based on assessments of the status and trends of major ecosystem indicators. At present, it focuses on the four Canadian Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, although the intention is to add other ecosystems as indicators become available. Overall, ecosystem indicators are tending to fair status. Individual ecosystem scores are: Lake Superior 66 Lake Huron 59 Lake Ontario 50 St. Lawrence River 49 Lake Erie 42 The indicator value has not changed since the 2014–15 DPR. It will be updated periodically as new environmental indicator data are available for the ecosystems.

Program 1.4: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Wildlife

Program Description

This program works to conserve and protect the natural environment through compliance promotion and enforcement of the *Species at Risk Act*, *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*, and *Canada Wildlife Act*. The program promotes compliance through the communication of information, education, and consultation with parties affected by these statutes. It maintains a contingent of enforcement officers whose activities consist of verifying conformity with laws, regulations and permits pertaining to wildlife and Environment and Climate Change Canada Protected Areas, as well as gathering intelligence, conducting inspections and pursuing investigations regarding alleged offenders. The program also works with the United States and Mexico under the auspices of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation to strengthen wildlife enforcement. These actions aim to reduce damages and threats to biodiversity for the benefit of Canadians and the international community.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

(See also Program 3.3 Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution)

Completed priority inspections and investigations, enforced statutes

ECCC targeted its wildlife compliance monitoring and enforcement of wildlife laws for species at high risk. In enforcing four statutes, ECCC conducted and reported on over 4,900 inspections and over 240 investigations under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), the *Canada Wildlife Act* (CWA), the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA, 1994), and the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* (WAPPRITA). This work resulted in 908 enforcement measures (such as prosecutions, tickets, written warnings, and compliance orders).

ECCC's investigations of alleged offenders led to 158 convictions and 167 prosecutions related to different wildlife violations. This work resulted in over \$1.1 million in penalties, including a penalty of \$750,000 imposed against a natural gas facility for killing approximately 7,500 migratory birds that directly or indirectly came into contact with burning natural gas from a flare stack. Charges were under both MBCA, 1994, and SARA.

Through its risk-based approach to targeting and addressing non-compliance with wildlife laws and regulations concerning at-risk species, ECCC pursued:

- Disruption of piping plovers' and bank swallows' nesting grounds; and migratory bird deaths due to gas flares (Atlantic Region).
- Multi-agency investigation of American ginseng poaching on federal lands; Canada geese deaths caused by access to polluted ponds, and illegal import of exotic leather goods (Ontario Region).
- Auction house and taxidermist investigations and seizure of exotic animals and parts (narwhal tusk, elephant ivory, coral and a live Savannah cat) and migratory bird products, as well as illegal hunt and transport of moose parts (Quebec Region).
- Inspections to ensure compliance with a Protection Order on the Greater Sage Grouse, unlawful possession of a Trumpeter swan, illegal hunting of Canada geese and of whitetail and mule deer (Prairie and Northern Region).
- Inspections to address non-compliance in the hunting of Brant geese (Pacific and Yukon Region).

Results for Canadians

Based on scientific advice and indigenous traditional knowledge, ECCC developed tools to strengthen enforcement and conservation in order to sustain the legal trade of Polar Bear. Organizations across the country joined together to pioneer a "three-pronged" pilot project approach which involves use of a passive integrated transponder, tagging, and DNA and stable isotope analysis. These tools help to identify individual bears, determine their sub-populations and regions of origin, and track hides from harvest to export.

Strengthened monitoring and enforcement

ECCC improved monitoring of vessels attempting to enter National Wildlife Areas and bird sanctuaries in the North without the required permits. For example, the Department worked with federal, provincial and territorial partners to deliver *Operation Nanakput*, an annual patrol of the Mackenzie River (and delta) and the coastal waters of the Beaufort Sea.

Collaborated with international partners to support Canadian and global wildlife goals

- Maintained a leadership role with INTERPOL's Wildlife Crime Working Group, enabling Canada to benefit from and contribute to evolving approaches for fighting wildlife crime and for keeping current on trends.
- Continued to provide policy input on a variety of international legislation and on Canada's position on wildlife trafficking and to share information internationally through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Standing Committee, working collaboratively with international partners to achieve the desired Canadian outcomes.
- With the U.S. and Mexico (under the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management), established enforcement priorities that will support the Department's work in Canada and globally such as, broader collaboration to share population-based genetic analysis and seizing opportunities for shared enforcement work.

Increased intelligence capacity for improved and focused enforcement decisions

ECCC continued to increase its intelligence capacity through its multi-year National Intelligence Renewal Project, which maintains and strengthens the Department's understanding of wildlife and conservation crime to enable targeting of the worst offenders and to maintain focus in an increasingly broad mandate.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
16,115,510	16,115,510	19,985,276	19,971,764	3,856,254

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
118	131	13

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual Results
Targeted regulatees are penalized when non-compliant with wildlife laws and regulations administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada	Percentage of prosecutions that result in convictions	90% by March 2016	95% in 2015–16 This indicator is a measure of the effectiveness of the program in achieving convictions in cases of suspected non-compliance. The reported percentage is based on 117 judgements of guilt plus 41 uncontested tickets out of a total of 167 prosecutions and tickets issued. This is the first time that the indicator has been reported and so no previous values are available. The target has been exceeded.

Program 2.1: Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians

Program Description

This program strives to provide reliable, accurate and timely forecasts and warnings, as well as weather and environmental intelligence, which are used to anticipate, manage and adapt to the risks and opportunities of changing weather, water, air quality and climate conditions. It includes monitoring, research, prediction and service delivery based on sound science, to help Canadians make informed decisions in order to protect their health, safety, security and economic prosperity. Because a global effort is needed to monitor, understand and predict constantly changing weather, water, air quality, sea ice and climate conditions, the program works with various collaborators in Canada and around the world. Key partners include the United Nations World Meteorological Organization and its Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the news media, academia and all levels of government in Canada. The program carries out the Department's responsibilities under the *Department of the Environment Act*, *Weather Modification Information Act*, *Emergency Management Act (2007)*, Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, and memoranda of agreement with national meteorological and space agencies. It provides forecasts and information in case of environmental emergencies associated with the release of toxic and radioactive material in the atmosphere. Grants and contributions in support of Weather and Environmental Services for Canadians are used as components of this program.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

Delivered high-quality weather and environmental services to Canadians—24/7

Through its national weather observing infrastructure, the Department produced some 480,000 weather forecasts, watches and warnings, and Canadians made more than 550 million visits to weather.gc.ca^{lxv} (over 1.5 million each day), more than any other page on the Canada.ca website.

EC Alert Me, a prototype automated weather alert messaging service using email, now has some 14,000 subscribers. ECCC launched [Twitter weather alert accounts](#)^{lxvi} in July 2015 for over 830 communities that appear on Canada.ca/weather. The number of followers has grown to 83,000.

The Department updated its [Canadian Climate Data and Scenarios](#)^{lxvii} website to better disseminate historical climate data and scenario information (on temperature, precipitation, sea ice thickness and concentration, snow depth and wind speed). This information supports decision making and policy development on climate and adaptation.

Results for Canadians

- ECCC received 10 million requests from 500,000 users a day who accessed ECCC's [Datamar](#)^{lxvi} (for large volumes of weather observations and forecast data).
- ECCC received 400,000 requests from 5,000 users a day who used ECCC's [GeoMet](#)^{lxvii} (to access geospatially referenced meteorological data).
- ECCC issued 68,000 Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) forecasts and related health information to Canadians, to help them protect their health from the negative effects of air pollution.
- Canadians made 5,000 visits daily to two key ECCC Web pages: wateroffice.gc.ca^{lxviii} and climate.weather.gc.ca^{lxix}.

Expanded and improved the Air Quality Health Index service to support Canadians' health

- Continued to modernize its ambient air quality data collection and the infrastructure for its transmission to provide more timely delivery of data used for [Air Quality Health Index](#)^{lxviii} (AQHI) forecasts.
- Developed a new emissions inventory to work with the air quality forecast model, as well as a new tool for combining model predictions and air quality measurements for the AQHI and related air pollutants that improve how air quality levels are represented.
- Expanded the AQHI program in Ontario and British Columbia – for a total of 111 sites across Canada reaching 26.5 million Canadians.

- During the 2015 Pan American and Para Pan American Games, tested a high-resolution air quality forecast model and expanded its ambient air monitoring capacity in the region, and piloted potential new services, such as heat alerts.

Supported emergency management and public safety with better tools

- Continued to work with Public Safety Canada and provincial/territorial governments to provide emergency management organizations across Canada with capability to warn the public of imminent or unfolding hazards.
- Began using the national public alerting system [Alert Ready](#)^{lxix} to disseminate potentially life-saving weather alerts to Canadians through automated interruptions on television, radio and other media. For example, in 2015-16, Alert Ready transmitted 106 Tornado Warnings which went immediately to air broadcasts in the threatened areas.
- Adapted the [FireWork](#)^{lxx} air quality prediction system which predicts movement of smoke from wildfires to better inform forest fire operations in six provinces and territories.

Strengthened services to Canadians through collaboration and sharing science knowledge

The Department exchanged the latest scientific knowledge and data with partners in Canada and abroad. This collaboration not only keeps Canada at the forefront of knowledge and technology, it also contributes to accurate weather, climate and air quality information for Canadians. For example, ECCC:

- Advanced the [Global Framework for Climate Services](#)^{lxxi}, a worldwide mechanism to enhance the quality, quantity and use of climate services.
- Co-led the development of the [Group on Earth Observations' Strategic Plan 2016–2025](#)^{lxxii}, a framework for influencing action on major global challenges related to food, water and energy security, population growth and infectious disease pandemics.
- Contributed meteorological research and development, so that scientific innovations contributed to ECCC's weather and environmental prediction and services for the benefit of Canadians.
- Carried out international field work in the Canadian Arctic, through which ECCC acquired data to increase understanding of the state of the climate system and the Arctic atmosphere, and to develop new satellite-based capabilities that will help improve weather and climate predictions for the Arctic regions.

Improved weather networks for better and expanded weather services

ECCC completed radar improvement work, which has increased the reliability and near-term sustainability of the radar network, while continuing work toward the long-term replacement of Canadian weather radars.

In collaboration with Shared Services Canada and private sector partners, the Department also continued to ensure that current and future technologies to support warning re-engineering and next generation prediction system are maintained and developed. Maintaining and upgrading mission-critical infrastructure and systems enables ECCC to provide services to Canadians and helps reduce the risk of disruption as a result of potential natural or human-made hazards.

The Department also continued to prepare for the launch (scheduled for November 2016) of the GOES-R next-generation geostationary meteorological satellite, including planning for antenna and processing system upgrades. The GOES-R satellite will provide continuous imagery and atmospheric measurements used for a wide range of weather, climate, oceanographic and environmental applications that directly impact public safety and economic health.

Recent federal budget investments supported a pilot project which brought weather observation data from more than 1,000 provincial stations in Ontario and British Columbia and from volunteer networks, into ECCC. The data supported the Department in providing more accurate forecasting. The Department also accelerated the adoption of new and improved technology (hydrogen generation) for weather balloons for the upper air network, replacing aging and obsolete alkaline hydrogen generators and reducing the network's dependency on costly helium.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
192,103,008	192,103,008	205,045,977	181,347,768	-10,755,240

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
1,107	1,108	1

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual Results
Canadians use Environment and Climate Change Canada's weather and environmental services	Weather Warning Index (a weighted index of weather warning timeliness and accuracy)	7.6 by July 2015	8.3 in 2013 to 2015 This indicator is a three-year moving average, calculated based on the timeliness and accuracy of six warning types: severe thunderstorm, rainfall, freezing rain, wind, snowfall, and marine gale. Previous values were 7.9 for 2010 to 2012; 8.3 for 2011 to 2013 and 8.3 for 2012 to 2014.
	Percentage of the population of a warned area who report having seen or heard a recent weather warning and who took actions in response	30% by July 2016	45% in January 2016 This indicator measures use of Environment and Climate Change Canada's weather and environmental services, specifically its weather warnings. The 2016 value is not directly comparable to the previous value of 43% in 2012, as the timing of the survey was changed from May to January.

Program 2.2: Weather and Environmental Services for Targeted Users

Program Description

Environment and Climate Change Canada provides predictions and services for targeted, weather-sensitive sectors, through formal arrangements and revenue contracts. Building on the core capabilities offered under Program 2.1, this program provides reliable, accurate and timely weather, water, climate, air quality and ice observations, predictions and services to support the decision-making needs of the aviation, marine transportation, military, commercial and other sectors. It delivers services through various collaborations within Canada (including with other government departments), and internationally with the World Meteorological Organization, as well as with other countries and international bodies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization. This program supports the Department in meeting obligations and responsibilities conferred by the *Department of the Environment Act* and the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization. It also helps other government departments meet their obligations under the *Aeronautics Act* and the Treaty in Support of International Civil Aviation, the *Oceans Act* and the *Fisheries Act*, and supports memoranda of agreement with Transport Canada, the Department of National Defence, and various provincial and territorial agencies.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

Delivered tailored weather and environmental services to targeted users—24/7

ECCC provided weather services on a 24/7 basis to support the Canadian Coast Guard, Department of National Defence, NAV CANADA and other clients, including provincial and national emergency management organizations. For example, the Department issued some 490,000 aviation-related forecasts, warnings and other aviation products for NAV CANADA through its Canadian Meteorological Aviation Centres, and another 67,400 weather and information products for the Department of National Defence.

The Department issued 12,500 ice forecasts, warnings and other ice-related information to mariners and other users. To provide better weather and ice information in Canada's north, ECCC, with support from the University of Manitoba, deployed nine weather buoys in the Arctic in 2015–16, bringing to 63 (up from 54) the total number of on-ice and in-water buoys deployed since the project began in 2011. The use of buoys increases availability of real-time weather observation data for mariners and supports timely and accurate forecasts.

ECCC is considered an authoritative data source and, as such, a multi-year agreement with the Department of National Defence was renewed to continue to provide weather information to meet the needs of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Modernized weather infrastructure—for improved airport and ocean forecasts

ECCC continued to modernize the production system for airport forecasts through a multi-year initiative to put in place new semi-automated tools to improve the quality and consistency of forecast information and strengthen future aviation weather forecast services.

The Department launched the Global Ice-Ocean Prediction System (GIOPS) to enable real-time, three-dimensional images of the state of the ocean, key information in the broader context of climate change and adaptation. GIOPS is Canada's first system for forecasting global atmosphere ocean ice conditions; information it provides to targeted users contributes to safe and efficient marine transportation, particularly in the North.

The Department continued to operate land, ocean and ice-based observation platforms in the Arctic through its METAREAS initiative, which provides improved marine and ice forecasting information to mariners in the Arctic and public weather information for northern coastal communities.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
15,792,293	15,792,293	18,757,335	15,321,848	-470,445

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
361	351	-10

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual Results
Targeted sectors have the meteorological and environmental information and services they need to operate efficiently and safely	Combined level of satisfaction of the main clients of the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) in terms of accessibility, timeliness and accuracy of products and services	7.5 by March 2016	8.4 based on surveys conducted in 2015–16. This indicator is a measure of the extent to which the services provided by the program met the needs of its three main clients. Data for this indicator were collected through three different surveys: NAV CANADA consultations in 2015, the Canadian Coast Guard Commanding Officer Survey in 2015, and Department of National Defence consultations in 2015. Previous values of the indicator were 7.79 in 2012–13, 8.0 in 2013–14, and 8.3 in 2014–15. The target has been exceeded. Previous values may not be directly comparable due to changes in the indicator methodology between years.

Program 3.1: Substances and Waste Management**Program Description**

Activities in this program reduce threats to human health and the environment posed by pollution and waste from human activities. The program assesses risks to the environment from substances that are already in commercial use (existing substances) and substances proposed for use in Canada (new substances). It also develops and implements measures to prevent or manage the risks from these substances and waste. Contributions in support of Substances and Waste Management are used as a component of this program.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned***Delivered on Canada's Chemicals Management Plan to protect human health and the environment from harmful substances***

Working with Health Canada on the [Chemicals Management Plan](#)^{lxviii} (CMP), ECCC assessed hundreds of chemicals, and published two issues of the [Chemicals Management Progress Report](#)^{lxix} (June and December 2015) to keep stakeholders informed on CMP activities and programs. In addition, data and analysis of new and emerging contaminants were published in science peer reviewed journals. The Department also began to implement an action plan in order to address recommendations, such as clarifying roles and responsibilities of various program partners and strengthening performance reporting, made in the [Evaluation of Phase II of the CMP](#)^{lxx}.

Results for Canadians

In 2015–16, ECCC and Health Canada concluded final or draft risk assessments for 145 existing potentially harmful substances and micro-organisms, and reviewed for assessment 581 new substances. ECCC also completed a review of plastic microbeads and proposed that they be added to the List of Toxic Substances identified in Schedule 1 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

Of the 4,300 chemicals identified as priorities under the CMP, 2,750 have been assessed—the remaining 1,550 will be assessed by 2020.

Also, in managing substances assessed to be harmful to the environment, ECCC published one risk management scope document and three proposed risk management actions.

Providing Canadians information related to the releases and transfers of pollutants in their communities

The Department continued to publish and respond to enquiries under the [National Pollutant Release Inventory](#)^{lxvii} (NPRI), which is Canada's publicly accessible inventory of pollutant releases to air, water and land, and disposals and transfers for recycling. Under the NPRI, ECCC published data for the 2014 year, which was based on information reported by 7,720 facilities across Canada on their releases, disposals and recycling of 343 substances, including many listed on Schedule 1 of *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*. ECCC also responded to over 3,500 enquiries under the NPRI.

Implemented regulations including Disposal at Sea Regulations and Environmental Emergency Regulations

- Assessed and delivered 75 disposal at sea permits and four Antarctic expeditions permits; conducted 13 regional disposal at sea monitoring studies to ensure the use of disposal sites remain sustainable; and met international obligations on preventing marine pollution from dumping of wastes at sea through work with the London Convention and London Protocol.
- Collected and mapped environmental sensitivity data to inform risk assessments in four pilot areas being tested for a new area response planning approach.
- Continued studies on spilled diluted bitumen to improve marine safety.
- Continued to implement the *Environmental Emergency Regulations* (E2). Of the 4,512 registered facilities in Canada, 96% of the 2,777 requiring E2 plans had one in place.
- Continued to implement the *Notifications Regulations* and Notification Agreements, and worked with seven provinces and territories to renew Notification Agreements, which serve to maintain a streamlined notification system in reporting an environmental emergency, environmental spill or release.

Delivered on responsibilities for effluent management

The Department finalized an agreement with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Health Canada that fosters effective cooperation and communication for efficient, nationally consistent application of pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*.

ECCC continued to implement the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations* which came into force in June 2012 and continued to administer and promote compliance with the *Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations*. The Department also continued to administer the *Metal Mining Effluent Regulations* (MMER), including consulting with Indigenous communities and other stakeholders on the management of mine waste disposal from mining projects, and began proposed amendments that would see the MMER include diamond mines, and a possible regulatory approach for coal mines.

On the international front

Canada continued to meet its international commitments under environmental agreements on chemicals. For example, in 2015-16 ECCC led Canada's participation at the 2015 Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm Conventions and in the 7th session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Results for Canadians

As the lead department delivering the [Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan](#)^{lxviii} (FCSAP), ECCC provided expertise to federal partner organizations and conducted six remediation projects and 21 assessment projects at its own contaminated sites. Across the federal government, the FCSAP program funded assessment activities at 200 sites and remediation activities at 374 sites in 2015–16.

In Phase II of the program (2011–12 to 2015–16), remediation activities were completed at 177 high priority and medium priority sites. This work has reduced environmental and human health risks from known federal contaminated sites and reduced federal financial liability at these sites by \$1 billion.

Canada's participation at these meetings contributed to advancing international action on chemicals and waste which supports Canada's objectives of protecting human health and the environment from the risks posed by harmful substances. Progress made at these meetings also contributed to the global goal of achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste throughout their life cycle by 2020. ECCC is putting in place the necessary measures for Canada to be in a position to ratify the Minamata Convention, which includes developing regulatory controls on mercury exports.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
85,149,099	85,149,099	85,506,174	83,529,612	-1,619,487

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
613	632	19

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual Results
Threats to Canadians and impacts on the environment posed by harmful substances and waste are reduced	Percentage of drainage regions where Canadian or Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines (FEQGs) are not exceeded for selected substances in sediment, water and/or biota	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) in water and in fish: 80% by September 2014 (To be reported in the 2015–16 Departmental Performance Report [DPR]) Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) in sediments and in fish: 80% by September 2015 (To be reported in the 2016–17 DPR)	Surface water: 100% of drainage regions sampled in the period 2011 to 2015 were found not to exceed FEQGs for PFOS concentrations in surface water. Fish tissue: 100% of drainage regions sampled in the period 2011 to 2014 were found not to exceed FEQGs for PFOS concentrations for fish health, although the value was only 33% of drainage regions that did not exceed FEQGs for wildlife diet.

Program 3.2: Climate Change and Clean Air

Program Description

This program aims to protect the health of Canadians, the environment and Canada's economy from the harmful effects of air pollutants and the impacts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, through the development and implementation of regulations and other control measures. Actions are based on sound scientific and economic analysis, and emissions monitoring and reporting. Work under this program includes: continued collaboration with other governments and stakeholders; expert environmental science and technology advice, assessment, and program management in support of technology investment decisions, policy making and regulations; and cooperation with the United States to align GHG regulations as appropriate, reduce transboundary air pollution and advance the development of clean technologies. It also involves participation and negotiation in, and contributions to, international fora, in order to address climate change and transboundary air pollution, and bilateral and multilateral processes in order to support Canada's positions and objectives. This program includes contributions in support of Climate Change and Clean Air, and grants for implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

Continued to collaborate on climate change goals—internationally and at home

Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), federal, provincial and territorial environment ministers met in January and March 2016. As a result, First Ministers signed the [Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change](#)^{lxxviii} and launched the process to develop a pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change by 2017. This framework will define how Canada can meet or exceed its international commitments on climate change. Four working groups were created to report to Ministers in Fall 2016 on specific mitigation measures, adaptation, carbon pricing mechanisms, and technology and innovation.

Results for Canadians

ECCC led a broad and inclusive delegation to the 21st Conference of the Parties in Paris, France, during which Canada and 194 other countries reached a historic, ambitious and balanced agreement to fight climate change. The Agreement marks a major milestone that raises the global ambition in the fight against climate change. ECCC continues to advocate for robust implementation provisions for the Agreement while taking action at home on Canada's climate commitments.

Collaborated internationally in the fight against climate change

To develop and start preparing for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, ECCC undertook a range of international work to fight climate change, including:

- Represented Canada in multilateral negotiations under the UNFCCC as well as in complementary dialogues established to build consensus on the text of a new global climate agreement, which enabled a successful outcome at the Conference of the Parties in Paris.
- In Fall 2015, Canada pledged \$2.65 billion over the next five years to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change. As part of this contribution, the Government announced in 2015–16 that it would commit \$35 million to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (including \$10 million to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition Trust Fund) and another \$10 million to improve multi-hazard early warning systems in vulnerable communities. Preparations are underway within ECCC to disburse these funds in 2016–17 and onward.
- At the annual Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, worked with the United States and Mexico to advance the “Dubai Pathway” under which all parties agreed to move towards an amendment to phase down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in 2016; ECCC also continued to develop domestic regulatory measures for HFCs that align with international commitments.
- Advanced Canada's priorities and interests in other international fora, including: the G7 and G20; the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate; the Climate and Clean Air Coalition; the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the Global Methane Initiative; the Commission for Environmental Cooperation and the Gothenburg Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and, in international climate and clean air initiatives such as the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition.
- Continued to implement Canada's environmental agreements with Chile, Costa Rica, Peru, Columbia, Panama, Jordan, and Honduras.
- Met Canada's UNFCCC reporting commitments by submitting Canada's [National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report](#)^{lxxix}.
- Provided climate science advice and data to international climate-related partnerships including the Arctic Council, the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), the UNFCCC and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, for which Canada was named co-Chair in April 2016.
- Provided air quality science advice and data on chemicals of concern to international air quality partnerships including AMAP and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

- Supported Canada's participation at the International Maritime Organization (IMO) by providing technical input, advice and analysis on black carbon and methane under the Arctic Council, and on measuring marine vessel energy efficiency and assessing the impacts of vessel air emissions to contribute to negotiations at the IMO.

Continued to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

ECCC continued to implement, develop and consult on regulations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in sectors such as transportation and electricity. The Department:

- Developed *Proposed Regulations Amending the Heavy-duty Vehicles and Engines Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations*.
- Collaborated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the mid-term assessment of 2022–2025 model year standards set under the *Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations*.
- Implemented and administered the *Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-Fired Generation of Electricity Regulations* for which performance standards came into force on July 1, 2015; and, began to develop regulations in alignment with the U.S. to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector.

In collaboration with the U.S. and Mexico (through the Commission for Environmental Cooperation), ECCC worked on a number of projects to reduce GHGs; for example, to improve understanding of various scenarios for reducing GHGs in forestry practices during forest recovery after the mountain pine beetle devastation (central British Columbia). Working bilaterally through the *U.S.-Canada Joint Statement on Climate, Energy and Arctic Leadership*, Canada and the U.S. are working on a number of initiatives to reduce GHG emissions.

Collaborated to implement the Air Quality Management System to improve air quality

ECCC continued to collaborate with provinces, territories and stakeholders to implement the [Air Quality Management System](#)^{lxxx} (AQMS) to better protect the health of Canadians and the environment. As part of this collaborative effort, undertaken through the auspices of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME)..The Department:

- Contributed to the process to set stronger [Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards](#)^{lxxxi} for sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
- Continued to strengthen air quality network planning and identify where new monitoring stations are needed.
- Finalized the *Regulations Amending the On-Road Vehicles and Engine Emission Regulations and Other Regulations* (Tier 3) and the *Regulations Amending the Sulphur in Gasoline Fuel Regulations* (Tier 3).
- Developed *Proposed Regulations Amending the Off-Road Small Spark-Ignition Engine Emissions Regulations*
- Continued the development of new industrial emission requirements for major industrial sectors and types of industrial equipment.
- Shared information and identified areas of joint interest to address emissions from mobile sources (the transportation sector) through the CCME's Mobile Sources Working Group.
- Worked on the federal implementation of the Base Level Industrial Emissions Requirements (BLIERs) for various equipment types and sectors, including by continuing to work on:

- the *Multi-sector Air Pollutants Regulations*, which will establish, for the first time, mandatory national emission requirements for major industrial sectors and various types of equipment.
- codes of practice for the aluminum sector and the iron, steel and ilmenite sector.
- regulations to limit volatile organic compounds, including petroleum and refinery gases from the petroleum and petrochemical sectors.
- the *Certain Products Regulations* and the Code of Practice for emulsified and cutback asphalt to control emissions of volatile organic compounds.
- approaches to limit air pollutant, including NO_x, VOC and NH₃ emissions from the chemical and nitrogen fertilizer sectors.

Developed and applied tools to reduce air pollutant emissions

ECCC continued to develop non-regulatory instruments (such as codes of practice, pollution prevention planning notices, guidelines and performance agreements) to reduce air pollution. For example, the Department finalized codes of practice for the aluminium sector and the iron, steel and ilmenite sector, based on stakeholder comments received on the proposed instruments.

The Department continued to maintain and expand the [Single Window Reporting System](#)^{lxxxii} for the regulatory reporting of air emissions (including GHGs) and established bilateral agreements with current provinces and pursued possible partnerships with others. ECCC made improvements to the System to better meet user needs and reduce their reporting burden.

ECCC developed Canada's first comprehensive, national synthesis and assessment of scientific mercury research (i.e. the [Canadian Mercury Science Assessment](#)^{lxxxiii}), providing baseline measurements that policy-makers and researchers need to understand how changes in mercury emissions and climate affect changes in mercury levels in the environment and in humans.

Continued to collaborate with the U.S. to mitigate climate change, reduce transboundary air pollution and support the transition to a low-carbon economy

- Contributed to a successful negotiation of the [Canada–U.S. Joint Statement on Climate, Energy, and Arctic Leadership](#)^{lxxxiv}, which in part sets out an agenda for both countries to collaborate on federal measures to reduce methane, to improve data collection, transparency, research and development, to share knowledge of cost-effective methane reduction technologies and practices, and to jointly endorse the World Bank's [Zero Routine Flaring by 2030](#)^{lxxxv} initiative. The Joint Statement also includes commitments related to reinforcing cooperative work on implementation of the Paris Agreement, coordinated domestic climate action including regulatory alignment, advancing climate action globally, cooperation on clean energy and a shared Arctic leadership model.
- Advanced joint research, development and demonstration of clean energy technologies under the U.S.-Canada Clean Energy Dialogue, which supports the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Marked 25 years of collaboration to reduce transboundary air pollution under the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement and continued this important work while exploring options for updating and strengthening the Agreement.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
122,872,074	122,872,074	128,325,216	119,607,526	-3,264,548

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
712	670	-42

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Threats to Canadians, their health and their environment from greenhouse gas emissions are minimized	Canadian emissions of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide equivalents) in megatonnes	Canada's national target is a 17% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020	732 Mt in 2014 The reported value is based on Canada's National Inventory Report, which follows an internationally agreed upon structure providing detailed information on greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in Canada over the period 1990–2013. The 2014 value is 2% lower than in 2005, and per-capita emissions remain at historic lows.
Improved air quality in Canada	Percentage of the Canadian population living in areas where the 24-hour and the annual Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) for fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) of 28 µg/m ³ and 10 µg/m ³ are exceeded	Decline in the three-year average by December 2015	The indicator cannot be reported at this time as the indicator methodology is still under development. In the interim, the percentage of monitoring stations of the National Air Pollution Surveillance program where measured ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) were below the 24-hour and the annual CAAQS during the 2012 to 2014 time period is provided. 96% of the stations measured outdoor concentrations below the 24-hour and the annual CAAQS for 2015 during the 2012 to 2014 time period.
	Percentage of the Canadian population living in areas where the 8-hour Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) for ground-level ozone of 63 parts per billion (ppb) are exceeded	Decline in the three-year average by December 2015	The indicator cannot be reported at this time as the indicator methodology is still under development. In the interim the percentage of monitoring stations of the National Air Pollution Surveillance program where measured ambient concentrations for ground-level ozone were below the 8-hour CAAQS during the 2012 to 2014 time period is provided. 82% of the stations measured outdoor concentrations below the CAAQS for 2015 during the 2012 to 2014 time period.

Program 3.3: Compliance Promotion and Enforcement – Pollution

Program Description

This program contributes to minimizing damage and threats to the natural environment and biodiversity through the promotion and enforcement of legislation administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada. Activities focus on pollution, including the release of toxic substances to air, water or land, and the import and export of hazardous waste that presents a risk to the environment and/or human health. The program maintains a contingent of compliance promotion and enforcement officers. Compliance promotion officers deliver activities to increase regulatees' awareness, understanding and compliance with regulations and other risk management instruments under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* and *Fisheries Act*, with the goal of increasing effectiveness in achieving desired environmental results. Compliance promotion officers also provide information on risk management instrument requirements, the benefits of compliance and the potential penalties of non-compliance, when applicable. Enforcement officers gather intelligence, conduct inspections to verify compliance with laws and regulations, and pursue investigations to take appropriate enforcement measures against offenders. The program works with the United States and Mexico through the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, to strengthen transboundary environmental enforcement. It provides officer training and information management systems for new regulations and administration, and is informed by scientific analyses and expertise, including science advice to support compliance promotion and enforcement actions.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

Promoted compliance with regulations

Under the [Clean Air Regulatory Agenda](#)^{lxxxvi} (CARA) and a number of air-related regulations, ECCC delivered 23 compliance promotion activities on the *Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Architectural Coatings Regulations*, *Renewable Fuels Regulations* and *Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations*, among others. The Department responded to over 1,900 inquiries and responses to questionnaires and tracked all activities in a database of information on 54,250 facilities subject to *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* and other air-related regulations and other instruments.

ECCC also promoted compliance with 36 pollution-related regulations and other risk management instruments, reaching 19,000 members of the regulated community through various means (such as workshops, information packages, emails/mail-outs). Compliance promotion efforts focused on geographically dispersed, hard to reach, small and medium-sized enterprises, Indigenous peoples and federal departments. ECCC provided guidance on what is required to comply with the law, the benefits of compliance, and the consequences of non-compliance.

ECCC also worked to raise awareness (in relevant communities) of regulations, codes of practice, pollution prevention plans, and guidelines under its various programs and pieces of legislation, such as the Chemicals Management Plan, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, and the *Fisheries Act*.

Enforcement Activities

ECCC enforced CEPA, 1999, the pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*, and their regulations. ECCC conducted 6,821 inspections and 102 investigations. These activities resulted in 4,102 enforcement measures taken in cases of alleged non-compliance, including 41 convicted subjects and over \$5.7 million in penalties.⁴

⁴ The \$5.7 million in penalties is comprised of \$246,750 in fines, \$5,499,800 in awards to the Environmental Damages Fund and \$575,000 in other penalties (primarily awarded to third parties).

Special attention was given to the enforcement of engines regulations to remove non-compliant engines from the market; efforts were also expanded to obtain higher reporting from specific industries to the NPRI in order to improve monitoring of emissions.

The Department's enforcement activities under the *Fisheries Act* contributed to the protection of Canada's freshwater resources.

Identified and advanced enforcement priorities and activities—at home and abroad

ECCC continued to align pollution enforcement resources and activities with priority environmental areas and issues, including: removal of high-risk storage tank systems; improved reporting to the National Pollutant Release Inventory for targeted sectors; increased compliance with environmental sections of the *Dry Cleaning Regulations*; and the protection of Canada's freshwater resources. Special attention was devoted to the *Wastewater System Effluent Regulations* in order to bring regulatees into compliance with their reporting and monitoring obligations. Reporting under these regulations is crucial in gaining a better understanding of wastewater treatment in the country to better inform government action. The Department also collaborated with its U.S. and Mexican enforcement counterparts through the Commission for Environmental Cooperation in order to identify enforcement priority areas.

Results for Canadians

Storage Tank Regulations

Across Canada, 331 petroleum products storage tank systems were identified as being at high risk of leaking and contaminating soil and groundwater. As of March 2016, 86% had been inspected. In 2015–16, 40 written warnings and 33 environmental protection compliance orders were issued. Of those inspected, 60% were in compliance or had been returned to compliance with the regulations. The remaining storage tank systems will be inspected in 2016–17.

Polychlorinated Biphenyl Regulations

Under the *Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Regulations*, 47 companies had been granted an end-of-use extension to December 31, 2014. Enforcement actions were taken to ensure that PCB containing equipment owned by these companies had been taken out of use and that destruction of the equipment was underway. This represents approximately 236 tonnes of PCB which has been safely removed from various sites throughout the country.

ECCC contributed environmental considerations which are reflected in Canada's free trade negotiations and agreements, including the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement, the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement and the Trans-Pacific Partnership. The Department also continued to advance Canada's international environmental objectives through bilateral and regional cooperation agreements such as the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation and bilateral agreements with Latin American Countries.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
37,560,222	37,560,222	40,718,054	40,634,373	3,074,151

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
290	336	46

Performance Results

Expected Results	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual Results
Compliance with pollution laws and regulations administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada	Compliance with regulatory requirements for selected regulations	<i>Dry Cleaning Regulations</i> : 10% increase in compliance relative to the baseline value by 2015–16	<p>The indicator value in 2015-16 is 63% (with a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$) and the baseline indicator value in 2012-13 was 51% ($\pm 5\%$). The value for 2015-16 is 12% higher than the baseline value in 2012-13, thus the target of a 10% increase has been exceeded.</p> <p>This indicator is intended to measure changes in compliance for selected regulated sectors. First, a baseline compliance rate is determined through inspections of a random sample of regulated facilities or persons. A second measurement is then conducted a few years later to determine if the application of enforcement and compliance promotion efforts has increased compliance. In this instance, the 2015-16 value of 63% represents the second measurement for this indicator.</p>

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are groups of related activities and resources that are administered to support the needs of programs and other corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services include only those activities and resources that apply across an organization and not to those provided to a specific program. The group of activities are Management and Oversight Services; Communications Services; Legal Services; Human Resources Management Services; Financial Management Services; Information Management Services; Information Technology Services; Real Property Services; Materiel Services; Acquisition Services; and Travel and Other Administrative Services.

Program Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned

In 2015-16, ECCC's internal services continued to support program delivery of results against the departmental priorities, while aligning with government-wide implementation of a number of changes and upgrades to the systems and processes. The Department:

- Continued to enhance the functionality of the financial management system (SAP) that included enhanced integrated financial, material and asset functions. The new system improved internal services delivery through the standardization of business processes.
- Migrated to the Government-wide pay system⁵ (Phoenix). ECCC developed a strategy and provided training and awareness sessions to support employees through the transition to the new system.
- Put into action the ECCC Open Government Implementation Plan, including completing the inventory of the Department's data holdings and the timetable for publication.
- Continued to apply the workplace 2.0 standards and consolidated its buildings in the National Capital Region, helping ECCC reduce its environmental footprint.

⁵ Since migration, ECCC has collaborated with the Government of Canada's Public Service Pay Centre to find solutions to pay-related issues and implementation challenges, including those related to the backlog at the Pay Centre.

- Worked with 15 partner institutions to manage content and provide publishing and analytics support on the “Environment and Natural Resources” theme section under the canada.ca Web site and carried out preparations for the launch of the new [Have Your Say on Climate Change](#)^{lxxxvii} Web page, which facilitates dialogue and sharing of ideas from organizations and individuals to address the climate change challenge.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2015–16 Main Estimates	2015–16 Planned Spending	2015–16 Total Authorities Available for Use	2015–16 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
181,428,113	181,428,113	190,345,122	179,540,197	-1,887,916

Human Resources (FTEs)

2015–16 Planned	2015–16 Actual	2015–16 Difference (actual minus planned)
1,412	1,429	17

Section IV: Supplementary Information

Supporting Information on Lower-Level Programs

Supporting information on lower-level programs is available on Environment and Climate Change Canada's [website](#)^{lxxxviii}.

Supplementary Information Tables

The supplementary information tables listed in the *2015–16 Departmental Performance Report* are available on Environment and Climate Change Canada's [website](#)^{lxxxix}.

- Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy;
- Details on Transfer Payment Programs;
- Horizontal Initiatives;
- Internal Audits and Evaluations;
- Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits;
- Status Report on Transformational and Major Crown Projects;
- Up-front Multi-year Funding; and
- User Fees, Regulatory Charges and External Fees.

Federal Tax Expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures annually in the [Tax Expenditures and Evaluations](#)^{xc} publication. The tax measures presented in the Tax Expenditures and Evaluations publication are the sole responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Organizational Contact Information

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Inquiry Centre
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only) or 819-997-2800
Fax: 819-994-1412
Email: ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

Appendix: Definitions

appropriation (crédit): Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires): Includes operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

Departmental Performance Report (rapport ministériel sur le rendement): Reports on an appropriated organization's actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Report on Plans and Priorities. These reports are tabled in Parliament in the fall.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein): Is a measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

Government of Canada outcomes (résultats du gouvernement du Canada): A set of 16 high-level objectives defined for the government as a whole, grouped in four spending areas: economic affairs, social affairs, international affairs and government affairs.

Management, Resources and Results Structure (Structure de la gestion, des ressources et des résultats): A comprehensive framework that consists of an organization's inventory of programs, resources, results, performance indicators and governance information. Programs and results are depicted in their hierarchical relationship to each other and to the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute. The Management, Resources and Results Structure is developed from the Program Alignment Architecture.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires): Includes net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement): What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement): A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement): The process of communicating evidence-based performance information. Performance reporting supports decision-making, accountability and transparency.

planned spending (dépenses prévues): For Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs) and Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs), planned spending refers to those amounts that receive Treasury Board approval by February 1. Therefore, planned spending may include amounts incremental to planned expenditures presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their RPPs and DPRs.

plan (plan): The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

priorities (priorités): Plans or projects that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Strategic Outcome(s).

program (programme): A group of related resource inputs and activities that are managed to meet specific needs and to achieve intended results and that are treated as a budgetary unit.

Program Alignment Architecture (architecture d'alignement des programmes): A structured inventory of an organization's programs depicting the hierarchical relationship between programs and the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute.

Report on Plans and Priorities (rapport sur les plans et les priorités): Provides information on the plans and expected performance of appropriated organizations over a three-year period. These reports are tabled in Parliament each spring.

result (résultat): An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives): Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

Strategic Outcome (résultat stratégique): A long-term and enduring benefit to Canadians that is linked to the organization's mandate, vision and core functions.

sunset program (programme temporisé): A time-limited program that does not have an ongoing funding and policy authority. When the program is set to expire, a decision must be made whether to continue the program. In the case of a renewal, the decision specifies the scope, funding level and duration.

target (cible): A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées): Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an appropriation act. The Vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

whole-of-government framework (cadre pangouvernemental): Maps the financial contributions of federal organizations receiving appropriations by aligning their Programs to a set of 16 government-wide, high-level outcome areas, grouped under four spending areas.

Endnotes

- ⁱ Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change: www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=24700154-1
- ⁱⁱ Have Your Say on Climate Change: letstalkclimateaction.ca/index.php?lang=en
- ⁱⁱⁱ Air Quality Management System: www.ccme.ca/en/resources/air/aqms.html
- ^{iv} Department of the Environment Act: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/E-10/index.html
- ^v Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/page-1.html#s-1
- ^{vi} Species at Risk Act: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/page-1.html#preamble
- ^{vii} International River Improvements Act: www.laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/I-20/index.html
- ^{viii} Canada Water Act: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-11/index.html
- ^{ix} Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/T-10.4/page-1.html
- ^x Fisheries Act: laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/
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- ^{xii} Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994: www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=496E2702-1
- ^{xiii} Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act: www.ec.gc.ca/cites/default.asp?lang=En&n=18F4A0BC-1
- ^{xiv} Canada Wildlife Act: www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=En&n=E8EA5606-1
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- ^{xvi} Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.21/page-1.html
- ^{xvii} Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/E-12.5/page-1.html
- ^{xviii} National Wildlife Week Act: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/W-10/index.html
- ^{xix} Canadian Environmental Week Act: www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-11/index.html
- ^{xx} Acts and regulations: www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=48D356C1-1
- ^{xxi} Have Your Say on Climate Change: letstalkclimateaction.ca/ideas
- ^{xxii} Minister's Mandate Letter: pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-environment-and-climate-change-mandate-letter
- ^{xxiii} 2016–17 Report on Plans and Priorities: www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6ACA5FAE-1
- ^{xxiv} Canada–U.S. Joint Statement on Climate, Energy, and Arctic Leadership: pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/03/10/us-canada-joint-statement-climate-energy-and-arctic-leadership
- ^{xxv} Air Quality Management System: www.ccme.ca/en/resources/air/aqms.html
- ^{xxvi} Chemicals Management Plan: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/index-eng.php
- ^{xxvii} 2015 Pan American and Parapan American Games: www.toronto2015.org/
- ^{xxviii} Twitter weather alert accounts: www.ec.gc.ca/meteo-weather/default.asp?lang=En&n=BF9C15EC-1
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- ^{xxx} Firework: weather.gc.ca/firework/index_e.html
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- ^{xxxvii} Community Interaction Program: planstlaurent.qc.ca/en/funding_program/community_interaction_program.html
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- ^{xxxix} Have Your Say on Climate Change: letstalkclimateaction.ca/ideas
- ^{xl} Minister's mandate letter: pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-environment-and-climate-change-mandate-letter
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- ^{xlviii} North American Breeding Bird Survey: ec.gc.ca/reom-mbs/default.asp?lang=En&n=416B57CA-1
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- ^{iv} Arctic Hydrological Cycle Observing System: www.whycos.org/whycos/projects/under-implementation/arctic-hycos
- ^{lv} Interim principles for environmental assessments: news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1029999
- ^{lvi} Mandate letter: pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-environment-and-climate-change-mandate-letter
- ^{lvii} 32 new projects: www.ec.gc.ca/eau-water/default.asp?lang=En&n=90133FF9-1
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- ^{lxxxiii} Canadian Mercury Science Assessment: news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1038819&tp=1
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www.ec.gc.ca

Additional information can be obtained at:

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Public Inquiries Centre
7th floor, Fontaine Building
200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard
Gatineau QC K1A 0H3
Telephone: 819-997-2800
Toll free: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only)
Email: ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

