

CANADA

1. Official Position

In Canada's Green Plan, the Canadian Government announced in December 1990 the targets of stabilization of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000; CFC's will be phased-out by 1997, and methyl chloroform and other major ozone-depleting substances by the year 2000. A total of C\$575 million over five years has been allocated by the Green Plan for global environmental security goals, including reductions in acid-rain-related emissions in eastern Canada.

The Government of Canada has been working since 1990 with provincial governments to develop the National Action Strategy on Global Warming, a comprehensive framework for addressing the global warming issue within Canada. The federal and provincial governments are considering a three-part approach to climate change issues, namely to limit net emissions of greenhouse gases, to help Canadians anticipate and prepare for the potential effects of any warming that might occur, and to improve scientific understanding and increase predictive capability with respect to climate change.

Canada's strategy of limiting net emissions includes a comprehensive response to climate change, addressing all major sources and kinds of greenhouse gases in addition to all potential new sinks for greenhouse gases. Its response will take into consideration the wider international context, recognising that the most cost-effective approach is international co-operation and co-ordination. It will also emphasize flexibility in recognition of the fact that scientific and economic understanding is not yet complete, and give due recognition to the importance of regional differences.