

Environmental Management Systems: Systems that provide a framework for monitoring and reporting on an organization's environmental performance.

G8: Leaders of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the European Union and Canada who meet regularly. (See: <http://www.g8.gc.ca/>)

Global Partnership Program: In 2002, at the Kananaskis Summit, G8 Leaders united to launch the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. (See: http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/global_partnership/menu-en.asp)

Human Security: Human Security is a people-centred approach to foreign policy which recognizes that lasting stability cannot be achieved until people are protected from violent threats to their rights, safety or lives. (See: <http://www.humansecurity.gc.ca/menu-en.asp>)

Human Security Program: DFAIT's Human Security Program is one of Canada's proactive mechanisms for addressing the human dimensions of globalisation. (See: <http://www.humansecurity.gc.ca/psh-en.asp>)

ISO 14000: The ISO 14000 series, a project of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), is a collection of voluntary consensus standards that have been developed to assist organizations to achieve environmental and economic gains through the implementation of effective environmental management systems. (See: <http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/ISOOnline.openpage>)

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (see also World Summit on Sustainable Development): The Plan of Implementation, agreed to at the WSSD in 2002, outlines actions to be taken in specific areas of sustainable development.

Kyoto Protocol: In December 1997, Canada and more than 160 other countries met in

Kyoto, Japan, and agreed to targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agreement that set out those targets, and the options available to countries to achieve them, is known as the Kyoto Protocol. (See: <http://unfccc.int/resource/convkp.html>)

Other Departmental Strategies: See the web site of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/oag-bvg.nsf/html/environment.html>

SD Lens: The SD Lens is an analytical tool designed to improve the sustainability of policies and programs. It is based on the guiding principles found in the available addenda. The SD Lens offers a systematic means of policy and program evaluation, indicates related tools for specific issues, and provides a structure for consistent reporting.

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development involves the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations into how an organization defines its objectives and conducts its business. Sustainable development also implies extending the planning horizon, consistent with considering the needs of both current and future generations. (See: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/reports.nsf/html/c808me.html>).

UN-Habitat: The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements, mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. (See: <http://www.unhabitat.org/>)

World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (see also Johannesburg Plan of Implementation): International summit held in 2002 to review the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as the other recommendations of the 1992 Rio Summit, and to agree on new initiatives. (See: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/agenda21text.htm>)