

million tonnes of methane, and approximately 92 thousand tonnes of nitrous oxide. In addition, under a business-as-usual scenario it is believed that by the year 2000 Canadian emissions of carbon dioxide would grow by between 11 and 13%.

Elizabeth Dowdeswell, in her written brief, outlined to the Committee the many initiatives that the federal government has undertaken to limit the release of greenhouse gases. These include:

- setting minimum energy efficiency standards and enhancing Energuide labelling of appliances and products through the Efficiency and Alternative Energy program;
- encouraging a more energy-efficient Canadian building industry through the Homes and Building initiatives;
- improving and expanding the performance, availability and use of alternative transportation fuels technologies through Alternative Energy initiatives;
- encouraging and fostering the planting of up to 325 million trees over the next six years;
- providing Canadians with a better understanding of the climate change issue through the Atmospheric Change Learning Campaign of the Environmental Citizenship Initiative; and
- the release of a discussion paper on the use of economic instruments.⁶¹

In addition to action at the federal level, the issue of climate change is being addressed at both the provincial and municipal levels. Metropolitan Toronto has joined an international effort called the *Urban Carbon Dioxide Reduction Project*, sponsored by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives. The participating cities met in Toronto in the summer of 1991, where they launched a two-year project to create a blueprint for action applicable for cities to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Their goal is to reduce emissions by 20% by the year 2000. Although not members of the *Urban Carbon Dioxide Reduction Project*, the cities of Vancouver, Regina and Ottawa have announced similar carbon dioxide reduction goals. Vancouver and Regina intend to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% of 1988 levels by 2005. Ottawa will also attempt a 20% reduction by 2005, with 1990 as the baseline year. In addition, the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy is sponsoring a 10-city project called the Ontario Municipal Energy Collaborative. The goals of the Collaborative are to study, devise and implement conservation and efficiency initiatives to save energy and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. To date nine cities, Ottawa, Sudbury, Toronto, North York, Scarborough, Kitchener, Peterborough, Burlington and Mississauga, have joined the Collaborative.

At the provincial level, the CCME, in November 1990, released the *National Action Strategy on Global Warming*. This document was prepared under the joint auspices of provincial environment and energy ministers, and proposes a strategic framework for actions to be undertaken jointly by governments and all other sectors of the economy. The Provincial-Territorial Advisory Committee (PTAC), composed of provincial and territorial environment and energy ministers, was established to give advice and counsel to the federal government, through the CCME, during Canadian negotiations on the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*. It is expected that PTAC will continue to play an important advisory role and assist in coordinating future federal and provincial action to combat climate change.

⁶¹ Ibid., p. 3-4.