



Accord de coopération environnementale  
Acuerdo de Cooperación Ambiental  
Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

# THE CANADA-CHILE COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

**2017-18**

**Annual Report**

# Annual Report at a Glance

## PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

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

Article 13 of the CCAEC calls for the preparation of an annual report by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation and specifies a range of areas that the report must cover, including:

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1   EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	2
2   REPORT ON THE TENTH WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET .....	3
2.1 Cooperative Activities .....	3
2.2 Budget .....	14
2.3 Future Work Program and Budget .....	14
3   REPORT ON SUBMISSIONS ON ENFORCEMENT MATTERS .....	19
4   COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORTS .....	20
4.1 Canada Report .....	20
4.2 Chile Report .....	24
Environmental Auditing Activities .....	29
Contingent Environmental Auditing: The Case of Quintero-Puchuncaví Bay in 2018. ....	29
Creation of Audit Networks .....	30
Environmental Auditing Technical Entities System .....	30
5   ANNEXES .....	31
Annex I - Commission for Environmental Cooperation .....	31
Annex II - Obligations & Related Links .....	32

## 1 | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, Canada and Chile celebrated the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the the entry into force of the Canada-Chile Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (CCAEC), signed in 1997. During this time, collaboration has sought to promote the protection and improvement of the environment in both countries.

Under the agreement, the Commission has been active in the promotion of projects that support environmental management in both countries. Some areas of cooperation include:

- The control of alien invasive species, which provided expert information for the control of the plague of *Didymo*;
- The monitoring of the Red Knot, which is considered an endangered species in both countries;
- Adaptation to climate change through ecological restoration in sensitive areas associated with protected areas;
- The management of contaminated sites associated with the closure of mining operations, based on the knowledge from experience in Canadian mines;
- The development of a "climate dialogue" between the climate change offices of the environmental authorities in both countries, to promote concerted actions in this field; and,
- The development of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action in the management of urban solid waste.

The National Secretariats continue to advance cooperative activities in accordance with the principles of the Agreement. During the past year (May 2017 to December 2018), activities and projects were implemented in the areas of: climate change; sustainable tourism in protected areas; chemicals substances management; and environmental reporting.

The Council of the Canada-Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation held its Seventeenth Regular Session on December 4, 2018, in Santiago, Chile.

The Council approved two resolutions during the last session. The first resolution approved the Minutes of the Sixteenth Regular Session, instructed the National Secretariats to draft the 2017-2018 Report, and agreed that the Parties should implement the Eleventh Work Program of the Canada-Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation (2019-2020). The second resolution approved the Terms of Reference for the Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC), designed to clarify expectations in order to allow JPAC members to provide independent and expert policy advice, and to encourage citizen participation and engagement under the CCAEC.

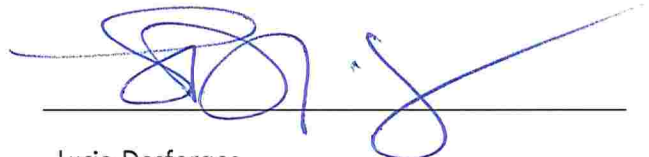
Following the Regular Session, the JPAC members facilitated a Public Session on December 4, 2018, on the theme of ocean plastics pollution with participation by industry, civil society and government experts.

Canada and Chile remain committed to the Agreement, and the Council will meet again in the framework of the Eighteenth Regular Session of the Canada-Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation, to be held in Canada in March 2020.



Meilín León Pedraza

Executive Secretary  
Chilean National Secretariat



Lucie Desforges

Executive Secretary  
Canadian National Secretariat

## 2 | REPORT ON THE TENTH WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET

This section summarizes the cooperative activities undertaken by Canadian and Chilean government experts and their partners between May 2017 (date of the 16th Regular Session) and December 2018. This section also presents the projects proposed for the Canada-Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation's Eleventh Work Program (2019-2020).

### 2.1 Cooperative Activities

#### THEME 1: CLIMATE CHANGE

##### **Virtual Dialogue on the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change**

February 20, 2018



On February 20, 2018, a dialogue on the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change was held. The main topics addressed were the implementation of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, the mid-century Canadian Strategy on climate change, modelling, and economic analysis.

Participants from Canada included representatives from Environment and Climate Change Canada's (ECCC) International Affairs Branch, Pan-Canadian Framework Implementation Office, and Strategic Policy Branch. From Chile, participants included representatives from Chile's Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

## Regional Workshop on the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change

May 15, 2018, Gatineau, Canada



On May 15, ECCC held a Regional Workshop on the "Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (PCF)," in Gatineau, Canada.

Participants included representatives from ECCC, Canada's Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States (OAS), the OAS's Department of Sustainable Development, the United Nations Environment Programme's Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Latin American Embassies in Ottawa, including the Embassy of Chile, as well as representatives of Ministries of the Environment from the region.

The workshop included presentations on the PCF development process, implementation and pillars, and on the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development. It ended with a roundtable discussion addressing climate change, electric mobility and clean transportation.

See the link below for information on the PCF:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/pan-canadian-framework.html>

## Virtual Dialogue on Chile's Framework Law on Climate Change, and Canada's Approach to Short-Lived Climate Pollutants and Black Carbon

August 20, 2018





On August 20, 2018, a second virtual dialogue was held with representatives from ECCC and MMA's Climate Change and International Affairs Offices.

The MMA's Climate Change Office presented on the development of Chile's Framework Law on Climate Change, which seeks to strengthen the legal and institutional framework associated with climate change. The development process of this law contemplates the establishment of dialogues between government officials, business associations and civil society groups. After this dialogue process, the draft law will be developed and submitted to citizen participation, and then submitted to Congress for legislative action during the second half of 2019.

On behalf of Canada, ECCC's Environmental Protection Branch and Science and Technology Branch presented on Canada's 2017 Strategy on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants ([Strategy on SLCPs 2017](#)) and on Canada's Black Carbon Emissions Inventory ([Black Carbon Emissions Inventory](#)).

### High-Level Panel Discussion on Climate Change and Building Resilience in the Americas

November 6, 2018, OAS, Washington, D.C., United States



On November 6, 2018, in Washington D.C., ECCC and Canada's Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States (OAS) held a Regional Workshop on Climate Change and Building Resilience, with the support of the OAS's Department of Sustainable Development. Representatives of the Chilean Mission to the OAS and the Embassy of Chile in the United States participated on behalf of Chile.

This event was attended by more than 30 OAS member state delegations, and addressed climate change as a priority issue for the Americas. Topics included impacts of climate change, protection of the oceans in Latin America and the Caribbean, extreme weather events, building resilience in coastal communities, the role of multilateralism, and the relationship between climate change and gender.

The former President of Costa Rica, José María Figueres, Canada's Ambassador for Climate Change, Patricia Fuller, and the President of the Senate of Antigua and Barbuda, Alincia Williams-Grant, also participated.

### **Virtual Dialogue on Carbon Pricing**

November 23, 2018



On November 23, 2018, a videoconference on carbon pricing was held. Representatives of ECCC's International Affairs Branch and Environmental Protection Branch, and of MMA's Climate Change Office and Department of Environmental Economics, took part in this event.

ECCC presented the Pan-Canadian Approach to Carbon Pricing, including the Federal Benchmark and Backstop systems. The dialogue also addressed the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, offsets, competitiveness, and possibilities for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes in the solid waste sector, under the Canada-Chile Program to reduce emissions in support of Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution.

The MMA's Climate Change Office presented the Chilean approach to carbon pricing as described in the tax modernization project, which contemplates the following:

- A change for institutions subject to green taxes from the current technological threshold of 50 MWt to an annual emission threshold determined by the emission of 25 thousand tonnes or more of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or 100 or more tonnes of Particulate Matter (PM); and,
- The inclusion of offsets as a complementary instrument for the tax.

### **Canada-Chile Program to Reduce Emissions from the Waste Sector to Support the Implementation of Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution**

The Canada-Chile Program, delivered between 2017 and 2021, focusses on reducing methane emissions from the municipal solid waste sector. The objective of the Program is to help Chile implement its Nationally Determined Contribution in the waste sector. The Project Management Team of this program is composed of representatives from ECCC, MMA and Arcadis, the project implementer. The program's mandate is to provide capacity building and technical assistance through four priorities:

## 1. Deployment of technologies to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

ECCC and MMA also contributed to launch two composting plants (the Santa Juana plant was launched on May 22, 2018 and the Talcahuano plant, on December 20, 2018). Both ceremonies were attended by several senior officials from various ministries in Chile (MMA, SUBDERE), regional and local government officials and community leaders. In addition, a Composting Handbook is being developed as a comprehensive package to help municipalities implement composting plant within their jurisdiction, and thus replicate the model from Santa Juana and Talcahuano.



In addition, the Technical team at Arcadis visited several sites to assess in details the potential for GHG emissions reductions, including: Viña del Mar, Rancagua, Iquique, Puerto Varas, Coquimbo, La Serena, Molina, Talca, San Felice, Talcahuano, etc.

## 2. Strengthening capacity in the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) sector

A delegation from Chile's Climate Change Office and Circular Economy Office participated in a technical mission to Canada on MRV in the waste sector from September 25 to 29, 2017. Overall, the mission helped Chile develop its Action Plan to build capacity in the MRV sector. Specifically, the workshop focussed on the needs to develop: mandatory report of emissions of GHG and pollutants; data collection in the waste management sector; GHG verification protocols in the sector namely for composting, landfill gas (LFG) capture and bio-digestion; and accreditation process for GHG verification agencies. The mission provided an opportunity to visit the Lachenaie landfill in Terrebonne, Quebec, administered by Biothermica with state-of-the-art landfill gas capture and the municipal EcoCentre in Gatineau.

Following that visit, three GHG Verification Protocols for composting, LFG capture and bio-digestion were drafted using the Quebec models and were reviewed by a technical team. A public consultation on these verification protocols should be launched in early 2019.



In addition to strengthening the capacity of the MRV sector, the bilateral program is also considering innovative cooperative arrangement, particularly the potential exchange of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs). A workshop on ITMOs took place in Santiago on March 22, 2017. The workshop, delivered by the International Institute for Sustainable Development, discussed the development of a detailed work plan to help Chile and Canada start explore opportunities and considerations regarding the exchange of ITMOs using the results of the Canada-Chile Program.

### 3. Leverage co-financing investments from private and public sector sources to scale up implementation and uptake

The Project Management Team is now exploring co-financing options to scale up the implementation of projects including financing from existing funding programs in the Chilean government. For example, MMA is working with the Sub-secretary of Regional and Administrative Development (SUBDERE), which is a federal government agency responsible for regional development and has the capacity to co-finance residential solid waste management projects.

### 4. Communications

ECCC and MMA participated to the launching of the *Reciclo Organicos* Public Education Campaign (May 2018). This campaign is designed to provide communication support to participating Chilean communities. The objective is twofold: raise awareness about linkages between climate change and waste management and help introduce climate-friendly waste management practices (diversion of organics).



## THEME 2: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND PROTECTED AREAS



Parks Canada and Chile's Tourism Sub-Secretariat have been collaborating for the past two years to support the development of sustainable tourism and strengthen the capacity of the protected areas system in Chile. This work was initiated to support the implementation of Chile's Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas of the State (2014-2018). Through the Action Plan, work has been carried out jointly with Chile's Ministries of the Environment and National Assets, National Forestry Corporation and National Tourism Service. Work has also been done with Chilean private sector stakeholders at national, regional and local levels.

So far, Parks Canada has shared information on the agency's overall approach to the evaluation of its Visitor Experience Strategy. One of the main platforms for disseminating this knowledge was the International Symposium on Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas, held in 2015. In 2017, representatives from Parks Canada presented at a conference on sustainable tourism in Santiago. The same year, workshops were held on the design and construction of trails for sustainable tourism in protected areas, in the Malalcahuello National Reserve, the Radal Siete Tazas National Park and the La Campana National Park. These workshops, attended by about 80 people, combined elements of theory and practice. In 2018, other workshops were held in Chile's Pan de Azúcar and

Conguillío National Parks in order to establish a visitors' experience that is respectful of environmental sustainability and supports local businesses.

All this collaborative work has been systematized in a Guide to Standards for the Design of Tourism Facilities in Protected Areas in Chile and in a Guide to Interpretation in Protected Areas, published by Chile's Tourism Sub-Secretariat. In addition, Parks Canada has collaborated with the Tourism Sub-Secretariat on a Guide to Trails, Design, Construction and Maintenance in Protected Areas. Chile has been working to apply and adapt these tools at the national level.

In December 2017, the document, "Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas of the State", was published. It consists in a synthesis of the context, history, progress and challenges of tourism development in protected areas. It also includes the results and progress in the implementation of the Action Plan, the history of protected areas and tourism, economic impact analysis, and lastly, information on the National Parks of Patagonia network.

### **THEME 3: CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT**

#### **Workshop on Risk Management of Mercury and Chemical Substances**

December 5 – 7, 2017



On December 5-7, 2017, Chile held a Workshop on Risk Management of Mercury and Chemical Substances. Participants included representatives from ECCC and Chile's Ministry of Health (MINSAL), Ministry of Mining, the Chilean Copper Commission (COCHILCO), the Environment and Ocean Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MINREL (DIMA, MINREL)], the National Mining Corporation, the Institute of Public Health, the National Copper Corporation (CODELCO), the National Service for Fisheries and Aquaculture, the National Customs Service, the Superintendence of the Environment, the Environmental Court of Santiago, and MMA's Waste and Environmental Risk, and International Affairs Offices.

This workshop resulted in an in-depth dialogue between Chile and Canada on policies and practical measures related to mercury and chemicals, and the new Minamata Convention on Mercury. Chile ratified the Minamata Convention on August 27, 2018, becoming the 96<sup>th</sup> Party in this International Agreement.

DIMA, MINREL presented the overall results of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, held from September 24-29, 2017 in Geneva. MINSAL and MMA's Office of Waste and Environmental Risk presented on the actions implemented in Chile for mercury risk management. The Studies and Public Policies Directorate, COCHILCO, delivered the results of the diagnosis of the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Chile.

ECCC's Chemicals Management Division, which is Canada's National Focal Point for the Minamata Convention and Leader of the Convention's implementation in this country, presented the implementation of the Convention in Canada and Canada's Chemicals Management Plan, which considers both risk assessment and management. The Chemicals Management Division also presented on the impacts of mercury on the environment and health; the development of inventories of mercury releases and emissions; mercury waste management; and Canada's experience in managing contaminated sites.

To conclude the workshop, a round table fostered ideas for future opportunities for cooperation on mercury risk management and on the management of chemicals for industrial use between the two countries.

### **Webinar on Chemicals Management: Prioritization of Chemicals and Assessment of Human Health and Ecological Risks**

November 15, 2018



On November 15, 2018, a webinar was held on the procedures and methodologies in place in Canada to prioritize chemicals for assessment, and to assess ecological and human health risks with respect to exposure to chemicals.

Participants included representatives from ECCC's International Affairs Branch and Science and Technology Branch, Health Canada's Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, MMA's Standards and Environmental Risk Department and International Affairs Office, and the Catholic Pontifical University of Chile's Toxicological Information Center.

Health Canada and ECCC presented on:

- Canada's Chemicals Management Plan and the Identification of Risk Assessment Priorities process;
- The importance of stakeholder's involvement, primarily from the private sector, in the chemical prioritization process;
- The duration of the risk assessment process, which varies greatly depending on the complexity of the case; and,
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) chemicals management tools.

## THEME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING

### Regional Workshop on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)

December 6, 2018, Lima, Peru



On December 6, 2018, ECCC and Peru's Ministry of the Environment held a Regional Workshop on PRTR, which consisted of presentations and roundtable discussions with experts from Canada, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Panama, as well as from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC).

Representatives from ECCC's Science and Technology Branch who work on Canada's National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), kicked off the workshop with a comprehensive overview of Canada's PRTR system, including:

- The legislative background for the NPRI and the Federal-Provincial partnership involved;
- The Canadian approach to data collection and quality control, and how this is supported by the Single Window reporting system; and,
- The NPRI's understandability strategy, including communication and outreach activities, which aims to increase awareness by Canadians and improve the use and interpretation of NPRI data by all types of users.

Countries in the region are at various stages in the development and implementation of PRTR systems. Nevertheless, the roundtable discussions raised common themes that could be the subject of future cooperation. Specifically, participants:

- Emphasized the desirability of a "one-stop-shop" for electronic reporting of pollutant releases;
- Recognized the challenges posed, for example by a lack of templates and tools, and the lengthy implementation of a PRTR system;
- Agreed that PRTR systems would ideally be harmonized to a degree, allowing for comparability of pollutant release data across the region; and,
- Raised the importance of identifying and communicating the advantages of a PRTR system to stakeholders.

## **FURTHER COOPERATION**

In addition to the activities above, Canada is working with the Pacific Alliance's Technical Group on Environment and Green Growth. Canada is providing CAD\$1.6 million to support the Presidential Mandate of the Pacific Alliance (which includes Chile along with Colombia, Peru and Mexico) to enhance and strengthen Measurement, Reporting and Verification mechanisms to help the four countries achieve their respective Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement. Canada and the Pacific Alliance have developed a roadmap with topics to be addressed and activities to be undertaken until 2021.

## 2.2 Budget

The costs of implementing the Agreement stem from three areas: (1) Cooperative activities, including the Council sessions and project implementation; (2) the Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC); and (3) the Citizen Submission process described in articles 14 and 15. The costs of these budget items were shared by the Parties. As of the date of publication, details related to the costs of the Chilean counterpart were not available.

Commission Expenses from April 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018 <sup>1</sup>								Totals	
Cooperative Activities				Public Engagement					
Work Program		Council & Annual Reports		JPAC		Citizen petitions			
Chilean pesos	Canadian dollars	Chilean pesos	Canadian dollars	Chilean pesos	Canadian dollars	Chilean pesos	Canadian dollars	Chilean pesos	Canadian dollars
\$43,763,922	\$87,788	\$15,734,135	\$31,554	\$3,126,482	\$6,270	0	0	\$62,624,539	\$125,612

The amounts provided for the work program include funding for Latin American regional programming, which benefited other countries, as well as Canada and Chile.

In addition, staff and project leaders provided 123 days of in-kind support to implement projects.

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

## 2.3 Future Work Program and Budget

The following is the proposed program and budget of the Commission for the 2019-2020 Work Program. It is subject to final approvals by both Parties:

In the implementation of the Eleventh Work Program (2019-2020), recommendations stemming from the Environmental Performance Reviews carried out in Chile in 2016 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will be taken into account. Recommendations can be incorporated as relevant into the activities identified below.

The National Secretariats will communicate with those involved during the planning stage of the activities below, in order to incorporate recommendations. The National Secretariats will facilitate a permanent exchange on the OECD recommendations to ensure appropriate integration in future work programs.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the rate (\$1 CAD = \$498.64 CLP) of February 12, 2019.

Project	Activities	Budget
<b>I. Climate change</b>		
Canada-Chile program to reduce emissions from the waste sector to support the implementation of Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution	<p>The program's mandate is to provide capacity building and technical assistance through four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of methane emissions from the waste sector in selected cities, through the implementation of technological applications to capture and use the methane from the final disposal sites and properly treat organic waste that is diverted from these sites through composting and anaerobic digestion.</li> <li>- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of emission reductions, as well as the exploration of new and innovative cooperation models to achieve climate goals.</li> <li>- Leveraging public and private financing for the implementation of projects and support for the creation of enabling conditions to attract additional financing from development banks and other international sources.</li> <li>- Delivering technical assistance to take advantage of communication and dissemination opportunities.</li> </ul>	\$7 million CAD or \$3.490 billion CLP
Climate change dialogues	<p>Videoconferences (at least three per year)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition</li> <li>- Clean Technologies</li> <li>- Others to be determined</li> </ul>	N/A

Project	Activities	Budget
<b>II. Sustainable tourism and protected areas</b>		
Application of the Visitor Experience Strategy (VES)	<p>Workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VES workshops at Bosque de Fray Jorge National Park and Alerce Costero National Park</li> <li>- Webinars to follow up on the VES work to assist Chile to sustainably develop the tourism offer in 16 of Chile's national parks, as per the "Parque Bicentenario" project, including through sharing and demonstration of Parks Canada's Visitor Service Planning and Training.</li> </ul> <p>Guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design and development of a guide that summarizes the application of the VES Methodology applied in Chile in 2018</li> <li>- Systematization of experience in Chilean National Parks Pan de Azúcar y Conguillío.</li> <li>- Videoconferences to validate the content of the guide with Parks Canada.</li> </ul> <p>Technical visit by 2 professionals from Parks Canada to Chile, to support the application of the VES Methodology in two protected areas of the country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the protected areas where to intervene.</li> <li>- Local actors Coordination.</li> <li>- Development of technical visits in selected National Parks.</li> </ul>	\$19,211 CAD or \$9.579 millions CLP
<b>III. Marine protected areas</b>		
Cooperation in the organization of the 5 <sup>th</sup> International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC5)	<p>IMPAC5 will take place in Vancouver, Canada, between September 27 and October 1, 2021.</p> <p>Parks Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada can learn from Chile's experience hosting IMPAC4 in 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Webinars and other virtual communications, as well as an in-person meeting on the margins of the workshop on governance of marine protected areas.</li> <li>- Effective exchange of material and experiences on organizational aspects, program design, budget and financing, and contact networks.</li> </ul>	N/A
Governance of marine protected areas	<p>Workshop to discuss the management of marine protected areas (restoration, blue carbon, indigenous governance, ecological monitoring and working with other departments).</p> <p>The workshop could include a follow up on exchanges between IMPAC5 and IMPAC4 secretariats.</p>	\$9,000 CAD or \$4.488 million CLP

Project	Activities	Budget
<b>IV. Parks Twinning</b>		
Twinning of marine protected areas	<p>Exchange of experiences and information on eventual twinning of marine protected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Secretariats will facilitate communication between Chile and Canada to understand the concrete implications of cooperation (activities, costs, etc.).</li> <li>- Chile proposed the AMCP-MU Pitipalena – Añihue, in the Aysén region.</li> </ul>	TBD
<b>V. Environmental Reporting</b>		
Environmental accounting	Virtual workshop on the development and use of environmental accounts in public policies. Chile will present the progress of the implementation of the National Environmental Accounts Plan, including the pilot environmental accounting systems (forest and land cover, material flow, methodology for the atmospheric emissions account based on PRTR data) and other products.	N/A
Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)	To follow up on the successful regional PRTR workshop, which took place on December 6, 2018, in Lima, the National Secretariats will contribute to the development of activities that could support PRTR systems in other countries in the region.	TBD
<b>VI. Waste management</b>		
Microplastics pollution in aquatic ecosystems	<p>Research for a robust and harmonized science to improve the current state of knowledge to inform policy makers about effective measures to reduce this type of contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional workshop on microplastics to exchange information and learn from Canadian, Chilean and regional experiences in this field, including on analytical methods to characterize microplastics and abiotic matrices using Fourier Transform InfraRed spectroscopy (FT-IR) and Raman microscopy.</li> <li>- Report on the workshop and the state of knowledge and development of initiatives in microplastics in Canada, Chile and the Americas.</li> </ul>	\$20,000 CAD or \$9.973 million CLP
Public policies on waste management, Extended Producer Responsibility, recycling, and plastics pollution	<p>Regional workshop to be developed by the National Secretariats.</p> <p>Results of the project on microplastics pollution in aquatic ecosystems could be presented at this workshop.</p>	TBD

Project	Activities	Budget
<b>VII. Environmental Impact Assessment</b>		
Environmental impact assessment and Indigenous consultation in the mining sector	The National Secretariats will identify specific topics of mutual interest and organize exchanges of information between relevant experts.	TBD
Pollution impact assessment and environmental monitoring in bivalve molluscan shellfish areas	<p>Exchange of information and techniques between the “Programa de Sanidad de Moluscos Bivalvos” (PSMB) and the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP) to follow up on the March 2018 PSMB evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting and site visits to Chile to discuss and see first-hand the application of Chilean environmental monitoring and pollution surveys by private sampling entities in shellfish harvest areas.</li> <li>- Meetings and site visits to Canada to discuss and see first-hand Canada’s monitoring and application of hydrodynamic modelling of coastal municipal wastewater systems to assess impacts on marine waters, as well as the assessment and monitoring of significant weather events that increase pollution of marine areas from coastal watersheds, leading to the closure of shellfish harvest areas.</li> </ul>	\$12,500 CAD or \$6.233 million CLP

### 3 | REPORT ON SUBMISSIONS ON ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

Under the Agreement, any non-governmental organization or person can assert that a Party to the Agreement is failing to effectively enforce its environmental law by presenting a submission on enforcement matters (SEM).<sup>2</sup> If the SEM meets, among other things, initial screening criteria as to its purpose, and it contains sufficient information, it is then forwarded to an independent committee (the Joint Submissions Committee) to determine whether the submission merits requesting a response from the Party, and in light of any response, whether the preparation of a factual record against the Party is warranted. If the Council agrees with the recommendation of the Joint Submissions Committee, the Party that is not the subject of the complaint will commission an expert in environmental matters to prepare the factual record on the submission. The Council shall make the factual record public at the request of either Party.

No submissions were submitted or opened between April 1, 2017 and December 31, 2018.

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> Article 14 of the Agreement stipulates that any Canadian citizen or organization that submits a request under the Canada-Chile Agreement must agree not to also submit the issue to the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation. It should be kept in mind that, given Canada's large volume of trade with the United States and Mexico, Canadians are more familiar with the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) and are therefore more likely to submit a request under the CEC. To consult submissions against Canada under the CEC, visit <http://www.cec.org/sem-submissions/registry-of-submissions>.

## 4 | COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORTS

Under the Agreement, each Party is required to report on the actions it has taken in connection with the obligations set out under Part 2 of the Agreement (see Annex II for a summary of Articles 2 through 7), including data on each Party's environmental enforcement activities. The following chapters present the Canadian and Chilean reports. For more detailed information on each country's activities, please contact the relevant National Secretariat (for Canada: [environinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:environinfo@ec.gc.ca) / for Chile [mleon@mma.gob.cl](mailto:mleon@mma.gob.cl) and/or [ffariasb@mma.gob.cl](mailto:ffariasb@mma.gob.cl)).

### 4.1 Canada Report

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) delivered on federal commitments between April 2017 and December 2018 by tackling pollution and waste in our air, water, and soil, protecting Canadians from threats posed by the environment, encouraging the transition to a clean growth economy, and protecting our unique biodiversity and wildlife. These efforts have been undertaken in support of reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, in partnership with provincial and territorial governments, and expressed through our leadership on the international stage. A number of these achievements are highlighted below:

#### Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most important issues of our time. On December 9, 2016, building on the momentum from the Paris Agreement, as well as commitments and actions already undertaken by provinces and territories, Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments adopted the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (PCF), Canada's plan to take ambitious action to fight climate change.<sup>3</sup> A landmark achievement, the PCF is the first climate change plan in Canada's history to include joint and individual commitments by federal, provincial and territorial governments, and to have been developed with input from Indigenous peoples, businesses, civil society, and Canadians from coast to coast to coast. The PCF is built on four pillars: pricing carbon pollution, complementary actions to reduce emissions across the economy, adaptation and climate resilience, and clean technology, innovation and jobs. The PCF includes more than fifty concrete actions that cover all sectors of the Canadian economy, and positions Canada to meet its Paris Agreement greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target of 30% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Since its adoption in 2016, progress on PCF implementation has included the development of a Pan-Canadian Approach to Pricing Carbon Pollution; the publication of final regulations for coal- and natural gas-fired electricity generation as well as final regulations for methane emissions in the oil and gas sector; consultations on a Clean Fuel Standard; the launch of programs and initiatives to enhance resilience to the impacts of a changing climate; and funding for clean technology and energy efficiency. The Government of Canada has made historic investments to support action under the Pan-Canadian Framework, including: \$2.3 billion in funding for clean technology initiatives; \$26.9 billion to support green infrastructure; \$28.7 billion to support public transit; a \$2 billion Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund for large-scale infrastructure projects that support climate resilience; as well as a \$2 billion Low Carbon Economy Fund to support provinces, territories, municipalities, Indigenous communities, private and not-for-profit organizations in undertaking projects that will reduce greenhouse gas pollution, stimulate innovation, and create jobs and cleaner, healthier communities.

Canada continued to work with international partners to reinforce global climate efforts, including by advancing the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Since ratification of the Paris Agreement, Canada has worked constructively to conclude negotiations on the Paris Agreement implementation guidance known as the 'rulebook'. Successfully adopted at the December 2018 UN climate conference, the rulebook package will enhance the clarity and transparency of individual and global climate efforts, improving the overall effectiveness of the Paris Agreement. Canada and the UK continue to lead the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) whose

<sup>3</sup> Two provinces (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) did not adopt the PCF at that time. Manitoba has since joined.

membership has increased to 80 countries, regions, cities, businesses, and organizations, all committed to phasing out unabated coal power. Canada used its G7 Presidency in 2017 to promote resilience, including better adaptation planning and recovery in developing countries. Canada also continues to work with Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and subnational governments to advance carbon pricing in the Americas.

### **Pricing Carbon Pollution**

Pricing carbon pollution is widely recognized as the most efficient way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while also driving clean growth. A price on carbon pollution is one of the key policies to help Canada reach its target under the Paris Agreement of reducing GHG emissions to 30 percent below 2005 levels by 2030. In October 2016, the Government of Canada introduced the Pan-Canadian Approach to Pricing Carbon Pollution. Under this plan, all Canadian jurisdictions will have carbon pricing in place in 2019. Provinces and territories have flexibility in deciding how they implement carbon pricing, through either a direct price on carbon pollution or a cap-and-trade system. The Pan-Canadian Approach ensures that pricing systems across Canada are consistent, and apply to a common and broad set of sources to ensure effectiveness. Provinces and territories have been early leaders in addressing climate change. The Government of Canada will continue to work with provinces and territories to implement carbon pricing as a central component of the PCF.

### **Plastics Pollution and Waste Management**

Demonstrating its ongoing commitment to international leadership in protecting the world's oceans, the Government of Canada made addressing plastic waste a priority of its G7 Presidency. In the context of the G7 Leaders' Summit in Charlevoix in June 2018, Canada spearheaded the development and adoption of the *Ocean Plastics Charter*, which takes a comprehensive lifecycle approach to prevent marine plastic pollution and lays the groundwork to ensure that plastics are designed for reuse and recycling, in order to protect the environment and keep a valuable resource in the economy. Since its initial launch, the Charter has been endorsed by 16 governments and 20 businesses and organizations worldwide. G7 Ministers met from September 18-21 in Halifax to turn the Charlevoix commitments into clear action, including by securing consensus on the G7 Innovation Challenge to Address Marine Plastic Litter. In support of the objectives of the Charter, Canada has announced investments of \$100 million to support developing countries, including \$65 million through the World Bank for an international fund to address plastic waste in developing countries, \$20 million to spark innovation to beat plastic pollution in developing countries, and \$6 million for innovative private-public partnerships through the World Economic Forum Global Plastics Action Partnership.

At home, federal/provincial and territorial governments came together to endorse a Zero Plastic Waste Strategy for Canada and officials are working together and engaging stakeholders in the development of more detailed action plans to be completed by mid-2019. The federal government is also active in advancing scientific knowledge related to plastics in the environment, implementing measures to encourage the procurement of sustainable products and reduce plastic waste as well as supporting international dialogue and activities to improve the management of waste.

In addition, Canada ratified in April 2017 the Minamata Convention on Mercury, a global agreement to reduce anthropogenic mercury emissions and releases to the environment, and became one of the first of the 50 parties to bring the treaty into force.

### **Biodiversity and Conservation**

The Government of Canada has committed to doubling the amount of nature protected across Canada's lands and oceans. This commitment includes increasing the protection of land and fresh water to at least 17 percent by the end of 2020 through networks of protected and conserved areas. To support this goal, in 2018 the Government made the biggest investment in the country's history to protect Canada's nature. The investment includes a Canada Nature Fund of \$500 million, which is to be matched by other partners and provides funding for the creation of new protected and conserved areas. The Department also made significant progress on the latter by reducing the backlog of species eligible for listing under the Species at Risk Act, and is on track to eliminate the backlog by 2019-20. Building on Indigenous knowledge and robust scientific data, ECCC and the

Government of Alberta established a renewed commitment to better monitor and understand the cumulative effects of oil sands activities on ecosystems, air and biodiversity in northeastern Alberta.

### **Water Resources**

ECCC monitors, assesses and reports on Canada's water quality and quantity. To improve the public's access to water quality data, as recommended in a 2017 evaluation of ECCC's Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystems Health Program, the department developed and started the implementation of a plan to make all raw data available within 30 days of its collection, and to improve the timeliness of the release of analyzed data. In addition to these efforts, ECCC continued to deliver on its commitments under the Canada-Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality and Ecosystem Health and the Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

### **Collaboration with Indigenous Peoples**

Recognition of Indigenous rights and protection of the environment – two priorities for ECCC – often do go hand-in-hand. As such, collaboration and engagement with Indigenous peoples is a cross-cutting initiative for ECCC, and the Government of Canada as a whole. In support of reconciliation, ECCC has led the establishment of three distinct senior-level bilateral tables with each of the Assembly of First Nations, the Métis National Council and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami. These tables support action on climate change and the continued implementation of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, ensuring that Indigenous peoples are full and effective partners in this regard.

Recognizing that Indigenous peoples are often leaders in conservation, have long been stewards of the land, and have established rights related to wildlife and land, Canada is committed to recognizing these rights by advancing co-management arrangements in its various areas of environmental jurisdiction. For example, Canada and Indigenous peoples are working together on protected areas, as many places administered by Parks Canada are cooperatively managed with Indigenous peoples and accordingly, support local communities in maintaining connections with traditionally used lands and waters. The Government of Canada is also working with Indigenous peoples across the country to build a network of Indigenous Guardians with up to \$6 million per year over the next four years. The Indigenous Guardians program provides training and career opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to work as equal partners with governments and industry on the protection and management of land and resources in their territories. In addition, a commitment of up to \$2 million annually has been made to develop capacity for community-based environmental monitoring in the oil sands region that is designed and led by Indigenous communities. These new funding opportunities will build capacity and provide an opportunity for Indigenous community leadership in environmental monitoring design and implementation.

ECCC co-applies Indigenous knowledge to conserve wildlife and biodiversity, engages Indigenous peoples through formal mechanisms such as the National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk, the First Nations Advisory Committee on Species at Risk and the Species at Risk Advisory Committee; and co-manages a number of its National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries with Indigenous peoples. Furthermore, several of ECCC's contribution programs, including the Aboriginal Fund for Species at Risk, the Habitat Stewardship Program and the Indigenous Guardians Pilot Program, provide financial assistance for species at risk stewardship activities by Indigenous peoples. ECCC also invites the participation of national Indigenous organizations in developing Canada's positions at international fora, including meetings related to the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

### **Review of Environmental Assessment Processes**

ECCC is reviewing the federal environmental assessment process associated with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA 2012).

The Expert Review Panel delivered its report in March 2017. In June 2017, the federal government released a discussion paper for public input on its proposed approach to environmental and regulatory processes. The discussion paper took into account input from other levels of government, Indigenous communities, and a wide range of stakeholders, as well as Expert Panel reports and parliamentary studies conducted over the previous year. After considering the public input that was received, the Government of Canada introduced proposed

legislation (Bill C-69) in February 2018 that would put in place better rules to protect the environment, fish and waterways. Under this proposed legislation, decisions on projects would be guided by science, evidence and Indigenous traditional knowledge. The proposed legislation broadens the focus for project reviews from environmental assessments to impact assessments with a focus on sustainability.

As Bill C-69 goes through the parliamentary process, and as regulations and policies to implement the proposed legislation are developed, the Government of Canada will continue to listen to Canadians and engage with Indigenous peoples, provinces and territories, stakeholders and the broader public.

### **2016-2019 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy**

The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) is the Canadian government's primary vehicle for sustainable development planning and reporting. It sets out the Government of Canada's sustainable development priorities, establishes goals and targets, and identifies actions to achieve them. The 2016–2019 FSDS, Canada's third strategy, established 13 aspirational goals that reflect the global Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on their environmental dimensions. In fall 2017, departments and agencies across government established their own strategies setting out specific commitments that contribute to the FSDS goals and targets.

Additionally, in June 2017 the Minister of Environment and Climate Change responded to recommendations of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development by introducing legislation to amend the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, which provides the legal framework for developing and implementing the FSDS. The amendments would incorporate a strong focus on results, promote close collaboration and coordinated action across government, set a higher bar for transparency, and promote a constructive dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and all Canadians.

On December 3, 2018, the 2018 Progress Report on the 2016–2019 FSDS was tabled in Parliament. At the same time, Environment and Climate Change Canada released the draft 2019–2022 FSDS for public consultation. The 2018 Progress Report details how, after two years of effort by 41 departments and agencies, the Government of Canada is progressing in implementing the 2016–2019 FSDS. It improves on past FSDS progress reports, including by incorporating a new progress scorecard and rating system to clearly communicate and summarize results. The draft 2019–2022 FSDS updates the 2016–2019 FSDS, largely maintaining its 13 aspirational goals while adding targets to reflect new initiatives and updating short-term milestones with current priorities. The draft also strengthens linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda by showing how FSDS targets align with individual SDG targets.

### **Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Review**

The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) is an important tool in Canada for the protection of the environment. A review of CEPA was initiated by the federal parliament in 2016 and its Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development published its report in June 2017. The Committee report included 87 recommendations that touch on the majority of subjects covered under CEPA. In June 2018, the Government of Canada delivered a follow-up report to the Committee, which provided a detailed discussion of the Government's approach to addressing the Committee's recommendations.

### **Weather and Environmental Prediction and Monitoring**

ECCC continued to provide Canadians with timely and accurate information on air quality and 24/7 weather forecasts and warnings of severe weather, Air Quality Health Index information, flood potential information, and smoke dispersal information related to wildfires. In 2017, ECCC saw the successful installation of its first new weather radar that will give Canadians greater lead time to protect themselves from severe weather events. A total of 32 radars are planned to be installed across the country by 2023. The department also completed onboarding of its high-performance computer in September 2017 that will provide more accurate and timely forecasting for Canadians over the coming years.

## 4.2 Chile Report

Between April 2017 and December 2018, Chile's Ministry of the Environment made significant progress in addressing objectives on combatting pollution, climate change and sustainable development. These achievements are highlighted below:

### Bill Creating the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP)

Protected areas are subject to various rules and under the responsibility of different agencies. Thus, one body in charge of biodiversity inside and outside protected areas is required. The SBAP is projected to be an organization that will manage the conservation of the country's biodiversity and the preservation of protected areas (public and private), species, genes, and ecosystems throughout the national territory. Currently the bill is under discussion in the Senate, and it was agreed by the Environment and National Assets Committee that all protected areas, terrestrial and marine, will be under the governance of the SBAP.

### Protected Areas (PA)

Nineteen PAs were formally created and another 20 PAs were approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability.<sup>4</sup> There are 1.46 million km<sup>2</sup> protected in the marine environment (Marine Parks and Coastal Marine Protected Areas of Multiple Uses, AMCP-MU). The national parks of the Network of National Parks of Patagonia were added, within the framework of donations from *Tompkins Conservation* (8 parks, 4.5 million hectares). The Rapa Nui AMCP-MU was created, which added to the Motu Motiro Hiva Marine Park amounts to 72 million hectares and is the largest protected marine area in all of Latin America. Recently, the Juan Fernández Marine Park (286 thousand km<sup>2</sup>) in the archipelago and the Diego Ramírez Paso Drake Marine Park (140 thousand km<sup>2</sup>) in Chile's southern seas were also added. Progress was made towards developing management plans for these areas. A contribution of 200 million pesos was added for studies or activities associated with the management of protected marine areas in the 2019 Budget Law.

### National Wetland Protection Plan 2018-2022

The MMA, together with the Ministries of National Assets and Cultures, Arts and Heritage, developed a National Wetland Protection Plan, which aims to protect the biodiversity of 40 priority wetlands throughout the country. For more information, click on this [link](#).

### Urban Wetlands Bill

The initiative seeks to protect those vulnerable ecosystems that are located in the vicinity of cities throughout Chile. The bill is currently in the second constitutional procedure phase in the Chamber of Deputies.

### Species Recovery, Conservation and Management Plans

This is a management instrument containing the set of actions to be carried out to recover, conserve and manage threatened native Chilean species (vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered). Examples: coastal flora of Northern Chile, pink-footed shearwater, Arica hummingbird, lesser tern, cacti of Chile Chico, Darwin's fox, ruddy-headed goose, among others.

### Design of a Public-Private Fund for Protected Areas

Faced with the critical financing challenge presented by the recent growth of protected areas in Chile and their adequate implementation, a financial strategy has been developed that includes, in addition to increasing the State budget, other financial mechanisms such as environmental funds. In May 2018, based on experiences with national funds in 17 Latin American countries, a working group was formed and developed a proposal for the financing of protected areas, through a public-private environmental fund on a national scale called "Pure Chile" (*Puro Chile*). The working group is led by the MMA and to date includes five non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Oceana, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The Nature Conservancy

<sup>4</sup>This body is chaired by the MMA and is made up of the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance, Health, Economy, Development and Reconstruction, Energy, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, Transport and Telecommunications, Mining and Planning.

(TNC) and National Defence Committee for Flora and Fauna (CODEFF)), public services (National Forest Corporation and Fisheries and Aquaculture Service) and the Presidency. In conjunction with the design of this national financial mechanism, a proposal is being developed for a first account within Pure Chile that would focus on financing marine protected areas, led by WWF, Oceana and WCS in coordination with the MMA. Both initiatives have consulted with relevant stakeholders at the international level and experts in legal aspects at the national level. There is also an independent proposal from the NGOs *Tompkins Conservation* and *Pew Charitable Trusts* for public-private funding of Patagonia's national parks.

#### **Environmental Decontamination Plan for the Villarrica Lake Basin**

The process of developing the first decontamination plan for water bodies in the country has started.

#### **National Landscape Scale Restoration Plan**

The Ministries of Agriculture and Environment, along with CONAF and the Forestry Institute of Chile, began work aimed at restoring degraded or deforested areas, for the purpose of recovering these destroyed, damaged or degraded ecosystems and improving the social and economic conditions of the local population.

#### **Biodiversity Offsets**

The design of a future biodiversity offsets bank was initiated, a public-private table has already been formed, and an equivalency standards and metrics system is being developed.

#### **Biodiversity Information and Monitoring System (SIMBIO)**

The creation of SIMBIO was initiated. SIMBIO is a system that will integrate at the national level existing information on biodiversity (protected areas, species, wetlands, ecological restoration, etc.) and information provided by other public services, such as the glaciers of the General Water Directorate, for example. Linkage with a climate scenarios platform is also being developed.

#### **Noise, Light and Odors**

##### **First Conference on Wind Farm Noise in Chile**

This conference, held in November 2018, focused on discussing the characteristics and effects of the noise generated by wind farms and how to manage it.

##### **Start of the Review of SD Nº 7/15 MMA: Noise Emissions Standard for Light and Medium Vehicles and Motorcycles**

In August 2018 the review process was initiated, occasioned by missing definitions and a reference to international vehicular certification.

##### **Creation of the Coordination Committee to Deal with Underwater Noise and its Impact on Marine Fauna**

This committee was created in August 2018 with the aim of learning about and bringing together the various actions being taken by public and private institutions to prevent underwater noise pollution and its effects on wildlife throughout the national territory.

##### **First Environmental Noise Monitoring Network in the City of Santiago**

This network was set up in October 2018 and will improve the diagnosis and monitoring of noise pollution in the city of Santiago. In addition to generating information for public policy-making, the monitoring network will provide valuable information for citizens, which is available on MMA's website.

##### **Creation of the Coordination Committee to Strengthen the Implementation of SD Nº 43/12 MMA: Emissions Standard for Regulating Light Pollution**

In June 2018, this Committee was established with the objective of coordinating all public institutions and astronomical observatories to conduct activities for the protection of the night sky and also to review improvements in the regulations.

### **Odour Management Strategy Update**

In November 2018, the 2012 odour management strategy was updated to incorporate prioritization into the regulatory framework.

### **Publication of the *Guide for Prediction and Evaluation of Odour Impacts in the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA)***

In December 2017, the Environmental Assessment Service, supported by the MMA, developed the Guide for Prediction and Evaluation of Odour Impacts, which establishes criteria for the prediction and assessment of the impacts of odour.

### **Beginning of the Development of the Odour Emissions Standard for the pig industry**

In November 2018, work began on developing the first national standard on odours for the pig industry.

### **Green Government and Green Office**

One of the most significant advances in environmental education and awareness for citizens during this period has been the launch of the Green Government and Green Office programs, designed to incorporate environmental self-management strategies for physical facilities and institutional administrative processes into government bodies and companies, respectively, with the aim of generating an environmental culture that reduces environmental impacts and mitigates climate change in public- and private-sector offices.

Work is being done on waste management, water and energy efficiency, and environmental training and education. Institutions receive different levels of accreditation from the Ministry of the Environment, depending on levels of implementation and progress. In 2017, it started with two pilot institutions, and it is expected that, by 2021, over 140 government services (from the three branches of the State) will be involved in the system.

Green Government is a pioneering program in Latin America.

### **Environmental and Social Recovery Programs**

Another notable advance was the creation and consolidation of the Programs for Environmental and Social Recovery, a multi-sector intervention strategy implemented in 3 territorial units (Husaco, Quintero/Puchuncaví and Coronel), which have an estimated population of 155,000 and a long history of suffering heavily from socio-environmental conflicts as a result of the intensive development of industrial activities. This has generated negative impacts on the environment and the quality of life of its population, to the extent that they have become known as "sacrifice zones".

The implementation of this strategy has been made participatory by bringing together all the actors involved in the development of a comprehensive intervention plan (companies, municipalities, the public sector and citizens). As a result, intervention plans have been drawn up that are a roadmap for public/private investment in the short, medium and long term, addressing the socio-environmental problem in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, interacting in these territories to manage their levels of conflict appropriately.

### **Municipal Environmental Certification System**

The Municipal Environmental Certification System (SCAM) is a comprehensive voluntary system that allows municipalities to establish themselves in the territory as models of environmental management and that favours citizen participation in local planning and environmental management.

As of December 2018, the total number of municipalities participating in SCAM reached 65%, a situation that, given the voluntary nature of participation, speaks to the high degree of commitment and progress that local environmental management has had in our country in recent times.

### **Environmental Protection Fund**

The Environmental Protection Fund is the first and only national competitive fund with which the Chilean State supports environmental initiatives put forward by citizens.

During the years 2017-2018, a total of 312 projects were executed at the national level, with a total budget of US\$ 3.96 million. These were citizen initiatives, including a significant percentage of projects developed by Indigenous communities (20.1%), relating to waste management, biodiversity, water and energy efficiency, climate change and environmental education.

### **Citizen Participation**

Between May 2017 and December 2018, the Ministry of the Environment developed a total of 20 citizen participation processes related to handling various environmental management tools: prevention and decontamination plans, quality and emission standards, environmental plans and policies. In these instances, a total of 3,000 observations were received from citizens, inputs that contributed to the improvement of these tools.

### **Sustainable Schools**

The National System of Environmental Certification is a program that seeks to set up standards of environmental education in the institutions of the country in three spheres: in the curricular sphere, in the environmental management of the physical premises of the educational centre, and in the relations that the centre maintains with its milieu to promote participation in solving local environmental problems. Institutions can be certified at three levels: Basic, Intermediate and Excellent.

Between 2017 and 2018, there were a total of 1477 institutions certified throughout the country. Of these, 425 are at Basic level, 431 are at Intermediate level and 621 are at Excellent level.

### **Formal Environmental Education**

During this period, one of the most important advances in formal environmental education was drawing up the new Third- and Fourth-Year High School Basic Curricula incorporating concepts of sustainability and climate change.

### **Regulations of the Recycling Fund (Section 31)**

This was issued through SD Nº 7 (2017) of the Ministry of the Environment. It was published in the Official Gazette on 17 October 2017.

### **Regulations to Law No. 20,920, which Establishes the Procedure for Issuing Supreme Decrees of the Law (Sections 4 and 14)**

This was issued through SD Nº 8 (2017) of the Ministry of the Environment. It was published in the Official Gazette on 30 November 2017.

### **Regulations that will Establish Goals for Collection and Recovery**

December 2017 saw the start of developing the decrees that will establish goals for the collection and recovery of two of the priority products contained in Law Nº 20.920/2016: tires and packaging.

### **Prohibition of the Provision of Plastic Shopping Bags Throughout the National Territory**

Law Nº 21.100/2018 prohibits the provision of plastic shopping bags. This Law, published in the Official Gazette on August 3, 2018, recognizes a major environmental problem: the overconsumption of a plastic container that generates negative impacts on the environment, particularly the marine environment.

### **Signing of the Plastics Agreement and the Plastics Pact**

An agreement was signed with the Ellen Macarthur Foundation in which the MMA undertakes to develop actions aimed at preventing its use and increasing its recovery, with concrete measures to be taken from now to 2025.

### **Circular Economy Roadmap 2019**

As was done by Finland in 2016, France in 2018, among other European countries, the development of a roadmap for a Circular Economy was initiated. This tool has the advantage of being collaborative and involves all actors (the public and private sectors, academia, civil society, etc.), where they are invited to participate in the co-

creation of these goals. We are convinced that this tool will have a much greater impact if it fosters an environment of innovation and change of consciousness to move from a linear to a circular economy.

### Environmental Impact Assessment

In compliance with the framework of paragraph d) of article 81 of Law 19,300 on the General Bases of the Environment, it is indicated that the following is the work of the Environmental Assessment Service: *"Standardize the criteria, requirements, conditions, background, certificates, procedures, technical requirements and environmental procedures established by the ministries and other competent State agencies, through the creation, among other things, of procedural guides."*

During the period from 2017 to December 2018, 12 assessment guides were published. The guides published are as follows:

1. Guide for the Description of Solar Power Generation Plant Projects in the SEIA;
2. Guide for the Description of Land Transport Action in the SEIA;
3. Guide for the Environmental Impact Assessment of Poultry Breeding, Fattening, Posture or Reproduction Facility Projects and Stables;
4. Guide for the Description of Copper and Gold-Silver Mining Development Projects in the SEIA;
5. Environmental Impact Assessment Guide: Tourism Value in the SEIA;
6. Guide for Prediction and Evaluation of Odour Impacts in the SEIA;
7. Guide to Environmental Impact Assessment of Real Estate Projects that are developed in Urban Areas;
8. Guide on the Area of Influence in the SEIA;
9. Methodological Guide of On-site Activities of the Environmental Assessment Service for Citizens;
10. Sectoral Environmental Licence (PAS) Guide for Article 131 of SEIA Regulations for the Performance Work on Historic Monuments;
11. PAS Guide for Article 132 of SEIA Regulations for Archaeological, Anthropological and Paleontological Excavations;
12. PAS Guide for Article 133 of SEIA Regulations for New Construction in an Area Deemed Typical or Picturesque, or for Reconstruction or Simple Conservation Works.

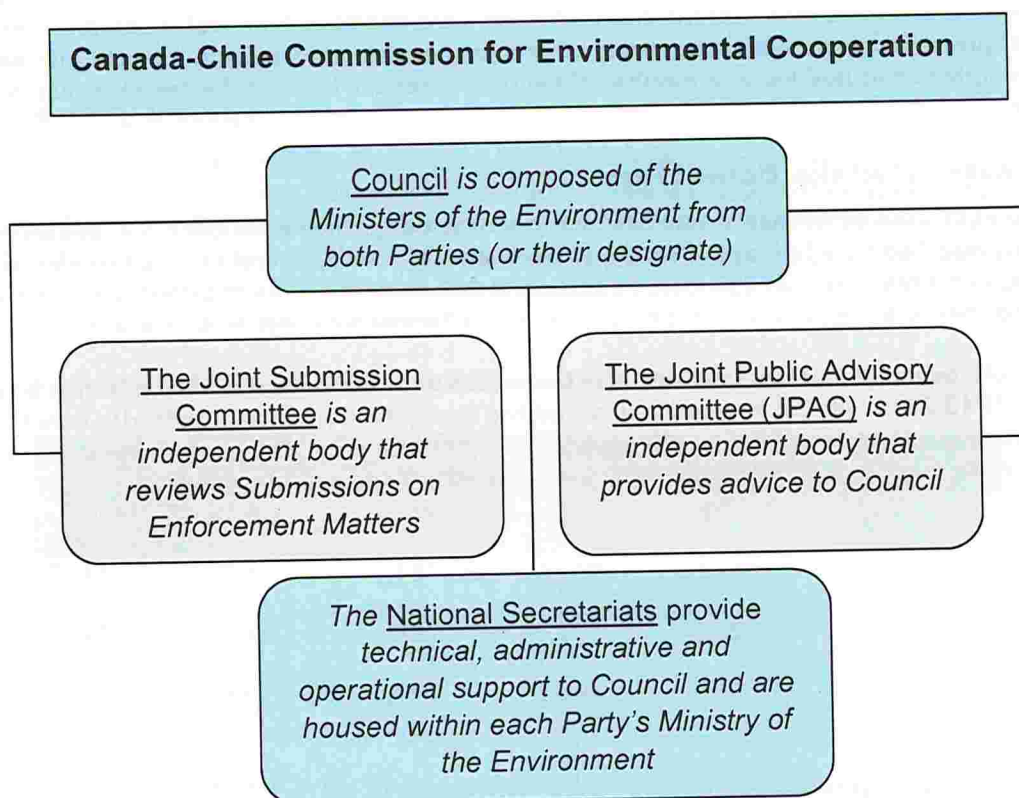
As part of the dissemination of the evaluation criteria, various training sessions have been held on the D.S. 40 Regulation of the Environmental Impact Evaluation System and on at least 13 published and current guides that can be seen in the evaluation processes of projects submitted to the SEIA. More than 2,600 attendees participated, including assessors from the State Administration Bodies with environmental competence, and project owners and consultants. The topics of the training sessions were:

- Supreme Decree No. 40, Regulations of the SEIA;
- Guidance on the Area of Influence in the SEIA;
- Guide for the Description of Copper and Gold-Silver Mining Development Projects in the SEIA;
- Guide for the Use of Groundwater Models in the SEIA;
- Methodological Guide to Determine the Environmental Flow for Hydroelectric Plants in the SEIA;
- Guide for the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Construction Phase of Projects
- Guide for the Description of Land Use in the SEIA;
- Best Practices Guide in Relations Between Stakeholders Involved in Projects that are Submitted to the SEIA;
- A Guide to Early Community Involvement in Projects Submitted to the SEIA;
- Guide for the Description of Solar Power Generation Plant Projects in the SEIA;
- Guide for Evaluating Adverse Effects on Renewable Natural Resources;
- Guide for Prediction and Evaluation of Odour Impacts in the SEIA;
- Environmental Impact Assessment Guide: Tourism Value in the SEIA;
- Guide to Biodiversity Compensation/Offsets in the SEIA.

## 5 | ANNEXES

**Annex I - Commission for Environmental Cooperation**

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



**National Secretariat Executive Directors:** Lucie Desforges (Canada), Meilín León (Chile).

**Members of the Joint Public Advisory Committee:** Alejandro Alcántara (Canada), Maxim Audet Daigle (Canada), Marcela Fernandez (Chile), To be Appointed (Chile).

**Members of the Joint Submissions Committee:** Carlos G. Garcia (Canada), to be Appointed (Chile).

For more information about the Canada-Chile Agreement for Environmental Cooperation (CCAEC) visit our websites [www.ec.gc.ca/can-chil](http://www.ec.gc.ca/can-chil) and <http://acuerdochilecanada.mma.gob.cl>

## Annex II - Obligations & Related Links

The following are the obligations articulated in the Agreement for both Parties and Website links with related information, where applicable/available.

<p><u>STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTS</u></p>	<p>Article 2(1)(a) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, periodically prepare reports on the state of the environment and make them publicly available.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b></p> <p>Sustainable Development Strategy  <a href="https://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?Lang=En&amp;n=CD30F295-1">https://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?Lang=En&amp;n=CD30F295-1</a></p> <p>Canada-Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Monitoring  <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/oil-sands-monitoring.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/oil-sands-monitoring.html</a></p> <p>The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change  <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/pan-canadian-framework.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/pan-canadian-framework.html</a></p> <p>Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI)  <a href="http://www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=En">http://www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=En</a></p> <p>Species at Risk Public Register  <a href="http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=en&amp;n=24F7211B-1">http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=en&amp;n=24F7211B-1</a></p> <p><b>CHILE:</b>  <a href="http://portal.mma.gob.cl/division-de-informacion-y-economia-ambiental/">http://portal.mma.gob.cl/division-de-informacion-y-economia-ambiental/</a></p>
<p><u>ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS MEASURES</u></p>	<p>Article 2(1)(b) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, develop and review environmental emergency preparedness measures.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b></p> <p>Implementation Guidelines for The Environmental Emergency Regulations 2011  <a href="https://ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=1FB6D405-1">https://ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=1FB6D405-1</a></p>
<p><u>ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION</u></p>	<p>Article 2(1)(c) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, promote education in environmental matters, including environmental law.</p> <p><b>CHILE:</b>  <a href="http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/">http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/</a></p>
<p><u>SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</u></p>	<p>Article 2(1)(d) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, further scientific research and technology development in respect of environmental matters.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b></p> <p>ECCC's Science and Technology Website  <a href="http://www.ec.gc.ca/Scitech/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=AC4418A5-1">http://www.ec.gc.ca/Scitech/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=AC4418A5-1</a></p>

<p><u>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</u></p>	<p>Article 2(1)(e) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, assess, as appropriate, environmental impacts.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b> Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry <a href="https://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/index-eng.cfm">https://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/index-eng.cfm</a></p> <p><b>CHILE:</b> Environmental assessment service <a href="http://sea.gob.cl/">http://sea.gob.cl/</a></p>
<p><u>ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS</u></p>	<p>Article 2(1)(f) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall, with respect to its territory, promote the use of economic instruments for the efficient achievement of environmental goals.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b> ECCC's Economic Instruments Website <a href="https://ec.gc.ca/air/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=A3EA44BA-1">https://ec.gc.ca/air/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=A3EA44BA-1</a></p>
<p><u>EXPORT CONTROLS</u></p>	<p>Article 2(3) of the Agreement provides that each Party shall consider prohibiting the export to the territory of the other Party of a pesticide or toxic substance whose use is prohibited within the Party's territory. When a Party adopts a measure prohibiting or severely restricting the use of a pesticide or toxic substance in its territory, it shall notify the other Party of the measure, either directly or through an appropriate international organization.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b> ECCC's Export Control List <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/substances-list/export-control-list-all-versions.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/substances-list/export-control-list-all-versions.html</a></p>
<p><u>LEVELS OF PROTECTION</u></p>	<p>Article 3 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that its laws and regulations provide for high levels of environmental protection and shall strive to continue to improve those laws and regulations.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b> Environmental Acts and Regulations <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/corporate/transparency/acts-regulations.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/corporate/transparency/acts-regulations.html</a></p>
<p><u>PUBLICATION</u></p>	<p>Article 4 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application respecting any matter covered by this Agreement are promptly published or otherwise made available in such a manner as to enable interested persons and the other Party to become acquainted with them.</p>

<p><u>GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT ACTION</u></p>	<p>Article 5 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall: (1) effectively enforce its environmental laws and regulations through appropriate governmental action; and (2) ensure that judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative enforcement proceedings are available under its law to sanction or remedy violations of its environmental laws and regulations. Also, that these sanctions and remedies shall, as appropriate:</p> <p>(a) take into consideration the nature and gravity of the violation, any economic benefit derived from the violation by the violating Party, the economic condition of the violator, and other relevant factors; and</p> <p>(b) include compliance agreements, fines, imprisonment, injunctions, the closure of facilities, and the cost of containing or cleaning up pollution.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b> Enforcement Notifications <a href="https://www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=8F711F37-1">https://www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=8F711F37-1</a></p> <p><b>CHILE:</b> Superintendence of the Environment <a href="http://www.sma.gob.cl/">http://www.sma.gob.cl/</a></p>
<p><u>PRIVATE ACCESS TO REMEDIES</u></p>	<p>Article 6 of the Agreement provides that each Party shall ensure that: (1) interested persons may request the Party's competent authorities to investigate alleged violations of its environmental laws and regulations and shall give such requests due consideration in accordance with law; and (2) persons with a legally recognized interest under its law in a particular matter have appropriate access to administrative, quasi-judicial or judicial proceedings for the enforcement of the Party's environmental laws and regulations. Also, private access to remedies shall include rights, in accordance with the Party's law.</p> <p><b>CANADA:</b> In Canada, persons with a recognized legal interest have access to remedies before administrative tribunals and the courts. Interested persons, in addition to being able to institute private prosecutions, may also put forth, to a competent authority, a request to investigate alleged violations of environmental laws and regulations.</p> <p><b>CHILE:</b> Our legislation provides a series of alternatives to request that violations of environmental laws and regulations be investigated, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Make a complaint to the Superintendence of the Environment (SMA);</li> <li>– Make a complaint to the Public Ministry, in order to investigate competent bodies, such as the PDI through the BIDEA (<i>Brigada Investigadora de Delitos Contra el Medio Ambiente y Patrimonio Cultural</i>);</li> <li>– Appeal before the ordinary courts of justice (e.g.: appeal for protection before the Court of Appeals);</li> <li>– Appeal before specialized courts (ex: action for environmental damage before the Environmental Courts);</li> <li>– There are also special administrative procedures related to sectoral bodies such as the DGA, Municipalities, etc.</li> </ul>

## PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES

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

### CANADA:

Canada has administrative, quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings available for the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. Both the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the courts have ensured that persons are given an opportunity, consistent with the rules of procedural fairness and natural justice, to make representations to support or defend their respective positions and to present information or evidence. An example of fair, open and equitable proceedings at the administrative level is the Board of Review process (<https://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/eng/regulations/detailReg.cfm?intReg=71>) available under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999.

### CHILE:

<http://www.tribunalambiental.cl/>  
<http://www.tercertribunalambiental.cl/>