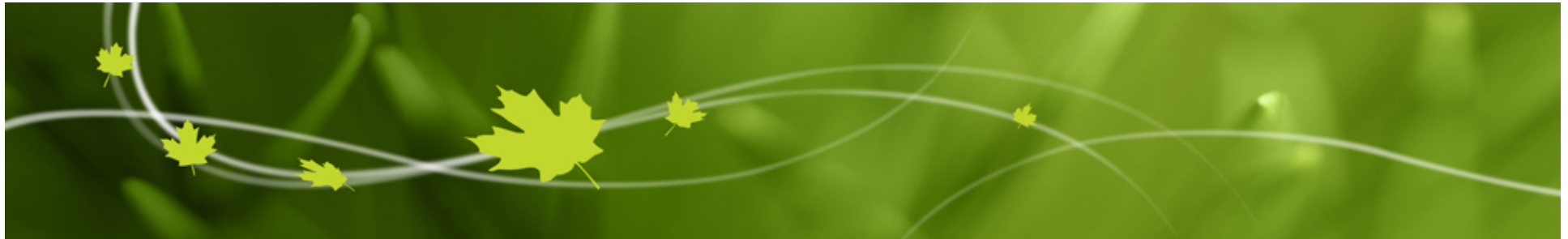




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World Accreditation Day: Supporting the Work of Regulators



CALA AGM
Richmond, BC



Karen Dodds, ADM
Science & Technology Branch
9 June 2011

World Accreditation Day



Outline

- World Accreditation Day
- Environment Canada: A Science-Based Dept
- Value of Accreditation



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Page 2 – June 13, 2011

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World Accreditation Day

- **2008 “Delivering Trust in the World Economy”**

- Proclaimed by ILAC
- conformity of goods and services



- **2009 “Competence”**

- eliminating technical barriers to trade
- independent assessment of competence
- CALA hosted joint ILAC/IAF meetings in Vancouver



- **2010 “Global Acceptance”**

- Fair exchange and conformity of goods



Environment Canada

2011 “Supporting the Work of Regulators”



EC History



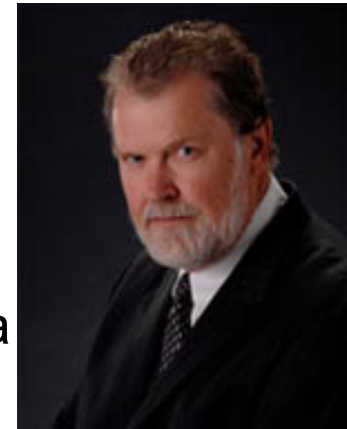
- 140 Years of Meteorological Service of Canada
- 103 Years Water Survey of Canada
- 100 Years Parks Canada (Dominion Parks Service)
- 40 Years as Environment Canada (11 June)
- Canada Environment Week

Environment Canada

- **Meteorological Service of Canada**

- Since **1871** the Meteorological Service of Canada has been providing weather services and environmental warnings to Canadians
- In 2007 MSC QM System **ISO9001** accredited, essential recognition for international weather services

David Grimes, Assistant Deputy Minister and Head of Environment Canada's Meteorological Service since July 2006, was elected President of UN World Meteorological Organization. He is also a certified Professional Meteorologist (P.Met).



“Coles Notes” EC Mandate

- Constitution Act 1867, Dept. of Environment Act, 1971
- Coordinate environmental policies & programs of Government of Canada: national, global role
- Forecast weather conditions, environmental warnings, detailed meteorological information (climate change, tornados, floods)
- Conserve and Protect the quality of the natural environment (water, air, soil, flora fauna)

EC: A Science-Based Department

Broad science & technology thematic

- Weather:
 - Forecasts using forecasting models of various time/space scales
- Atmosphere:
 - Air quality models & products (eg, AQH/UV Indices)
- Climate Change
 - Models & Adaptation (using various time/space scales)
- Water
 - Quantity, quality, aquatic ecosystems,
- Nature
 - Species at Risk, migratory birds



EC: The Role of Science

EC science program objectives and actions:

- Understand dynamic environmental systems
 - Present and past conditions
- Predict possible future conditions
 - floods, storms, O₃ hole, Species at Risk, cumulative ecosystem effects
- Develop adaptation strategies & policies
 - short and long-term responses (emergency to generational)
- Guide actions: select from suite of instruments
 - guidelines, agreements, economic tools, **regulations**
- Assist Canadians to make informed decisions
 - Environmental conditions, use of renewable resources, protection of the environment

Ozone Depleting Substances: Case History

- Ozone discovered 1840s
- “Freon” invented 1928 (Kettering & Midgley)
- Ground-based monitoring begins in Antarctica 1956
- O₃ satellite monitoring begins 1970s
- 1974 Rowland & Molin theorize: CFCs could impact O₃ layer
- EC passes *Env Contaminants Act* 1980 to control CFC to prevent atmospheric damage (data uncertain)
 - eg. precautionary principle
- O₃ “hole” discovered 1984; R&M win Nobel Prize 1995
- CEPA O₃ Depleting Substances Regs. 1998



EC is a Regulator (DOE, 1971)

Key Acts & initial dates

- Multitheme: Toxics, Cumulative Effects, Atmosphere...
 - CEPA (1999) – P2 & environmental & human health protection; (56 regulations; 13 proposed); partner: Health Canada
 - CEAA (1992) – avoidance of severe adverse environmental effects before project decisions; coordination & integration
- Water:
 - *Fisheries Act* (1868) – S36(3) water pollution prevention
 - *Canada Water Act* (1985) – federal, provincial, territorial, international water management
 - *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* (1985)

EC is a Regulator con't

Key Acts & initial dates

- Nature:
 - *MBCA* (1908) –protection of migratory birds & habitats
 - *Canadian Wildlife Act* (1985) –creation, management & protection of wildlife areas
 - *WAPPRIITA* (1992)- regulation of wild animal & plant trade
 - *SARA* (2002) –provide protection & recovery of wildlife species

Role of Monitoring

- Determine conditions, establish trends, and report to public
- Follow-up to determine if regulations, mitigation measures, or predictions are effective:
 - *Fisheries Act*: Environmental Effects Monitoring Programs evaluates environmental response following regulation
- Provide trigger for further actions if a threshold is exceeded, e.g. as part of Adaptive Management Strategy
- Provide information contributing to understanding of regional cumulative effects



EC as World Class Regulator

DM Paul Boothe: “**Becoming a “World-Class Regulator”**”

- No formal definition but 5 Key Characteristics
 1. **Evidence-based** decisions, risk assessment, costs-benefits
 2. **Effective** and focused on results which it delivers
 3. **Efficient** = cost-effective, compliance flexibility, room to innovate (e.g. specify the goal, not the means)
 4. **Transparent**: clear agenda & transparent decision-making, stakeholder engagement, enable market certainty,
 5. **Adaptable**, review processes and results to achieve goals and avoid unintended consequences



EC as World Class Regulator

Results to date -- progress, room for improvement...

1. EC uses **science-based evidence**, precautionary principle
2. **Effective**: harmonized car regs with strict emissions targets; EEM program examines results
3. **Efficiency**: implemented *Instrument Choice Framework*, compliance unit trading system : Renewable Fuels Regs
4. **Transparency**: CEPA Chem.Management Plan provides stakeholder consultation & business certainty w long-term agenda
5. **Adaptability**: Systematic regulatory review in place



World Class Regulator

Areas to Improve:

- our proficiency in the selection of regulatory measures
- make greater use of economic and market instruments
- strengthen our efforts to provide feedback through monitoring and other means
 - make more systematic changes to ensure regulations continue to serve their intended purpose

• Next Steps

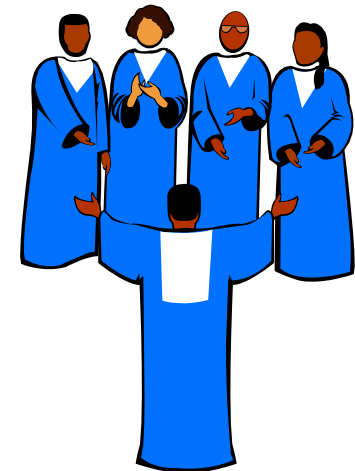
- Reflect : What would a WCR do to improve process etc.
- Seek internal and expert feed-back
- Continuous Improvement as a WCR





- Why is International Accreditation Essential to all Canadians?

- Independently verified credibility quality
- Identification and recognition of quality
- Internationally recognized and trusted
- Facilitates the free flow of goods and services



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Accreditation in the Regulator's World



- Accreditation (ISO17025, ISO9001) ensures consistency, credibility and international acceptance of results & processes
- Independent accreditation assists with regulation efficiency:
 - Allows performance-based methods from accredited labs to be specified within regulations
 - Enhancement of EC labs/staff engaged in assessment
- Competent professionals can be required:
 - Jurisdictions specify use of accredited professionals
- Provides a means to track continuous improvement



World Accreditation Day

Thank-you and
Go Canucks GO!



Visit Environment Canada at:

www.ec.gc.ca

