

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT COMPLIANCE IN PARIS AGREEMENT:  
A CASE STUDY FROM JUSTIN TRUDEAU'S ADMINISTRATION  
(2015-2020)**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**



**UNIVERSITAS  
ISLAM  
INDONESIA**

Proposed by:

**HAYUNINGRUM CITRA MAHARSI**

**(18323027)**

**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIO-CULTURAL SCIENCES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA**

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Proposed to the International Relations Study Program

Faculty of Psychology and Socio-Cultural Sciences

Universitas Islam Indonesia

As a partial fulfillment of requirement to earn

Bachelor Degree in International Relations



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**AUTHORIZATION PAGE**

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Defended in front of Board of Examiners  
in the Department of International Relations  
Faculty of Psychology and Socio-Cultural Sciences  
Universitas Islam Indonesia

As a partial fulfillment of requirement to earn  
Bachelor Degree of International Relations



Validated by

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## DECLARATION OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I hereby certify that this undergraduate thesis proposal is the result of my own independent scholarly work, and that in all cases material from the work of others (in books, articles, essays, dissertations, and on the internet) is acknowledged, and quotations and paraphrases are clearly indicated.

No material other than that listed has been used. I have read and understood the university's regulations and procedures concerning plagiarism.

Providing this declaration falsely is considered a breach of academic integrity.

May 23, 2022

A 1000 Rupiah Indonesian postage stamp is shown with a signature over it. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text 'REPUBLIK INDONESIA', '1000', 'POS', 'SERI', 'TEMPER', and '52B96AJX892106045'. The signature is written in black ink over the stamp.

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Hayuningrum Citra Maharsi



## DEDICATION PAGE

I dedicate this research to:

**Mr. Prof. Dr.Sukisno S Riadi, SE., MM and Mrs. Dra. Rachmawati, MM**

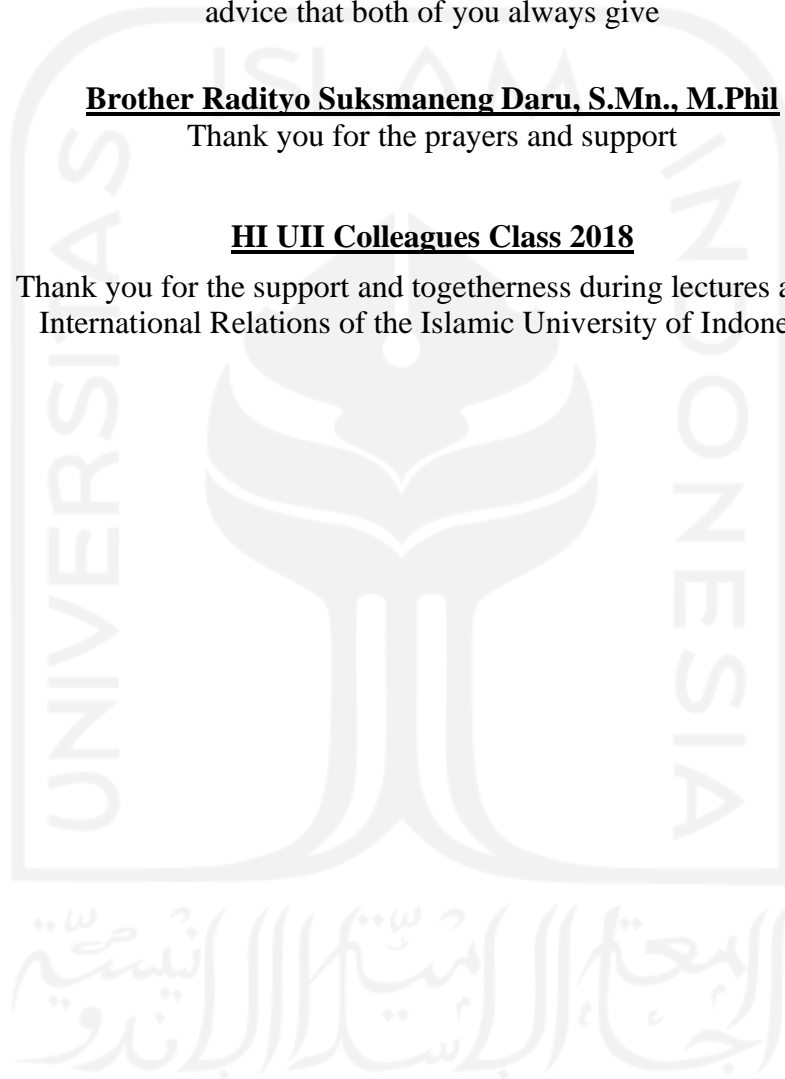
Thank you for the love, prayers, motivation, hope, understanding, patience, and advice that both of you always give

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Thank you for the prayers and support

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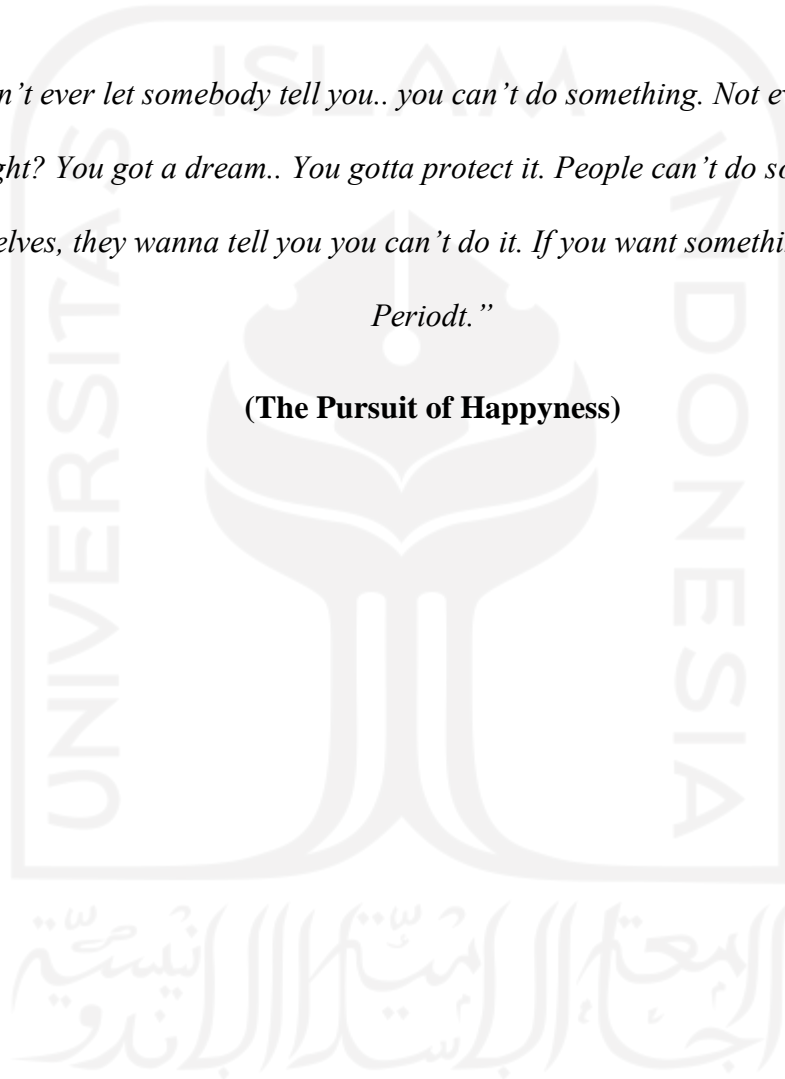
## MOTTO PAGE

*“God never promised that life would be easy. But Allah promises, every difficulty there must be ease after. Don't give up and keep fighting.”*

**(Hayuningrum Citra Maharsi)**

*“Don't ever let somebody tell you.. you can't do something. Not even me. All right? You got a dream.. You gotta protect it. People can't do something themselves, they wanna tell you you can't do it. If you want something, go get it. Periodt.”*

**(The Pursuit of Happiness)**



## INTRODUCTION WORDS

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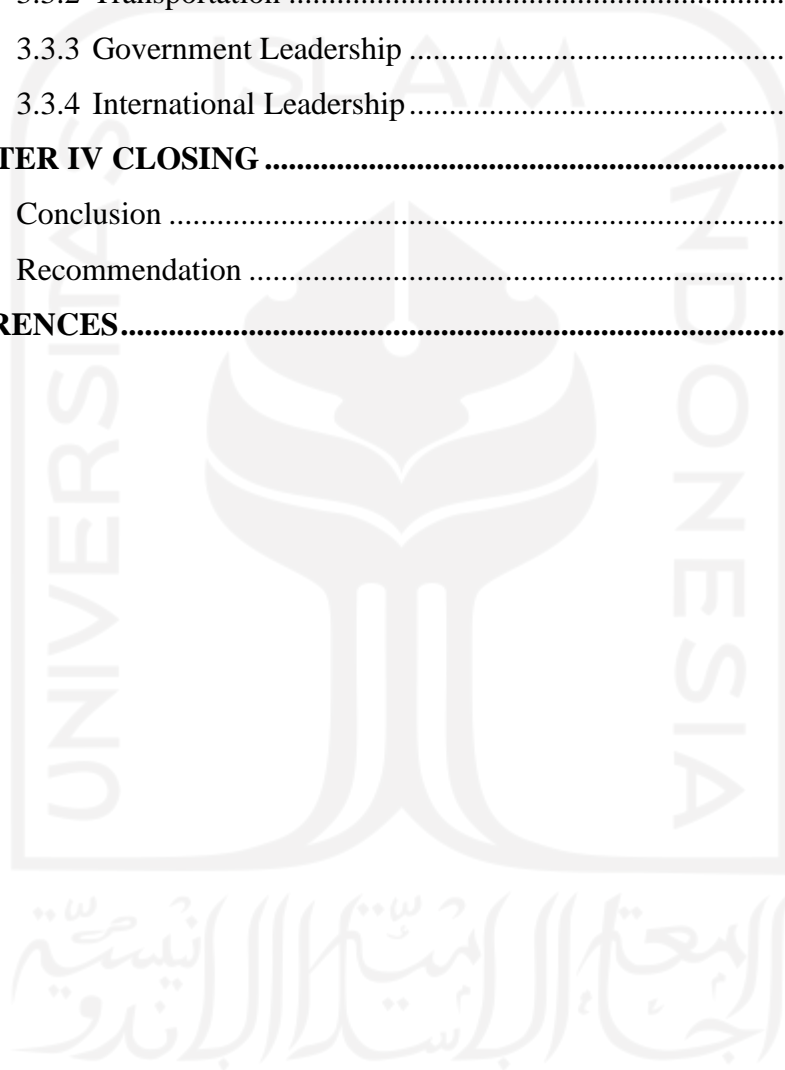
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BESC	: Breakthrough Energy Solutions Canada
CCAC	: Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CEPA	: The Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CETA	: Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement
GHG	: Green House Gas
GROW	: Growing Outcomes in Watersheds
IEA	: International Environmental Agreement
INFC	: Infrastructure Canada
LC3	: Low Carbon Cities Canada
NDC	: Nationally Determined Contributions
NRC	: Natural Resources Canada
PCF	: Pan-Canadian Framework
UN	: United Nations
UNCHE	: United Nations Conference on Human Environment
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ZEV	: Zero-Emission Vehicles



## ABSTRACT

Since Canada has international trade relations in terms of the energy sector with the United States, this makes Canada more dependent on the United States in terms of the country's economy. International trade that harms the environment between Canada and the United States has long been carried out and led Canada to join the Paris Agreement to limit the emission of gas produced. In joining the Paris Agreement, Canada must comply with the target by establishing a program and bringing an impact to its people in 2015-2020. In looking at the response from the Canadian government, the author uses the Compliance Theory approach from Ronald Mitchell. Through this theory, the authors see how the Canadian government complies with three analytical indicators, namely Output, Outcome, and Impact. The study results indicate that the Canadian government, through three analytical indicators, Output, Outcome, and Impact, is suitable. Unfortunately, in the Impact indicator, there is no practical impact because there are still many programs that are still running now and produce a minimum impact.

**Keywords:** Canada, Paris Agreement, Compliance Theory, Coincidental Compliance, Justin Trudeau, Environmental, Climate Change



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Canada is one of the biggest countries that has a greenhouse effect due to global warming after the United States and has a negative impact on the environment and society. Canada is well-known for companies that cover the fields of electricity, transportation, industrial development, waste disposal, the use of oil and gas which harms many aspects of life in various fields namely environment, health, and the economy (Camilla V. Ramos Fjellvang, 2015).

At the end of December 2002, Canada officially joined the Kyoto Protocol agreement as an effort to reduce the use of excessive emission gasses together with other major countries. However, with many opposition societies increasingly considering the existence of the Kyoto protocol, Canada is faced with a choice that requires them to reconsider their position. Several debating factors arose as an attempt to consider Canada to leave the Kyoto Protocol (Camilla V. Ramos Fjellvang, 2015).

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau led the country in the period 2015-2020 with climate change issues and received a lot of criticism from environmental activists for allowing Canada to become the largest oil and gas processing center and volunteering to abandon environmental agreements so as not to be subject to the consequences that have been happening in Canada. Trudeau is collaborating nationally with provinces experiencing climate change such as Quebec, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta, and several other provinces that have prepared and established several programs for climate change. Based on data



that were attached by the Canadian Government in 2020, Canada had participated 116 signs of national agreements and international environmental conventions and organizations. The agreements include 28 bilateral, 57 multilateral, and other 9 national and international voluntary forms. The kinds of the international organizations are the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999 (CEPA 1999), Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), United Nations Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE), and Paris Agreement.

In the end, Canada chose to re-join the Paris Agreement in 2015 as a state effort to limit the increase in the use of excessive emission gasses with 194 other international countries. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau promised his people to believe in the choice of the liberal party this time so that the incident did not happen again when the public did not believe in the Kyoto protocol ratified by the liberal party (Powers, 2019).

In this study, the authors chose Canada as a country in compliance with the Paris Agreement with several considerations. Canada is a country that stores a lot of oil reserves until 2020 and is passed by Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. When viewed in terms of the region, this makes Canada the number one country that stores a lot of oil reserves among countries in the North American region. This study also supports Canada as a subject because Canada is the largest trading partner to the United States in the energy sector, such as oil and gas. Therefore, this research is interesting to see Canada's compliance in joining the Paris Agreement (Raul Amoros, 2022).

This research is very important to explore because it proposes to analyze whether the policies used or formulated by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau comply with the Paris Agreement regulation. Also, this research aims to explore what actions have been taken by Paris Agreement to solve environmental problems especially since Canada chose to leave the Kyoto Protocol. It is very interesting to see how Canada's cooperate with Paris Agreement fights for climate change while Canada produces the largest oil and gas for the United States of America.

## **1.2 Research Question**

How is the Canadian government policy compliance on the Paris Agreement in Justin Trudeau's administration in handling the impact of climate change?

## **1.3 Research Purpose**

As for the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To analyze the actions undertaken by the Canadian government and in reducing environmental impact.
2. To find out how Canada compliance and balances between two aspects, specifically as one of the members of the Paris Agreement and a country with economic interest.

## **1.4 Research Scope**

The scope of this research takes the tenure of Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister of Canada) from 2015 to 2020. Based on the themes discussed, this study will focus more on discussing Canada's efforts to reduce the impact of greenhouse gasses through the policy of cooperation with International Organizations that focus on Environmental Issues with the Compliance Theory perspective.

## 1.5 Literature Review

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has received a lot of criticism from several national and international parties. The journal entitled *Understanding the Canadian Oil Sands Industry's Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, written by Alex Charpentier, Joule A Bergerson, and Heather L Maclean provides an understanding of Canada's activities to strengthen its economy by promoting high oil and fuel as a major supplier to the United States. Charpentier, Bergerson, and Maclean concluded that there are different methods of obtaining these resources; the first method is by dredging shallow soil and the second one is by dredging deeper soil, but both are assisted by hot asphalt so that the surface of the ground melts quickly so that it can get a target according to efficiency and effectiveness. In this journal, it explained that environmental impacts on society such as climate change, pollution, forest fires are caused by the use of mining or fossil energy, and greenhouse gas emissions (Charpentier et al., 2009).

The climate change policy efforts that occurred in Canada are inseparable from the history where Canada left the Kyoto Protocol in 2011 and joined another agreement, the Paris Agreement in 2016 for participating balancing the country's environment. In connection with Canada's exit from the Kyoto Protocol, Fjellvang wrote in his research entitled "Why did Canada Withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol" about the reason Canada chose to leave the agreement. Fjellvang argues that Canada withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol because Canada is a leader in international climate cooperation globally but Canada is also the largest emitter of gas pollution due to the excessive use of greenhouse effects and exports to the

United States as the largest economic supplier after the United States of America (Camilla V. Ramos Fjellvang, 2015) .

Regarding the relationship between the United States and Canada, the two countries have a dependency on cooperation on oil and natural gas production. Such dependence is that Canada is the largest supplier of petroleum and natural gas to the United States, and vice versa, the United States as the largest source of revenue for Canada. Fergusson and Meyer explained in their research on the relationship between the United States and Canada that these two countries experienced political problems in the same cooperation, namely excessive energy use that affected the greenhouse gas effect (Fergusson & Meyer, 2018).

The role of Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau should be very influential and important as a leader of the country in overcoming the problems of the country and fighting for the rights of the people. A research journal developed by Silvia Maciunas and Geraud de Lassus Saint-Genies, entitled “The Evolution of Canada's International and Domestic Climate Policy” discusses policy differences from 1980 to Justin Trudeau's policies during his tenure. In this journal, Justin Trudeau made a promise to his people during the election campaign by saying that he would uphold the human rights of his people, providing comfort without any environmental problems in Canada. Maciunas and Genies explained that Canada has a promise to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and also to eliminate regulations in the G7 on the inefficient use of fossil fuels in the country (Maciunas& Saint-Geniès, 2018)

From several studies conducted by several authors on the Canadian government policy in overcoming the impact of climate change caused by

excessive energy use has an impact on the effect of greenhouse gasses, it is quite difficult to overcome or balance between prioritizing environmental problems or the country's economy. This can be seen in the first research which discusses the excessive use of the greenhouse effect, while the second, third, and fourth studies discuss the efforts that have been made by the Canadian government in overcoming environmental problems.

When viewed from the comparison of these studies, there are positive and negative sides between the environment and the country's economy. Therefore, this study will analyze in detail the compliance of the Paris Agreement by the Canadian government on climate change countermeasures that occurred during Justin Trudeau's prime ministerial term in 2015-2020.

## **1.6 Theoretical Framework**

In analyzing the compliance of the Canadian government in tackling environmental damage and causing adverse impacts on society, the author chose to research using the Compliance Theory written by Ronald Mitchell. Compliance Theory is a perspective that assesses a state's compliance with its commitments in the International Environmental Agreement or IEA. Mitchell explained that the assessment carried out by the IEA was assessed from several factors of a country's behavior in carrying out its compliance with international law. There are 4 indicators that represent the implementation of Compliance Theory, namely: **Treaty-Induced Compliance, Coincidental Compliance, Good Faith Non-Compliance, and Intentional Non-Compliance.** In analyzing a country's compliance in the context of the IEA, Ronald B. Mitchell suggests that there are 3

indicators in analyzing a country's compliance in international agreements, namely **Outputs, Outcomes, and Impact**.

Outputs are a set of rules, policies, and regulations adopted by the state in its implementation of an international agreement which is then derived from the international scope into its national policy. Outcomes are changes in the behavior of state or sub-state actors. Outcomes can be seen from the behavior that arises from a country that is involved in following the rules that have been generated in the output. Meanwhile, impacts can be seen from the results achieved in changes in environmental quality that occur within the country. The author will describe them through a table with an explanation.

**Table 1.1 Compliance Theory Indicators**

<b>Types of Compliance</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>Treaty-Induced Compliance</b>	This compliance arises because it is purely from the country that has decided to comply with the agreement.	The state takes the form of actions that demonstrate compliance with ratification.	Society can receive the impact from the actions that have been carried out.
<b>Coincidental Compliance</b>	The country is compliant (from the act of ratification) but from a non-legal perspective the country obeys for other reasons.	The state takes the form of actions that show compliance in ratification, but the state also commits acts of violation for the benefit of its country. Example: economic needs.	The society receives the impact from the actions that have been carried out, but the society can still suffer from the bad effects resulting from these other reasons.
<b>Good Faith Non-Compliance</b>	The state is legally seen as disobedient because they did not join the agreement or did	The state takes a form of action that shows that the country can take environmental action without	Society can see from the results of a country's actions.

<b>Types of Compliance</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Impact</b>
	not participate in the ratification.	having to ratify a treaty or convention.	
<b>Intentional Non-Compliance</b>	The state shows non-compliance both legally and non-legally by not ratifying any laws, agreements, or convention.	There are no actions or policy-making steps they have taken to address environmental problems.	The country and the society have no change or action on the environmental crisis and this is considered as the violation of human rights because the country damaged the society by not taking an action towards the impact of climate change.

Source: (Mitchell, 2007).

Canada ratified the Paris Agreement as an effort to maintain climate temperatures at a value of 1.5C so that climate change does not occur and endanger the world environment on October 5, 2016 (Development and Peace Caritas Canada, 2017). In the Paris Agreement, Canada is committed to reducing the excessive use of gas emissions by 2030 by 30% - 45% so that Canada is trying to comply with and achieve the target of the agreement with several policies in each sector that are focused on making it easy to control (Government of Canada, 2020).

There are several benefits for Canada in joining the Paris Agreement. In the economic sector, by joining the Paris Agreement, Canadians will be helped in implementing clean energy, which will certainly increase clean economic sectors. In the environmental sector, of course, Canada can become a country with a sustainable environment and bring Canada to continue to be cleaner in the future.

Furthermore, in the nation-branding sector, Canada plays an important role in upholding the restrictions on the use of gas emissions. Canada is the country that ratified the first agreement with long-term substance in submitting actions or actions in the Paris Agreement so that this role demonstrates Canada's ability to maintain and limit the use of gas emissions that will lead to a better nation-branding(Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau, 2021).

But on the other hand, Canada also does not stop or reduce the excessive use of natural resources as the largest source of supply for the United States economy by exporting coal, oil, and gas, which these natural resources are very dangerous for the environment. When viewed from the Compliance Theory, Canada behaves as a **Coincidental Compliance** which legally ratified the Paris Agreement, but Canada also commits environmental violations based on the economy. The author will explain by Coincidental Compliance with the outcomes, outputs, and the impacts.

### **1.7 Provisional Argument**

The Canadian government's policy compliance with the Paris Agreement under the Justin Trudeau administration in dealing with the impacts of climate change by using the Compliance Theory is categorized as Coincidental Compliance. The argument is supported by three indicators of compliance.

First, the output means the country is compliant (from the act of ratification) but from a non-legal perspective the country obeys for other reasons. International agreements that Canada has participated in are The Earth Summit, 1992, Kyoto Protocol 2002, The Copenhagen Accord, and Canada has also not been able to achieve its targets (Vanessa Hrvatin, 2016). By following the Paris



Agreement policy, Canada has also been trying to take action in reducing the use of greenhouse gasses to overcome the climate crisis for the last 5 years.

Second is the outcome. This means the state takes the form of actions that show compliance in ratification, but the state also commits acts of violation for the benefit of its country, for example; economic needs. Canada has strived to always follow international law related to environmental management of climate change for quite a long time. This is one of the violations of human rights by the state and the purpose of this export is to generate the largest economic income for the United States.

Third is the impact. This means the society receives the impact from the actions that have been carried out, but the society can still suffers from the bad effects resulting from these other reasons. The Canadian government has certainly provided policies related to climate change such as Reducing Carbon Pollution and Investing in Public Transit. This program helps the community to start reducing carbon gas emissions through public transportation facilities by providing a budget of 300\$ million to improve public facilities such as buses, taxis, electric car facilities provided by the government for the implementation of zero net carbon.

## **1.8 Research Method**

### **1.8.1 The Types of Research Methodology**

In this study, the authors used qualitative research methodology in finding research data. Qualitative research is a kind of literature-based research that prioritizes description and analysis.

### **1.8.2 The Subject and Object of the Research**

In this study, the research subject is the Government of Canada in Justin Trudeau's administration as a country that balances environmental damage and compliance with international law. The object of this research is the Paris Agreement as an international agreement on environmental protection.

### **1.8.3 Data Collection Methods**

This research is based on literature study consisting of primary and secondary methods. In the primary method, the authors examined through the official website of the Canadian Government for information related to Canada handling the impact of climate change, while the data focused on literature and analysis. In the secondary method, the writer will collect and select articles, journals, or books that are in line with Canada's actions in tackling climate impacts as research topics so that they can help and complete the research. Also, the author will select information published in the mass media, news, internet, if the source can be justified.

### **1.8.4 Research Process**

The research process will be carried out by selecting data based on reliable sources such as journals, books, articles, reports. In data collection process, at first, the author collects the data source based on official information's by the Canadian government. For the secondary, the author collects the data from news, reports, and another research.

In carrying out this research, the first step taken by the author is reading the data sources from the primary and secondary methods. In the second step, the author summarizes the data that has been obtained. In the third step, the writer

begins to group the data, which the author will describe in chapters 1, 2, and 3. In the last step, the writer analyzes the data based on the indicators in theory.

## **1.9 Thesis Outline**

In Chapter 1, the author will explain how the background, objectives, significance, scope of the research, literature review, theoretical basis, provisional arguments, and methods used by the author can support this research and become the opening information in this research.

Chapter 2 discusses the domestic impacts experienced by Canada in dealing with Climate Change in the regions in general.

In Chapter 3, the author will analyse the role of the Canadian Government in overcoming adverse environmental impacts by following the standards of the Paris Agreement. This chapter will discuss the Output, the Outcome, and the Impact.

Chapter 4 is the closing of the research.

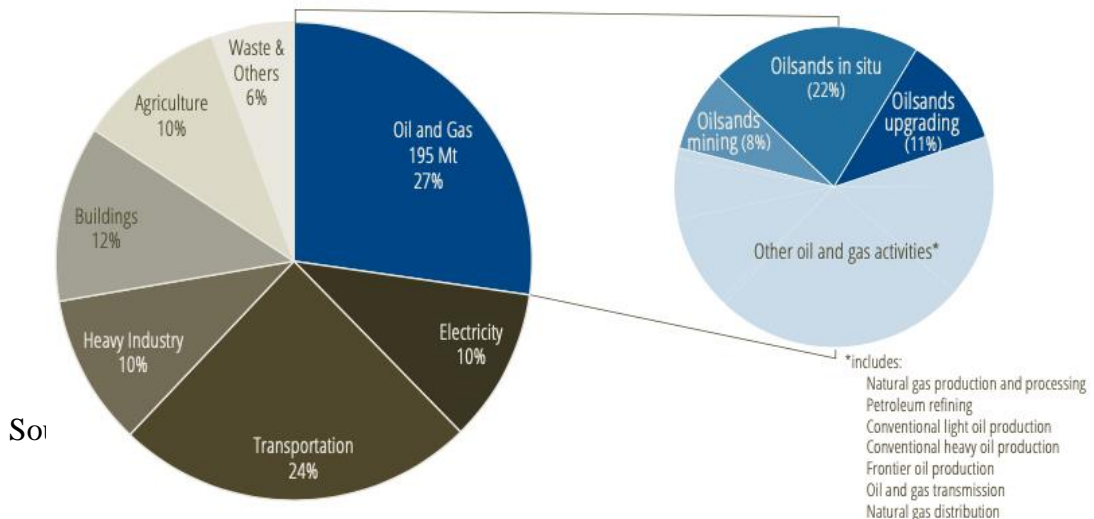
## CHAPTER II

### THE IMPACTS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN CANADA

#### 2.1 The Environmental Issues in Canada

In 2017, based on environmental reports, Canada had a total of 716 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e of Greenhouse Gas Emissions with data showing that oil and gas constituted a sector totaling a quarter of Canada's emissions in 2017 followed by other sectors such as transportation, industry, waste, agriculture, and others (United Nations Climate Change, 2019).

**Graphic 2.1 The Specific Data of Gas and Oil Emission in Canada in 2017**



that is certainly dangerous if not addressed, which is the burning of gas caused by natural gas and oil produces heat and drought. The biggest environmental problem experienced by Canada is the impact of the use of greenhouse gasses caused by the oil industry which is a quarter of the greenhouse gas emissions for Canada's size where the oil pool is formed from mines and coal supplied to the United States (The Canadian Press, 2014).

The impact of environmental problems can occur depending on the region and the sector (The Narwhal, 2018). Canada has five different major regions; there are The Atlantic, Central Canada, The Prairie, The West Coast, and The Northern Territories, each of which is currently experiencing the impact of the environmental crisis (Government of Canada, 2012).

### **2.1.1 The Atlantic**

Atlantic Canada is an area that is very sensitive to existing climate changes. One of the main impacts that occur in the Atlantic is the high tide or sea-level rise which has a size of 3.2 meters every year caused by melting glaciers and will have negative environmental impacts if left alone. With the ever-increasing climatic impacts that occur in Atlantic Canada, the first of the total damage or destruction experienced by land and water ecosystems permanently. It is caused by rising temperatures and it is difficult for living creatures in the sea to adapt to changes that are arguably getting hotter. The impact that occurs in Atlantic Canada is due to the increase in temperature, which affects the environment. The melting of water in the sea ice is increasingly draining the coastline which causes a continuing impact on the surrounding community (Victor Zhang, 2020).

### **2.1.2 Central Canada**

In Central Canada, Quebec and Ontario, the metropolitan areas are often affected by the combination of the two provinces, Atlantic Canada and Northern Canada, which are a combination of a cold climate and a hot climate (Amanda Conolly, 2019). What is obtained from the Hot Climate in Northern Canada is the occurrence of droughts and forest fires, but it does not deny that Central Canada is experiencing flash floods that cause infrastructure damage and disease outbreaks

to increase (Amanda Conolly, 2019). In general, Ontario and Quebec experience ever-increasing disease and premature deaths due to smog, heat waves, and vector-borne diseases (bacteria, worms, viruses, etc.) (Steffany, 2011).

### **2.1.3 The Prairie Province**

Internally, the Prairie Province experienced a decline in crop productivity and land consumption, increased insect and disease levels, influenced by unstable levels of carbon dioxide. Externally, Prairie experiences extreme rainfall, drought, which can cause forest fires, and an increase in the temperature of the heating unit, which is very unstable, causing the community to experience unpredictable weather levels (Government of Canada, 2020). Also, Alberta is one of the 4th largest areas in the world after Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, and Iran that produce the largest environmental (Government of Alberta, n.d.). It has stranded and unused gas and oil assets, which if activated will earn C \$120 billion (Wilfried Greaves, 2021). With gas and oil assets stranded and becoming the largest contributor in Canada, it creates new impact. One of the impacts that society needs to face is public experiencing air pollution that has been contaminated by mixed organic compounds. In addition, people also experience nitrogen oxides that occur due to the high-temperature combustion of fuels such as oil and gas in the Alberta Industry (Nickie Vlavianos, 2006).

### **2.1.4 The West Coast**

Subsequently, The West Coast. The West Coast has areas of British Columbia. Western Canada is known as a promising source of the economy because many sources of food are produced. There are fisheries, gas, and oil. The impact of Greenhouse Gas on Fisheries is British Columbia being severely

affected due to climate change i.e. rising sea levels and water flow temperatures which can affect fisheries most significantly in Canada. Not only that, but Western Canada is also experiencing increasing wildfires, unpredictable storms, eroding beaches, landslides, and concurrent blizzards and hail (Steffany, 2011).

### 2.1.5 The North

Northern Canada is experiencing the impact of climate change, the biggest factor is human activities. In Northern Canada, the people choose to burn land which will later become agricultural land. However, what they burn is forests and fossil fuels which produce carbon dioxide or what we call the greenhouse gas effect. With the burning that takes place, it pollutes the atmosphere and causes the long-term drought that occurs in Northern Canada (Government of Canada, 2019).

**Table 2.1 The Environmental Problems in Each Region of Canada**

No.	The Provinces	The Environmental Causes	The Environmental Problems
1.	The Atlantic	Melting and shifting of glaciers by 3.2 meters every year (Glaciers are large layers of ice that can be melted and used as fresh water on earth. However, if it continues to melt, there is no longer a source of water that comes from glaciers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Damage and destruction in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem sectors.</li> <li>- Making it difficult for living things to adapt to climate change that is getting hotter.</li> <li>- The melting of sea ice will have an impact on the coastline which will endanger the community around the coast or ocean.</li> </ul>
2.	The Central Canada	Hot atmosphere causes smog, heatwaves, and forest fires.	Forest fires, underwent flash floods that caused infrastructure damage, disease outbreaks, and increased premature deaths.
3.	The Prairie Province	Climate Change	Internally, agriculture has decreased crop productivity and land consumption, increased levels of insects and disease, which of course is affected by unstable levels of carbon dioxide. Externally experiencing extreme rainfall, drought which can lead to forest

No.	The Provinces	The Environmental Causes	The Environmental Problems
			fires, and increasing temperature of heating units which are very unstable which causes people to have to face unpredictable weather levels.
4.	The West Coast	Climate Change	Rising sea levels and water flow temperatures can affect fisheries most significantly in Canada. Western Canada also experiencing an increase in wildfires, unexpected storms, eroding beaches, landslides, and concurrent blizzards and hail.
5.	The North	Climate Change caused by humans by burning their land to be used as agricultural land.	Long-term drought and forest fires that cause the Earth's atmosphere to thin.

From the explanation regarding the environmental impact of climate change, it certainly has an impact on other sectors, For example; Economic sector. The community continues to question and ask for a responsibility from the government to take action in overcoming this environmental crisis. The community asks for action because the environmental impact does not only occur in the environment. However, the environmental sector of course influences and depends on other sectors such as the economic sector, the health sector, and other sectors if many problems always arise.

## **2.2 The Impact of Economic Issues towards Climate Change in Canada**

The Canadian economy faltered from 2016-2019 under Justin Trudeau due to disasters that occurred in Canada, such as the biggest and most expensive disaster for the Canadian economy was the Fort McMurray forest fire in 2016. It caused the country and insurance companies to go bankrupt because insurance costs were charged at Rs. C\$10 billion to pay for residential insurance, state



damage, closure of a large 25% of the producing oil cartels, and an estimated Canadian daily economic loss of C\$70 million (Wilfried Greaves, 2021). In addition, this disaster also disrupted the operation of transportation activities that use hydrocarbons such as trains, ports, ships, and others. In those 4 years, Canada suffered the largest loss in history due to the impact of environmental fires due to oil and gas as Canada's largest export (Wilfried Greaves, 2021).

The climate impact makes an economic threat to Canada, especially in the largest sector, namely the export of fossil fuels. If in the future Canada experiences an impact and an effect on the economy, it will also require paying an agency, community, company, and individual as their work income, especially for workers in the marine, forestry, and agricultural sectors. With the impact of the economy in the environmental crisis, this indirectly influences on each other's sectors. For example, if the economy declines or goes bankrupt, Canadian politics will become divided and it will be a disaster for Canada individually and companies (Wilfried Greaves, 2021).

**Table 2.2 The Specific of Economy Impacts in Canada**

Sector	Impact
The occurrence of natural disasters	Brings economic losses and can reach hundreds of millions of dollars or even billions to restore the affected and also damaged parties.
State buildings and infrastructure	The economy must pay the cost of protection and restore the lost or damaged assets that are lost in public functions so that they can be reused. This could be bridge infrastructure, roads, melting ice sheets, and other things in Canada.
Demand for an increase in the price of production, goods, and services	The more impacts that occur, the more people complain about the demand for goods and services such as public safety, health, and welfare for the population. The impact of weather greatly affects the existence of diseases such as floods, erratic extreme weather, and other factors.

Sector	Impact
Tourism and recreation	From this sector, the Canadian economy must return to how international tourism and recreation can be improved, transportation, water supply, energy, and other things to support the economy.

Source: (Government of Canada, 2015)

### 2.3 The Canada's Policy on Handle the Climate Change before 2015

Tackling climate change is certainly not easy for every leader of the Prime Minister of the Canadian government. In 1992, Canada had a trail of history brought by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Canada's policy in overcoming and controlling climate problems is by bringing Canada to join two international environmental Earth Summit Conventions, the first one is UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and the second is Biodiversity in Rio de Janeiro. This signing is based on the government's policy which aims to unify and limit the use of greenhouse gas emissions (Michael Hart, 2012).

In 1993, Kim Campbell, the former Prime Minister of Canada, had to implement a climate change policy by urging anyone who plays an entrepreneur role and produces large carbon emissions to invest part of their work in green technology (Emily Haws, 2019).

The next prime minister is Jean Chretien. During the 1995 period, the Canadian Government established a policy called the "National Action Program on Climate Change". This program contends that those industries such as projects, federal buildings, and national buildings are more likely to use products with environmentally friendly standards with a voluntary system in dealing with climate change. The Chretien period in 1997 also brought Canada to be better by

ratifying the Kyoto Protocol agreement which reached the limit of up to 6% until 2012 (The Canadian Press, 2022).

In achieving the target of the Kyoto Protocol, the Government of Canada set a new policy, the new Plan 2000 Action on Climate Change with action to change fuel efficiency that is minimized by public facilities by offering \$500 million over the next 5 years (The Canadian Press, 2022).

However, this agreement reaps many contras, the first factor that made the debate for Canada was that the Kyoto Protocol was an international forum and was deemed incompatible with Canada's needs at that time. The second factor is that the Kyoto Protocol affected the running of the economy in Canada, especially in the mining, oil, and gas sectors that threatened Canada's income, economy, and environment. The third factor is because Kyoto Protocol not suitable or capable enough for the government regulations especially its contradiction with Canada needs. The last factor is because the Kyoto Protocol members are only from international countries, the agreement is considered unfair because it does not think about developing countries, therefore this factor makes the Kyoto Protocol ineffective for its members, especially Canada's consideration (Camilla V. Ramos Fjellvang, 2015).

In the next period, Paul Martin formed a new policy related to climate change action to comply with the Kyoto Protocol by encouraging the use of wind power and influencing social taxes to form efficient energy income. Martin also takes action in domestic trade which certainly affects emissions from special industries (The Canadian Press, 2022).

During the tenure of Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Canada formed the largest climate change policy, namely the Clean Air Act, which aims to reduce the use of greenhouse gas emissions, passed on October 19, 2006, when Stephen Harper was elected. The regulations in this Clean Air Act require the public to consume a minimum of fuel, oil companies to reduce gas emissions and regulations for other Canadians. (CTV News, 2006). Due to the many cons and electoral problems in this policy, the Canadian government revised the policy under the representation "Turning the Corner" which was passed on April 25, 2007, with a target plan to stop the increase of gas emissions before 2012 and reduce gas emissions before 2020 by 20% (CTV News, 2007).

**Table 2.3 The Action of Canada Government before 2015**

No.	The Prime Minister	Year	Policy	Effective	Substance of Policy
1.	<b>Brian Mulroney</b>	1992	Earth Summit – Conventions: 1.UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) 2.Biodiversity	Succeed	With aims to unify and limit the use of greenhouse gas emissions, which is expected that future climate change will not be too far from the existing targets.
2.	<b>Kim Campbell</b>	1993	Climate Strategy	Failed	Urging the people who produces the carbon emission to take a responsibility by invest their action to the green technology.
3.	<b>Jean Chretien</b>	1995-1997	1.National Action Program on Climate Change 2.Kyoto Protocol	Succeed	1. Implementing the environmentally industrial product such as buildings, infrastructures to deal with climate change. 2. By ratifying the Kyoto Protocol

					agreement which reached the limit of up to 6% until 2012.
4.	<b>Paul Martin</b>	2003-2006	Continuing to comply with Kyoto Protocol.	Failed (because Canada withdraw al from Kyoto Protocol in 2011).	Encouraging the use of wind power and influencing social taxes to form efficient energy income and takingan action in domestic trade which certainly affects emissions from special industries.
5.	<b>Stephen Harper</b>	2006 - 2015	1.Clean Air Act > Turning the Corner 2.Canada joined the Copenhagen Accord. 3.Canada officially withdrawal from Kyoto Protocol.	Failed (because Canada withdraw al from Kyoto Protocol in 2011).	1. Require the public to consume a minimum of fuel, oil companies are required to reduce gas emissions and regulations for other Canadians with the target plan to stop the increase of gas emissions before 2012 and reduce gas emissions before 2020 by 20%. 2. Targets to cut emission 17% below 2005 levels by 2020.

**CHAPTER III**  
**COMPLIANCE THEORY ANALYSIS OF CANADA'S**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT**

This chapter will explain in more detail the application of the indicators contained in Compliance Theory. In the Compliance Theory category by Ronald Mitchell, the Canadian government is considered as **Coincidental Compliance** because Canada agreed to join the Paris Agreement, but Canada is an export and trading partner of the United States oil and gas which makes the United States the largest economic supplier to Canada.

**3.1 Outputs**

The first indicator in Output Coincidental Compliance by Ronald B. Mitchell confirms that Output is a state's compliance in following or ratifying international agreements but there are still illegal reasons for joining international agreements (Mitchell, 2007). The Canadian government joined the Paris Agreement in Paris on December 12, 2015, and legal policy in addressing climate change began on November 4, 2016. The Paris Agreement is an international agreement policy that includes related laws in overcoming climate change, followed by developed countries which will also help in mitigating developing countries (United Nations Climate Change, n.d.).

The Paris Agreement provides targets for all 195 member countries that ratify and join international law and guide member countries to realize long-term environmental policies, i.e.:

1. First, to provide a target for member countries to limit greenhouse gas emissions to no more than 2 degrees Celsius in the next 100 years and

pursue a greenhouse gas emission limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius (United Nations, n.d.).

2. Second, the Paris Agreement also requests a report every 5 years, to review what actions or actions have been taken by governments or countries which are committed to actions to address climate change, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). In this action, countries report on what actions or actions their countries take to help realize the Paris Agreement (United Nations, n.d.).
3. The third one is for developing countries, which are required to support developing countries in material financing, this form of support is also required to help developing countries adapt to climate impacts and strengthen their country's resilience(United Nations, n.d.).

Canada is experiencing a quite extreme climate change as described in the previous chapter. This climate change is certainly caused by the use of excessive greenhouse gas emissions which affects the atmosphere in Canada's territory getting thinner and makes climate change happening frequently in Canada. The Canadian government chose to join the international agreement, the Paris Agreement. On the other hand, Canada violated the human rights of its people because Canada is the main supplier of oil and gas energy for the United States so this greatly affects the high economy for Canada and brings the effect of climate change.

The Paris Agreement is certainly considered to provide very diverse values, in particular, the role that is considered important. The Paris Agreement inadvertently grows many parties who play an important role in responding to or

assisting in response to countermeasures, such as government, civil society, the private sector, social institutions, financial institutions, and the Paris Agreement helps in finding solutions for local communities, indigenous peoples, and human rights in fighting for the negative impacts of this environment (Government of Canada, n.d.). Therefore, the Output of **Coincidental Compliance** specified in the Compliance Theory by Ronald Mitchell is proven that the Government of Canada follows and joins the international agreement.

### **3.2 Outcome**

Outcome Coincidental Compliance by Ronald B. Mitchell can be said to be the second indicator in which the state takes action or innovation as a form of compliance but the country also violates for the benefits of economy interests of the country (Mitchell, 2007). This can be seen in Canada forming an official policy and continuing to carry out international trade with the United States which produces a lot of greenhouse gas emissions and has a fairly visible impact on its people based on the country's economic needs.

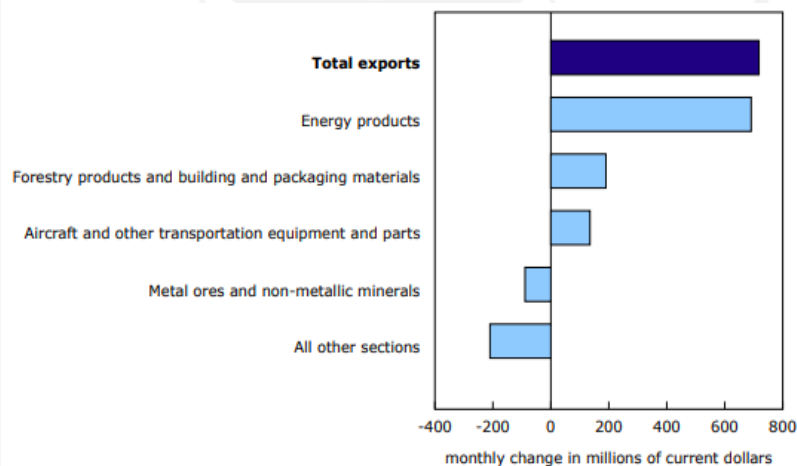
The United States and Canada experience interdependence in trade and economic relations because they have the largest export market for each other. This can be seen in Canada's position or placement as the first export market for 30 parts of the United States, Canada also controls the world's third-largest oil reserves, Canada is also the single and largest pioneer of energy exports to the United States such as power generation fuels electricity, namely Uranium, which is used as a fuel in the manufacture of nuclear energy in the United States (US Department of State, 2021).



When compared to December 2019 and December 2020, Canada's energy exports to the United States could be said to have increased with following data:

- In December 2019, Canada's energy exports were valued at \$5.3 billion.
- While in December 2020, Canada's energy exports to the United States rose by 10.2%. and was worth \$7.5 billion.
- Canada's energy exports to the United States certainly have a lot of impact on increasing exports of refined oil products, especially exports of diesel fuel to the United States which also increased by 28.8% in November 2020 (Statistic Canada, 2021).

**Graphic 3.1 The Specific Data of Gas and Oil Emission in Canada in 2020**



Source: (Statistic Canada, 2021)

It can be seen that the relations between the United States and Canada are certainly interdependent. A violation committed by Canada is a form of international trade in the energy sector to the United States, where this trade has a substantial negative impact on society. If Canada stops the trade, it will certainly greatly affect the stability of the country's economy, as well as the United States. If Canada stops supplying energy exports, the United States will not be helped in the formation of nuclear and diesel fuel in the United States.

In repairing the damage to nature that has been committed and will continue, the Canadian government must look for alternatives or other plans to balance their country so that the economy runs smoothly and actions to address the environment continue. Beginning in 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued the policy **Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change** which was signed by Canadian provinces as a form of written law or policy guiding Canada towards its targets for the Paris Agreement (The Canadian Press, 2022). The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change is the Canadian Government's plan to adapt to climate change and also revive the Canadian economy with actions that also reduce Canada's use of greenhouse gas emissions (Government of Canada, 2016).

The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change has four pillar sectors that form the basis for policies pursuing targets by the Paris Agreement. The four focus pillars of the Pan-Canadian Framework policy on Clean Growth and Climate Change are **Pricing Carbon Pollution**, which is the most effective, transparent, and efficient way to tackle emissions by relying on pricing in business. Canada sets high prices for people in business and must reduce the use of excessive emissions. For the Canadian government, price-fixing is not enough to address the environment, with **Complementary Climate Actions**, policies, or laws in Canada are more stringent in the use of energy for example in vehicles, industrial development. **Adapt and Build Resilience** is the third focus point, namely that the community must be prepared for conditions that are affected by the environment, develop health that will adapt to conditions that can face climate problems such as drought, flooding, temperature changes, and forest

fires, and other climate instability. The last point is **Clean Technology, Innovation, and Jobs**, the purpose of this point is that the community investing in technology, innovation, and clean jobs or small actions in caring for the environment will certainly supports Canada in the efficiency and effectiveness of jointly implemented mitigation (Government of Canada, 2016). In this policy of the Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change, it contains important factors to be considered for the community, there are:

- Electricity, the Government of Canada established an electricity system with the cleanest value in the world, namely by not producing emissions and spending lower than the G7 countries. The electricity system in Canada is supported by the regions and provinces in Canada, most of the provinces switch coal electricity to clean electricity. For example, Manitoba and Ontario support this clean electricity policy by reducing the use of new coal indirectly or periodically, and also Nova Scotia forming a written policy regarding the transfer of coal to clean electricity so that it is clear and transparent for its workers (Government of Canada, 2016)
- Built Environment, is one of Canada's sizable factors in contributing to the results of gas emissions to the environment. Built Environment is devoted to industrial use and development work with clean technology that can help industrial buildings to be more efficient in energy use, efficient in workmanship, equipment, and household appliances, and this is a form of respect for indigenous peoples because these factors are required to save energy. Mentioned also in the policy of the Pan-

Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change this certainly saves about \$12 billion when compared to 2013 (Government of Canada, 2016).

- Transportation is also a gas emission problem for Canada. The Canadian government has established a low-carbon transportation which will use much cleaner fuels, and prioritizes comfortable state public facilities. The Canadian government also does not prioritize the use of inter-provincial cars and trucks in trade, namely by routinely updating vehicle engines with clean fuel. The Canadian government uses cleaner fuels such as the use of biofuels (Government of Canada, 2016).
- The industry is the largest source of greenhouse gases and forms the backbone of the Canadian economy. In this industrial sector the Canadian government makes useful policies such as passing regulatory policies related to the use of reducing emissions of methane and hydrofluorocarbons, where these gases are one of the strongest greenhouse gases and greatly affect global warming. The next policy of the Canadian government is to use its industry and economic resources to invest more and adapt to new and environmentally friendly technologies to help reduce emissions and guide Canada to meet targets and build a low carbon economy (Government of Canada, 2016).
- Forestry, agriculture, and waste. In managing waste in the agricultural and forestry sectors, the Government of Canada takes special actions in managing reforestation, namely by replanting forests which will

increase carbon dioxide and of course also be low in carbon and help use atmospheric protection in Canadian territory. Not only that, the Canadian government also fully supports the wood industry, which uses wood as a basic material for industry, construction, and other things to minimize excessive greenhouse gas production, especially wood stores carbon in it for a long time and helps the Canadian economy in the forestry sector. In achieving the target, Canada also processes and produces fuels made from bioenergy and bioproducts whose function is to help soil fertility and balance greenhouse gas emissions (Government of Canada, 2016).

- Government Leadership is used as an important point in this policy because of the greater responsibility in setting an example to the wider community. The government is considered to be the most important partner in each of its regions, having an important impact and authority over the use of greenhouse gases and the energy sector in its region. The Canadian government determines that every official in Canada is required to establish a target that will be used as a reference for the community. Canadian officials should apply cleanliness as much as possible in greenhouse gas emissions such as clean technology, clean electricity, and other policies (Government of Canada, 2016).
- International Leadership is also a breakthrough in the Government of Canada's policy in addressing climate change by building cooperation and leveraging Canadian partner relationships including developing countries. Canada contributes about \$2.65 billions of budget funds used

for climate adaptation and helping developing countries to start shifting to low carbon emissions in all sectors. Although this is an important point, this is also because Canada gets budgets or allowances from other countries for climate change. The mechanism carried out at this point is to realize commitments to the climate change budget, produce mitigation that has been processed globally, and actively participate in trade related to the emergence of climate change (Government of Canada, 2016).

This policy is the benchmark or measure for the Canadian Government, the Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate to implementing clean technology and innovation for Canada in the future. This will be a result and development of the commitments implemented by the Government of Canada with provincial and territorial support to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas use.

Ronald B. Mitchell emphasized that the outcome in Coincidental Compliance is a form of compliance action from the state because it has ratified international agreements but is still carrying out violations behind it for the country's economic needs. According to the author, Canada's actions are suitable from the Outcome indicators in Coincidental Compliance which can be seen that Canada joined the Paris Agreement as a form of responsibility and comply with the rules and pursue the Paris Agreement targets by forming an official policy, namely the "Pan-Canadian Framework" which is active in providing programs and innovation for 7 Canadian sectors that were created in 2015 and active in 2016. But Canada still conducts export energy trading business with the United

States to maintain the country's economic stability and has limits or guidelines that are established by the Paris Agreement.

Although Canada has issued an official policy of the "Pan-Canadian Framework" as a form of state compliance with the Paris Agreement, Canada continues to do the international trade on energy sector that resulting in huge excessive greenhouse gas emissions impacts with the United States, for the reason that this energy trade is the main and largest economic source for Canada. This cooperation is highly interdependent for the United States and Canada so that the Government of Canada is trying to balance the two sectors, namely the environment and the economy at the same time. Therefore, through the Pan Canadian Framework, Canada is committed to complying with the Paris Agreement and balancing a clean environment and economy to minimize violations and emissions of gas emissions from energy trade to the United States.

### **3.3 Impact**

The third indicator in Impact Coincidental Compliance by Ronald B. Mitchell can be seen from the impact of the community on all performances that have been set by the Government of Canada but still suffers from the impact of violations that are still being carried out by the Government of Canada. This is adjusted from the results of the policies formed by the Government of Canada so far (Mitchell, 2007).

The impact of this indicator is shown by the emergence of programs born from the policies of the Pan-Canadian Framework, where the impact of the Pan-Canadian Framework is the programs and innovations set by the Government of Canada. As for the impact after the program's establishment on the community,

the main impact of the policy is the birth of programs and innovations from seven different sectors.

In this case, the Government of Canada has formed a policy that has made history in handling or overcoming environmental problems in Canada with important policies, which is the Pan-Canadian Framework which was formed in 2016. These policies are devoted to complying with and pursuing targets following the Paris Agreement. With the existence of this special policy, the Government of Canada is certainly very hopeful of the benefits that can be generated from its policies. This policy issues have fourth annual synthesis reports of Pan-Canadian Framework upon in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020. In explaining the Impact indicator, not all of the seven factors of the policy have a good impact with explicit progress to the society. So the author chooses to analyze four sectors that have a good effect on the community and attach the bad consequences still experienced by the society or the community.

### 3.3.1 Electricity

**Table 3.1 Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change:Electricity**

<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	
<p><b>First Annual Synthesis Report 2017</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2017)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Canada and Ontario are working with Wataynikaneyap Power to connect an additional power grid to an area of 117km to expand the use of clean electricity and of course reduce diesel fuel.</li> <li>2. In November 2017, Canada and the UK launched the Powering Past Coal program at the United Nations Climate Change Conference to eliminate coal use.</li> <li>3. Alberta established the Renewable Electricity Act as well as the Renewable Electricity Program to support Canada's 5,000 megawatts of clean electricity.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Second Annual Synthesis</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Saskatchewan, which is part of The Prairie Province, is at the right stage in implementing clean power generation</li> </ol>



<p><b>Report 2018</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2018)</p>	<p>and reducing the use of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Alberta has also succeeded in balancing electricity use by setting electricity prices that are quite low but still meeting the target and slowly bringing Canada to be better.</li> <li>3. Manitoba has completed a high electric current and this can make it easier for a province to implement clean electricity and build an economy.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Third Annual Synthesis Report 2019</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2019)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In May 2019, Canada and Saskatchewan formed the “SaskPower” agreement on coal-fired power balancing. This agreement aims to regulate the emission of gas based on coal. SaskPower will assist with emission reductions and PCF targets.</li> <li>2. The Canadian government established a power generation facility from Muskrat Falls which will have an impact in 2020 in Newfoundland and Labrador.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Fourth Annual Synthesis Report 2020</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2020)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In December 2020, the Government of Canada established the Hydrogen Strategy which aims to work with governments and indigenous organizations to manage the economy and the environment in Canada.</li> <li>2. SaskPower Saskatchewan successfully made progress on wind projects in 2020, this makes SaskPower even more committed as SaskPower signed 2 other power generation projects.</li> <li>3. The Nunavut region has collaborated with 4 communities to develop energy plans and produce clean energy in the future.</li> </ol>

For the progress that Government of Canada bring to the society started in 2017. Canada Alberta launched and established a program called the Renewable Electricity Act for cleaner use of electricity. In 2018, Alberta managed to balance cleaner electricity use by charging a low price for excessive electricity use. This progress worked with aims that the Canadian society can contribute in every program specifically in this program without any difficulties on high-price. In 2019, Canada and Saskatchewan formed a national agreement called “SaskPower” which is an agreement to balance coal energy. "SaskPower" has succeeded in providing great progress in 2020 by signing a sustainable energy project for the

future. SaskPower succeed on brought the impact to the society on created Wind Energy projects that give the advantages to the society in produce clean-pollution and clean-fuel sources.

As explained by Mitchell, the Impact based on Coincidental Compliance there is a negative impact that still occurs with the implementation of the country's policies. There is an adverse impact in the Electricity sector which is still ongoing as the Pan-Canadian Framework policy proceeds. The significant impact in this sector is human health, where Canadians still experience poor water and air quality due to electricity formed from sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides. Thus, Canadians still struggle with air and water quality daily(Canadian Renewable Energy Asociation, n.d.).

Ronald B. Mitchell explained that Impact is one indicator that affects state compliance with international agreements. If adjusted in the Electricity sector, the Impact given by the Government of Canada is the success of the Renewable Electricity Act program which aims to equalize clean electricity spending.

### 3.3.2 Transportation

**Table 3.2 Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change: Transportation**

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<p><b>First Annual Synthesis Report 2017</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2017)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Canadian government has begun to cooperate with relevant parties regarding the development of a Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) strategy with the hope of being completed in 2018.</li> <li>2. The Province of Alberta has implemented several transportation programs and innovations such as the construction of the LRT with a total of \$600 million as a form of provincial support.</li> <li>3. The Canadian government is drafting a transport emission regulation such as the Clean Fuel Standard which will later affect vehicles and is also expected to</li> </ol>

	<p>be passed in 2018.</p> <p>4. The increasing use of Zero-Emission Vehicles for zero-emission transportation by 68% from 2016 to 2017.</p>
<p><b>Second Annual Synthesis Report 2018</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2018)</p>	<p>1. Quebec has implemented mandatory ZEV standards in buying and selling cars and motorbikes, which are certainly low emissions in Quebec society.</p> <p>2. New Brunswick is building charging units for electric vehicles with fast charging and low emissions.</p>
<p><b>Third Annual Synthesis Report 2019</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2019)</p>	<p>1. There were 229 electric vehicle chargers, 7 open natural gas fuel stations and 2 hydrogen stations opened to the public in Canada as of December 2019.</p> <p>2. Quebec is also continuing to deploy fast chargers throughout the province.</p>
<p><b>Fourth Annual Synthesis Report 2020</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2020)</p>	<p>1. CleanBC created the SUVI Go Electric Specialty Use Vehicle Incentive Program which will provide \$31 million to develop zero-emission vehicles such as motorcycles, electric cargo bikes, public facilities, and other transportation.</p> <p>2. Quebec also formed a new Plan, namely a Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy, in which this plan balances Canadian emission standards with United States standards.</p> <p>3. Another Quebec program is the Quebec 2030 Plan for a Green Economy, which is a Quebec design to tighten public facilities and other heavy transportation. The Canadian government has already provided \$3.6 billion for transportation to develop in electrification.</p>

In 2017, there has been an increase in the results of Zero-Emission Vehicles by 68% from 2016 – 2017. Therefore, the Government of Canada is strengthening Zero-Emission Vehicles by building strategic partnerships with parties for the development of Zero-Emission Vehicles. In 2018, there have been several results, namely with Quebec complying and following the ZEV standard orders which certainly helps reduce gas emissions in Quebec. In 2019, following

the Zero-Emission Vehicles policy, there were a total of 229 electric refills as public facilities, 7 places for natural gas, and 2 hydrogens as public facilities in Canada. In 2020, the Government of Canada will provide funding for the development of electric transportation in Quebec through the Quebec 2030 Plan for a Green Economy. The progress that has been created by the Canadian Government, it leads the society to have more awareness on the Zero-Emission Vehicles by more users and huge facilities to support it. Of course, this will bring the interdependence between the country and the society. The society fully accommodate in the needs of Zero-Emission Vehicles facilities and the state is helped to achieve the target of Paris Agreement.

The negative impact that is still happening to this day in the transportation sector is that the summer is hotter than usual without being predictable. This increased temperature is still often caused by polluted smog in the environment. Of course, this dramatically affects and gives a negative side to public health and air quality. Canada implemented the Zero-Emission Vehicles program which aims to increase the use of clean electric cars, saw a 68% increase in electric car enthusiasts in 2016-2017 and helped minimize greenhouse gas emissions. This correlated with the Impact indicator described by Ronald B. Mitchell, in which the policies formed by the government provide results for the people.

### 3.3.3 Government Leadership

**Table 3.3 Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change: Government Leadership**

<b>GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP</b>	
<b>First Annual Synthesis Report 2017</b>	1. The Government of Canada released a progress report on the Federal Operations GHG Emissions Inventory in July 2017. This report shows that Canadian departments have

<p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2017)</p>	<p>succeeded in reducing 19% in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p><b>Second Annual Synthesis Report 2018</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2018)</p>	<p>1. On September 2018, The Canadian Government's cooperation resulted in 2018 when the Provincial Government of British Columbia received a historic award for Canada so far, namely the prestigious Momentum for Change by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the "Climate Neutral Now" category which made British Columbia a role model in fighting climate change.</p>
<p><b>Third Annual Synthesis Report 2019</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2019)</p>	<p>1. In April 2019, The Northwest Territories supported the NWT 2030 Strategic Framework for Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2030 which focuses on economic development, spreading awareness about climate change and its impacts, as well as increasing resilience to adapt to climate change impacts.</p> <p>2. Canada's Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund provides funding to Prince Edward Island which produces 30 heating systems facilities that are fueled by oil to biomass systems.</p>
<p><b>Fourth Annual Synthesis Report 2020</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2020)</p>	<p>1. In September 2020, Yukon released a strategy entitled Our Clean Future: A Yukon Energy as an action to deal with climate change, energy, and achieving a green economy with solutions that are affordable and can be used by all people.</p> <p>2. In November 2020, the Government of Canada passed the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act. This law aims to oblige and require all sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support emissions according to the targets in the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>3. In December 2020, the Government of Canada formed a new policy entitled A Healthy Environment and A Healthy Economy as a form of strengthening based on the Pan-Canadian Framework.</p>

The achievements made in 2017 were that 15 Canadian Government departments succeeded in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 19% between 2005 – 2014 based on Canada's report to the Federal Operations GHG Emissions Inventory in July 2017. In 2018, the Government of Canada received an award

from the UNFCCC on Climate Neutral Now, which is one form of Canada's success in fighting climate change. In 2019, one of Canada's Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund programs produced 30 biomass-fueled heating systems. The official new policy from the Government of Canada based on the Pan-Canadian Framework is A Healthy Environment and A Healthy Economy to strengthen and sharpen all innovations set out in the Pan-Canadian Framework in 2020. After all of the impact happened in Government Leadership sectors, certainly have a good impact on society. One of the impacts is the development of better air quality than before experienced by Canadians. Creating good air quality affects the quality of better health.

In the Government Leadership sector, there are also negative impacts, namely the use and processing of community land, which causes the community to transmigrate. Although indigenous people are involved in the development of the programs that are formed, indigenous lands are also used in the development of this program. This causes the community to experience long-term drought.

If the Canadian Government's Impact is correlated with Ronald B. Mitchell's Impact, there is a match, namely with the Canadian Government successfully receiving an award from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the "Climate Neutral Now" category, which is the result of a program compiled by Government Leadership.

### 3.3.4 International Leadership

**Table 3.4 Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change: International Leadership**

<b>INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP</b>	
<b>First Annual</b>	1. Canada helps developing countries such as Central

<p><b>Synthesis Report 2017</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2017)</p>	<p>America, such as Chile, Peru, and others as a form of support and cooperation in reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.</p>
<p><b>Second Annual Synthesis Report 2018</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2018)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Canadian government also continues to collaborate with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to discuss steps and innovations that Canada has routinely implemented.</li> <li>2. Quebec is implementing this collaboration through the relationship between Canada and French-speaking countries that are easily affected by climate change regarding mitigation and adaptation to climate change that seems to be happening.</li> <li>3. The Government of Canada carries out international cooperation by involving indigenous peoples through the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform which will be integrated and ensured that the Platform can run properly.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Third Annual Synthesis Report 2019</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2019)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government of Canada continues to be involved in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which continues to negotiate globally in implementing cooperation based on the Paris Agreement.</li> <li>2. At the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) conference, Canada and the European Union were selected to host a comprehensive and economical trade agreement based on how trade works by balancing countries' climate action.</li> <li>3. The category “Financing for Climate Friendly Investments” organized by the United Nations Global Climate Action 2019 was won by the Quebec International Climate Cooperation Program which was judged on the success of mitigation and implementation to adapt to climate change.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Fourth Annual Synthesis Report 2020</b></p> <p>Source: (Government of Canada, 2020)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government of Canada demonstrates its leadership and active participation in international meetings on climate change such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● G20 Environment Ministers Meeting in September 2020.</li> <li>● G20 Leaders Summit meeting in November 2020.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The Canadian government also continues to discuss and negotiate at the UN high-level roundtable on climate change and the Biodiversity Summit. The Canadian government releases two innovations</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Global Drive to Zero Commercial Vehicle Campaign</li> <li>● Biofuture Platform</li> </ul> <p>Both of these innovations focus on low emission commercial vehicles and developing the global economy.</p>
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Canada's innovation in 2017 was to assist in mitigating gas emissions and adapting to climate change in developing countries such as Chile, Peru, and others. The result given in 2018 by International Leadership was that the Government of Canada involved indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples who are considered a very important and valuable group in the formation of Canada to date. Quebec has succeeded in adapting to climate change for the award given by the United Nations Global Climate Action 2019 in the category of Financing for Climate Friendly Investment. This indicates that the policies of the Pan-Canadian Framework can bring Canadian territories to continue the process for the better. In responding to the issue of climate change in Canada, Canada will never stop making Canada a better place. For example in 2020, Canada actively participated in international environmental forum activities such as the G20 Environment Ministers Meeting in September 2020 and the G20 Leaders Summit meeting in November 2020. In this case, it can be seen that Canadian indigenous peoples are involved in the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples, where the impact of this program also affects people who have contributed to the development of Canada. The effect is also the intervention of indigenous peoples, whose opinions and perspectives are also highly valued. They are given equal insurance, education, and public facilities by joining indigenous peoples. Another impact is that the Quebec society



becomes better at climate change issues in the given category. This shows that Quebec continues to have a significant effect on society.

Therefore, the role of the Government of Canada is very important and has a wise influence in achieving net-zero emissions by the Paris Agreement. The Canadian government is obliged to form policies that consider these solutions can be implemented in the community with consistency, commitment, and ease. The Pan-Canadian Framework is an innovation of the Government of Canada from 2015-2020 as the basis for achieving the Paris Agreement targets domestically and internationally. These Pan-Canadian Framework policies lead Canada to continue implementing and complying with the Paris Agreement as agreed. With the great commitment of the Government of Canada, Canada is diligent and obedient to submit a report on policy developments on July 12, 2021, regarding the environment every five years to the Nationally Determined Contributions by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

As for International Leadership, to support the running of the Pan-Canadian Framework program, the Canadian government must improve health services aimed at allocating funds for environmental problems that are still occurring. In addition, this has caused several provinces to experience obstacles in obtaining access to affordable health services. The impact provided by the Government of Canada in the International Leadership sector is raising awareness of indigenous peoples about climate change and adaptation on an international scale. Indigenous peoples are involved in UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous People, where indigenous peoples are considered to have an important role and a form of appreciation in Canada's development. This shows that the

Government of Canada matches the Impact indicator stated by Ronald B. Mitchell as a form of Canadian compliance(Government of Canada, n.d.).

Thus, it can be seen that Canada's compliance produces two different sides, namely positive and negative sides, in complying with the Paris Agreement. Starting from the positive side, Canada is a country that fully supports its country's clean environmental policy by creating an official policy for the Pan-Canadian Framework and is also the first country to ratify the Paris Agreement in the long term. By ratifying the Paris Agreement within Canada's capabilities and capacities, it will form and build a nation-branding to other states. This can increase the value of Canada being more trusted, more responsible, and more consistent in its commitment to pursuing a target to develop the country's sectors individually and collaboratively.

Besides that, Canada will get a sustainable environment targeted by the Pan-Canadian Framework. As for Canada's negative side in complying with the Paris Agreement, the more limited economic income from trade in the energy sector from the United States. By not joining and complying with the Paris Agreement, Canada will trade in the energy sector without restrictions and generate substantial economic income. However, complying with the Paris Agreement targets allows Canada to limit energy sector spending further to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, Canada's financial income is less than it would be if Canada did not comply and join the Paris Agreement.

**Table 3.5 The Summary Application of Compliance Theory**

No	Indicators of the Theory	Results
1.	Output	Identifyingthat Canada has ratified the <b>Paris Agreement</b> as the IEA of the Compliance Theory because non-legally reason which

		Canada as the main supplier energy to the United States as the economic interest.
2.	Outcome	Identifying that Canada formed main policy called <b>Pan-Canadian Framework with seven indicators</b> to comply the targets in the Paris Agreement.
3.	Impact	Identifying <b>Impact</b> that Canada has complied in producing various programs and innovations. However, the impact is not as good as expected since some aspects are still in progress and resulting in minimum impact.



## CHAPTER IV

### CLOSING

#### 4.1 Conclusion

In following the rules and targets of the Paris Agreement, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued an official policy in 2016 to deal with and adapt to climate change, entitled “Pan-Canadian Framework”. This policy was successfully signed by all regional and provincial national leaders as a commitment to comply with the Paris Agreement. Canada attempted very well by producing the latest programs and innovations to assist Canada in achieving the Paris Agreement targets both domestically and internationally.

The author asks a research question: How is the Canadian government policy compliance on the Paris Agreement in Justin Trudeau’s administration in handling the impact of climate change?

This research applies 1 of 4 categories using 3 indicators to see the efforts of the Canadian Government in complying to the Paris Agreement. Ronald B. Mitchell explained four categories of state behavior, Treaty-Induced Compliance, Coincidental Compliance, and Good Faith Non-Compliance, and Intentional Non-compliance. From these four categories of behavior, the author considers **Coincidental Compliance** as the tool of analysis and examines it more deeply using 3 indicators, namely Output, Outcome, and Impact.

In the **Output** indicator, Canada is deemed compliant, as evidenced by Canada joining the Paris Agreement according to the Compliance Theory that the International Environmental Agreement is the basis for state compliance.

The **Outcome** of Coincidental Compliance is a step for the state to achieve the target of the Paris Agreement. In terms of outcomes, Canada has complied with the Paris Agreement by producing an official policy, namely the Pan-Canadian Framework, which focuses on seven sectors in Canada. The procedure is a step for Canada to comply with and achieve the targets in the Paris Agreement.

**Impact** is the result of policies that are formed and impactful for the community. If implemented under the steps provided by Canada, Canada has complied in producing various programs and innovations according to the seven sectors in the Pan-Canadian Policy Framework. However, the impact is not as good as expected since some aspects are still in progress and resulting in minimum impact.

#### **4.2 Recommendation**

The author provides several recommendations for further research. As for some recommendations from the author:

1. Because the scope of this research is limited during the reign of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau from 2015 to 2020, the results or effectiveness of the third indicator, Impact, are still not visible to have a significant impact on Canadian society. Therefore, further research will be very interesting if it discusses the continuation of the Canadian Government's effort.
2. There is a new official policy in 2020, namely A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy by the Canadian government as a more detailed policy which is also based on the Pan-Canadian Framework. Given this

policy, it would be very interesting for further research to discuss how the efforts and impacts of the Canadian Government continue to make progress domestically and internationally.



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