



LESSON 2: *Canadian Environmental Policy*

with George Benson

KEY TERMS

Term	Definition
Transnational Climate Governance 国境を越えた気候ガバナンス	<p>Transnational refers to activities that occur above, beyond, or around national borders. As defined by Lilian N Andonova, Michele Betsill, and Harriet Bulkeley: “transnational governance occurs when networks operating in the transnational political sphere authoritatively steer constituents toward public goals.”</p> <p>OPTIONAL READING: Andonova, Liliana B., Michele M. Betsill, and Harriet Bulkeley. “Transnational climate governance.” <i>Global environmental politics</i> 9, no. 2 (2009): 52-73.</p>
“Common but differentiated responsibilities” 共通だが差別化された責任	<p>“Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR–RC) is a principle within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that acknowledges the different capabilities and differing responsibilities of individual countries in addressing climate change.”</p> <p>OPTIONAL READING Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) Climate Nexus</p>
Division of Powers 権力分立	<p>The “division of powers” refers to the legal division of authorities between the (federal) Government of Canada and the Provincial governments.</p> <p>OPTIONAL READING Parliament of Canada. “Division of Powers.”</p>
Carbon neutrality カーボンニュートラル	<p>“Carbon neutrality means having a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks. Removing carbon oxide from the atmosphere and then storing it is known as carbon sequestration. In order to achieve net zero emissions, all worldwide greenhouse gas emissions will have to be counterbalanced by carbon sequestration.”</p> <p>OPTIONAL READING European Parliament. “What is carbon neutrality and how can it be achieved by 2050?” 08-10-2020.</p>



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Naturally determined contributions (NDCs) 自然に決定された貢献	<p>“Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of these long-term goals. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it</p>
	<p>intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.”</p> <p>OPTIONAL READING United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Paris Agreement</p>
Circular Economy 循環経済	<p>From the Ellen McArthur Foundation: “Looking beyond the current take-make-waste extractive industrial model, a circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits. It entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources, and designing waste out of the system. Underpinned by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural, and social capital. It is based on three principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design out waste and pollution • Keep products and materials in use • Regenerate natural systems <p>OPTIONAL READING Ellen McArthur Foundation What is a Circular Economy?</p>