

Concept Note

Can SDGs Lead to Better Regulatory Outcomes? Canadian and Global Perspectives

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3 Introduction

1.1. Project Background and Objectives

The Government of Canada adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. As part of its national strategy, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Unit was created in Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) to lead Canada's implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This project was funded by ESDC as part of this mandate with the following objectives:

- Enhancing multi-stakeholder efforts by promoting partnerships and bridging efforts across sectors in support of the 2030 Agenda; and
- Raising awareness and support for the 2030 Agenda in Canada

The vision of the project is to:

- Engage in awareness building and knowledge sharing amongst federal, provincial and municipal regulators on SDGs
- Identify synergies for measuring and monitoring SDGs with regulatory outcomes
- Facilitate partnerships and collaborations between regulators and other key stakeholders to support development and implementation of national strategy

As part of its project, Prism Institute, in partnership with the Community of Federal Regulators (CFR), organized a workshop on the theme "Can SDGs lead to better regulatory outcomes: Canadian and global perspectives" to focus on awareness building on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) amongst regulators at all levels of government. The workshop had a focus on bringing greater synergies between the Canadian and provincial governments' specific areas of interest and priorities as well as the SDGs.

In addition, Prism Institute has undertaken detailed research on existing global knowledge and practices linking relevant SDGs and associated indicators with regulatory outcomes and high-level research on possible linkages between Canadian legislation and SDGs. The findings from the workshop and research have been laid out in the Sections 2 and 3 of this report along with recommendations for next steps in Section 4.

1.2. SDGs and the 2030 Agenda

In September 2015, Canada and all United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda), a shared blueprint for partnership, peace and prosperity for all people and the planet, now and into the future. At the heart of this agenda lie the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and more than 230 indicators that aim to address today's social, economic, and environmental challenges.

The 2030 Agenda, which took effect in 2016, provides an opportunity to build a more prosperous and resilient future for all where the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development are advanced in a balanced and integrated way with a commitment

to leave no one behind¹. Inspired by the core components of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Rio+20 Conference, the 17 SDGs adopted a novel and coherent way of thinking about diverse issues related to development in both developed and developing countries and were conceived as “integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental”².

To achieve the SDGs, they would best be implemented in an integrated manner that recognizes how the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development are mutually reinforcing; failure in one area could lead to failure in others. These goals recognize that ending poverty must go hand in hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality and spur economic growth—all while tackling climate change and working to protect and preserve the environment.

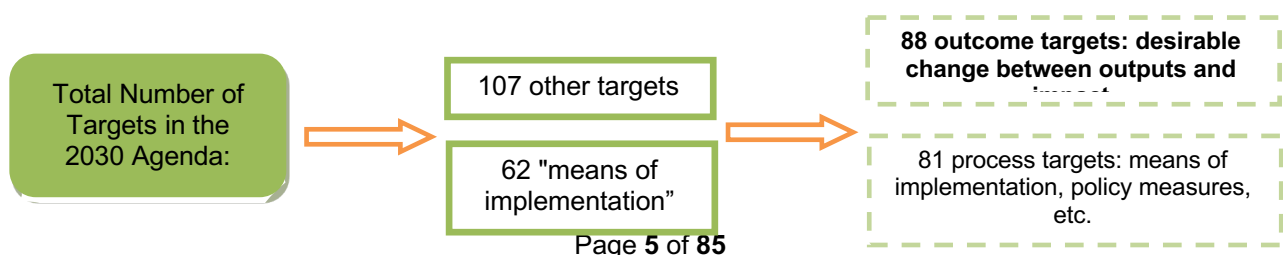
The 2030 Agenda recognizes the need for broad, inclusive and context specific participation from government and civil society; requiring each government to set their own national targets, priorities, and policies, under the guidance of global ambition and targets, in implementing the sustainable development goals.³ The 2030 Agenda also acknowledges the importance of monitoring, evaluating and reporting on progress in implementing the sustainable development goals.⁴

1.3. Outcome Focused SDGs, Targets, and Indicators

As a first step towards making the link between SDGs and regulatory outcomes, it is important to identify the SDG targets and indicators that are outcome-focused and by extension, relevant to regulators and regulatory outcomes. A 2016 OECD report identifies 88 of the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda as dealing with outcomes, of which 28 are people-centred, 38 are society-wide and 22 are environment-focused. (An SDG-based results framework for development co-operation).

The 169 targets also include *means of implementation* targets to facilitate outcomes. SDG #17, which covers global partnership, comprises 19 such targets, and there is a total of 43 more under SDGs 1-16 (where they are separately identified using small letters after the Goal number, e.g., 16.a). To these 62 means of implementation targets must be added 19 other targets that relate to policy measures or other “process” actions. This means that, overall, the 169 targets comprise approximately 88 outcome targets and 81 process targets⁵. The report also identifies that 48% (42/88) of the outcome targets are either quantifiable or partly quantifiable.

Figure 1: From 169 SDG targets to 88 outcome targets for sustainable development⁶



Further analysis carried out by Prism Institute suggests that 70 of the 88 outcome targets and 11 of the 81 process targets are likely to fall under one or more regulatory mandates in Canada either federally or provincially. Annex 1.0 provides a list of these outcome and process SDG targets and indicators that may have potential regulatory links.

1.4. Canada's commitment to 2030 Agenda

Following the commitment in 2015, the Government of Canada developed the first iteration of The Canadian Indicator Framework for Sustainable Development Goals⁷, which includes proposed federal ambitions, indicators and targets that are tailored to Canadian reality and complements the Global Indicator Framework used to track and accurately report on progress made with the SDGs internationally⁸. The Government of Canada's commitment to achieving sustainable development is reflected in the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy and in *Moving Forward Together: Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy*.

1.5. Summary of Roles and Responsibilities to achieving the targets

In 2018, Canada's Commissioner on the Environment and Sustainable Development issued an audit report on Canada's preparedness to implement the SDGs and found that the Government of Canada had no governance structure for SDG implementation; no system to measure, monitor and report on national progress; and only limited national consultation and engagement⁹. The report also disclosed the absence of consolidated data to measure results on the 232 global SDG indicators¹⁰.

Following the release of the audit report, the Government of Canada published *Towards Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy* in June 2019, where it established structures, processes, and activities; and emphasized the importance of partnerships, innovations, and investments in advancing the 2030 Agenda¹¹. It also proposed 30 federal tangible government actions to help address key strategic priorities, organizing them into 5 high-level core objectives for engagement and action to continue to guide Canada's approach¹². The objectives include:

- (i) Fostering leadership, governance and policy coherence
- (ii) Raising awareness, engagement and partnership
- (iii) Accountability, transparency, measurement and reporting
- (iv) Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda; and
- (v) Investing in the SDGs¹³.

The Federal Sustainable Development Act (FSDA) provides the legal framework for developing and implementing the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS). The strategy is an important component of Canada's domestic response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development. On December 1, 2020, An Act to amend the Federal Sustainable Development Act came into force. The key changes to Act are amendments to:

- Increase the number of federal organizations included in the Act from 26 to more than 95, all of which must contribute to the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) development, reports, and develop and report on their own strategies
- Establish new fixed dates for tabling an FSDS, and ensuring that a new Strategy is developed and tabled at least once in each three year period.
- Include new principles and emphasis on all aspects of sustainable development
- Require that all FSDS targets be measurable and include a time frame
- Add three additional Indigenous representatives to, and modify the role of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council; and
- Require that consultation feedback be taken into account by all participating federal organizations when developing their own departmental sustainable development strategies¹⁴.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) houses the Sustainable Development Office (SDO), which is responsible for coordinating the development of the strategy. The SDO is also responsible for developing and maintaining systems and procedures to monitor progress on implementation of the strategy, and for preparing FSDS progress reports at least once in each 3-year period.

Sustainable development cuts across many departmental and agency mandates. The Act reflects this, requiring federal organizations named in Schedule I, I.1 and II of the Financial Administration Act (more than 95 in total) to prepare their own departmental sustainable development strategy within one year after the federal strategy is tabled. These complement the federal strategy by setting out what individual organizations will do to support its goals and targets. It also provides for including other federal organizations that wish to participate in the strategy, such as Crown Corporations, through an Order in Council. The government tracks and reports on sustainable development actions and results through:

- triennial Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) progress reports
- annual reporting on departmental sustainable development strategies (DSDSs)
- the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI)
- annual updates to departmental web pages¹⁵

The draft 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy is oriented toward the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, with a focus on their environmental aspects. Framing the draft strategy around the 17 SDGs supports a unified approach to sustainable development within the Government of Canada and shows how the strategy's targets, milestones and actions contribute to advancing the SDGs.

Statistical reporting on progress is done against the Global and Canadian Indicator Frameworks and shared through Statistics Canada's SDG Data Hubs and updated regularly as new data becomes available.

1.6. Canada's Targets and Indicators – Gaps and Opportunities

The Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs consists of around 250 indicators of which around 60% are reported on by Canada and included in the Canadian Indicator Framework and reported on. The Canadian Indicator Framework (CIF) encompasses the 17 goals and adds 31 Canadian Ambitions which have been elaborated by federal departments. In order to report on these Ambitions, Statistics Canada has developed 76 indicators that monitor progress on the National Ambitions and targets. The CIF lays the foundation for Canada to track and report on its progress on the 17 SDGs in the Canadian context.

Statistics Canada is the central focal point for reporting Canada's data for SDG indicators and has developed the Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub for this purpose. Statistics Canada is responsible for the collection, collation, analysis, presentation, and dissemination of data for regular monitoring of Canadian progress against the global indicators and has developed this on-line data hub for disseminating Canada's SDG data. Statistics Canada is continuing to examine data sources that may be useful for reporting on the indicators and over the coming months will continue to add further data disaggregation, statistics, and data visualization features to enhance the experience of users. Annex 2.0 provides a list of indicators where Statistics Canada is exploring data sources to fill the gaps.

Regulators could potentially act as additional data sources and address the gaps that currently exist. For example, the Province of Ontario currently has implemented a circular economy legislation (Ontario Resource Productivity and Recovery Act) addressing the reduction of waste and could potentially provide data related to recycling rate in the province (Indicator 12.5.1). Similarly, regulators can include additional ambitions and/or enhance the quality, relevancy and/or the breakdown of existing indicators. For example, various provincial regulators currently measure and report on poisonings due to fires, carbon monoxide and other chemical exposures. These could be included as additional indicators when representing mortality rates attributed to unintentional poisoning (Indicator 3.9.3). Given the importance of these indicators, they could be included as additional ambitions as well and drive further change in policy mandates.

The next sections look broadly at the importance of establishing regulatory outcomes, the challenges with current regulatory models and the role that the SDG framework can play in addressing these challenges. Prism Institute also conducted a review of the current federal and provincial legislation that may correspond to the SDGs. While this list of regulations identified may not be exhaustive, they help create a framework for mapping that may be used for future analysis. The results of that review are captured in Annex 3.0 and aspects of it are discussed in the next sections.

4 SDGs and Regulatory Systems

1.1. Case for Aligning Regulatory Purpose to SDGs

Both in business organisations and public regulatory systems, it is increasingly realised that more is achieved where everyone is aiming at the same shared objectives, has the same common purposes, and is making their own contribution to achieving the desired outcomes¹⁶. This produces working together to achieve shared purposes and outcomes. It also means identifying and taking steps to avoid undesired outcomes.

The big shift comes in thinking of regulation in a new way, aligning regulatory protection and good business practice¹⁷. The traditional idea has been that regulation is limiting, a barrier and something to be 'enforced'. A fresh approach would build on best business practice – doing the right thing, widening objectives to encompass sustainability and stakeholder outcomes – to align the protection goals of regulation. It is implicit that businesses need to demonstrate that they achieve best practice.

This can mean that purposes and outcomes that might conflict need to be discussed and balanced. For example, producing profit, prosperity and growth can conflict with protecting society (including workers, customers, investors, communities and the environment) from harm. It is significant that the mantra of maximising shareholder value¹⁸ has given way to corporate social and environmental responsibilities, the UN's Sustainable Development Goals¹⁹, and business leaders' adoption of a stakeholder model of corporations in 2019 by 181 CEOs of major U.S. corporations²⁰. Equally, some governments have required their regulators not just to ensure the goal of protection but also to take into account the objective of business growth in what they do²¹.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the need to address this potential conflict between prosperity and protection across regulatory systems. The world relies on complex interconnected market systems and regulatory frameworks are rarely designed to tackle such interconnected systems, where social and economic outcomes are at the forefront of regulation²². Usually, most regulations are designed as a mechanism for addressing public safety risk and governments have historically overlooked the importance of the role of regulation in securing societal outcomes.

The current situation therefore calls for regulations to be designed such that they can deal with the complexity of interconnected market systems and deliver an acceptable balance between economic and social outcomes using a trusted, evidence-based, and co-ordinated approach. To achieve this, governments need to modernize their approach to regulation to ensure they design regulatory frameworks that are responsive to the following key questions:

- a. What is the essential *purpose of the regulation*?
- b. What *goals* are regulations aiming to achieve?
- c. What *outcomes* are to be delivered through regulation and how?
- d. How will success be *measured*?

This approach to regulation will ensure the traditional goal of regulation – which might be to ensure public safety, is complemented by a host of other possible goals that are relevant to society. For example, the traditional goal/purpose of food regulation may be to provide safe food; but other possible goals/purposes might be to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutritional outcomes and/or promote sustainable agriculture, which closely aligns with goal number 2 of the SDGs. As such, there is increasing realisation that the goal/purpose of individual regulatory regimes could be driven by greater societal goals (such as the SDGs) – a situation that could be achieved through greater collaboration and coordination between regulatory authorities.

Regulatory authorities could benefit from recent trends that have seen the private sector actively engage in redefining their goals/purpose in the larger social context and not limiting it to meet shareholder value. For example, the US Business Roundtable involving CEOs of many large corporations issued an [open letter](#) in 2019 stating that the purpose of their corporations was no longer exclusively to achieve shareholder value but to achieve stakeholder value. To achieve this, they committed to investing in employees, delivering value to customers, dealing ethically with suppliers and supporting host communities. Similar practices are being implemented by responsible investors worldwide e.g., members of the UN sponsored “[Principles for Responsible Investment](#)” (UNPRI) have committed to ensuring the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) form the forefront of all their investment strategies and decisions.

While this trend in the private sector is largely voluntary, regulators in some sectors are also beginning to take the larger purpose into account and affecting policy changes to cater to broader societal needs. For example, the UNPRI maintains a [policy and regulations database](#) that tracks regulations globally that require SDG related factors to be considered alongside investment decisions either mandatorily or voluntarily.

UK’s [Growth Duty](#) is a recent example of how regulators can define and apply their regulatory practices to ensure that both social and economic outcomes are met. In addition to the delivering their mandates as set out in legislation, the growth duty imposes an economic growth mandate on all regulators by requiring them to understand the business they regulate and the impact of their regulatory activities on businesses.

Canada’s “[Policy on Regulatory Development](#)” is an example of guidance provided to design a regulatory system that is aligned with the overarching principles and priorities of government, including the mandate to protect and advance public interest.

These practical examples of regulatory purposes that are aligned with broader societal outcomes can be useful in efforts to restate the purposes of parts of the regulatory system and can be facilitated and made clear and consistent by being set out in separate policy documents such as a general Regulators’ Code of Practice or embedded in regulation²³.

1.2. Examples of Regulations that are Aligned with SDGs

Some progress has been made towards achieving the targets set out in the SDGs, but as the UN reports, overall progress is seriously off-track²⁴. For example, extreme poverty and child mortality have fallen, and access to energy and decent work have increased, but hunger is rising, half the world's people lack basic education and essential healthcare, and more women face discrimination.

One reason for this faltering progress is that financing for the sustainable development agenda is slower than ever. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates an annual financing gap of \$2.5 trillion in key Sustainable Development Goals sectors for the period 2015 to 2030²⁵. While financial systems play a significant role in shaping SDG outcomes, regulations are thought to play a leading role as well. Which is why scholars and researchers have argued that a shift in regulatory practices that moves the focus away from addressing market-related risks to greater societal outcomes, is a more desirable approach to regulation. Using this approach, governments can design and deliver regulations in a manner that ensures regulatory outcomes are aligned with SDG outcomes. In the following section, we look at examples of how governments have aligned regulatory outcomes to SDG outcomes.

1.3. Canada

In September 2015, Canada and all other 192 United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN General Assembly. This initiative is a global call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy supports progress on the SDGs in Canada and abroad²⁶. The strategy promotes a whole-of-society effort to achieving the SDGs and sets out a national vision to help build the world envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To support this strategy, several legislations and regulations exist at federal and provincial level. Annex 3.0 provides a table that illustrates examples of the alignment, and the table below provides a snapshot of that.

SDG	Canadian Target	Applicable Legislation/Policy	Regulator
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, a 50% reduction in the rate of poverty, compared to the 2015 level	<p>Federal: <i>Poverty Reduction Act</i>²⁷</p> <p>Opportunity for All – Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy²⁸</p> <p>Ontario <i>Poverty Reduction Act</i>²⁹</p>	<p>Federal: National Advisory Council on Poverty</p> <p>Employment and Social Development Canada</p> <p>Ontario Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services</p>

SDG	Canadian Target	Applicable Legislation/Policy	Regulator
		Manitoba Poverty Reduction Strategy Act ³⁰	Manitoba Department of Families
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	By 2030, support improvement in the environmental performance of the agriculture sector by achieving a score of 71 or higher for the Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability	Federal Sustainable Development Act requires federal organizations, including Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, to prepare strategies that comply with, and contribute to the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS).	Federal Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	By 2023, less than 10% of students (grades 7-12) have used a vaping product (e-cigarettes only) in the past 30 days	Federal: The Tobacco and Vaping Products Act (TVPA) became law on May 23, 2018, continues to govern tobacco products and vaping products. It aims to protect Canadians from nicotine addiction and from inducements to use tobacco and from vaping products use, especially the youth.	Health Canada Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) Ontario Ministry of Health Public Health Ontario
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	All the long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserve are to be resolved	Canadian Environmental Protection Act The Canada Water Act The Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act Ontario Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002	Environment and Climate Change Canada Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe,	Reduce chronic homelessness by at least 31% by March 2024	The National Housing Strategy Act Housing Services Act Promoting Affordable Housing Act	Mortgage and Housing Corporation Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

SDG	Canadian Target	Applicable Legislation/Policy	Regulator
resilient, and sustainable			
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	Zero-emission vehicles represent 10% of new light duty vehicle sales by 2025, 30% by 2030 and 100% by 2040	Canadian Environmental Protection Act Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations Ontario Resource Productivity and Recovery Act	Federal: Federal: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Ontario: The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	2030, reduce Canada's total greenhouse gas emissions by 40 to 45%, relative to 2005 emission levels. By 2050, achieve economy-wide net-zero greenhouse gas emissions.	Federal: Canadian Environmental Protection Act Federal Sustainable Development Act Emergencies Act Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act The Cleaner Transportation Fuels Regulation, made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999	Environment and Climate Change Canada Public Safety Canada Health Canada Infrastructure Canada Province: Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy, British Columbia

1.4. Regulators’ Awareness of SDGs

As part of the project, PRISM Institute, in collaboration with the Government of Canada Community of Federal Regulators (CFR) conducted a half-day workshop themed, “Can SDGs Lead to Better Regulatory Outcomes: Canadian and Global Perspectives”. The workshop attracted registration from 115 participants that included federal and provincial regulators and departments Annexes 4.0 and 5.0 provide a list of participating organizations. polling questions and associated responses obtained at the workshop. Polling questions administered to event participants at the end of every speaker’s session revealed the following findings:

- Majority of respondents are aware of the SDGs and Canada’s commitments under the 2030 Agenda.
- Majority of respondents are not aware of the federal structure in place to support the achievement of Canada’s SDG targets and commitments.

- Majority of respondents do not know if their organization raises SDG-awareness among the businesses it regulates.
- Majority of respondents do not know if their organization has developed indicators designed to measure its regulatory outcomes.
- Majority of respondents think these indicators can be useful for StatsCan in their national SDG monitoring and reporting program.
- Majority of respondents do not know if their organization shares the information it gathers for purposes of SDG monitoring and reporting.
- Majority of the participants believe that there was great alignment between their mandates and SDGs and also felt that the participation of their respective organizations would help in achieving the desired outcomes

1.5. Opportunities to Share Data on Indicators

A regulator's primary responsibility is to ensure compliance with the regulatory framework which it oversees. Accordingly, compliance and enforcement activity form the backbone of all regulatory operations, including actions taken by a regulator to monitor, encourage and, where appropriate, compel compliance with the regulatory framework. Continuous monitoring of the performance of compliance and enforcement activity, and the extent with which the regulatory outcomes are being achieved, can help to enhance performance of regulatory activities and enhance efficiency and accountability and result in realization of greater societal outcomes.

A well-designed outcome-based regulatory framework can not only link its outcomes to greater societal outcomes, but also align them with SDGs since SDG targets are framed as social, economic and environmental outcomes. A target-based approach to monitoring and reporting that is similar to the SDGs monitoring framework will ensure regulatory outcomes are appropriately monitored and reported on.

Section 1.3 illustrates the role that Statistics Canada is playing in coordinating the identification and measurement of relevant SDG indicators. The section also identified the gaps in indicators that Statistics Canada has recognized and that can be potentially addressed by regulators.

Due to the nature of their regulatory activities, regulators hold significant amounts of data and information that can be used for performance monitoring. Apart from the clear benefits of monitoring the performance of compliance and enforcement activity, many regulators are required to undertake performance monitoring of their compliance and enforcement activities. These requirements are partially linked to growing pressure on governments to demonstrate and improve the results of their activities. As such, an outcome-based regulatory framework that links its outcomes to greater societal outcomes such as the SDG targets could be the new approach that links SDG targets with regulation. This can be achieved through a target-based approach to monitoring and reporting that links with Statistics Canada's online data hub through greater collaboration and information sharing.

1.6. Case for Achieving SDGs through Regulation

Achieving the SDGs will be challenging. Yet, it is a challenge that is essential to realize a more peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable world. The UN sustainable Development Group estimates that between USD 3.3 to 4.5 trillion per year is required to be mobilized if we hope to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with developing countries facing an average annual funding gap of USD 2.5 trillion³¹. With limited availability to investment capital and new emerging priorities related to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is increasingly becoming clear that governments need to pursue alternative approaches to accelerating the delivery of the SDGs.

Some of the alternative approaches countries and their development partners are pursuing to drive the achievement of SDGs include the following:

- matching quality projects with potential investors in infrastructure, renewable energy and agriculture,
- providing technical assistance to local private sector partners (ex. Chamber of commerce and industry associations etc.) to strengthen local business and value chains,
- enhancing policy dialogue between public and private sectors, to identify constraints to investments and SDG accelerators,
- supporting structural reforms that improve inclusive business environment and foster conditions for investments at the national and local level, and
- establishing measures to facilitate knowledge-sharing on new models and best practices that have potential to accelerate private sector investments in key sectors.

To complement the above measures, this paper explores the possibility of driving the achievement of SDG goals through regulation. While some scholars have argued that more regulation may not be good for the economy due to their tendency to constrain growth, a case of creating regulations whose outcomes are aligned with SDGs targets is slowly emerging. We consider the case of two regulations in Canada, whose purpose and objectives, whether intentional or by chance, is clearly linked to some of the SDG goals. These legislations and regulations include the following:

1. The Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, which became law on June 29, 2021, enshrines in legislation Canada's commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. The purpose of this Act is to require the setting of national targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions based on the best scientific information available and to promote transparency, accountability and immediate and ambitious action in relation to achieving those targets, in support of achieving net-zero emissions in Canada by 2050 and Canada's international commitments in respect of mitigating climate change.
2. Ontario's Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016 (RRCEA) and the Waste Diversion Transition Act, 2016 (WDTA), and their associated regulations. The WDTA outlines the legislative framework for winding up and transitioning legacy waste

diversion programs. The RRCEA provides for a new producer responsibility regulatory framework for waste diversion and resource recovery where producers are individually accountable and financially responsible for their products and packaging once consumers dispose of them. These two circular economy laws of Ontario are being administered by the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (RPRA) – a Provincial regulator.

3. The UK legislation for equality and diversity comes in the form of the Equality Act 2010. The act pushes for a consistency across the board, so that employees and employers all comply with the laws to create fairer workplaces all over the country. The Commission of Equality and Human Rights (EHRC) and Human Rights Act of 1998 exist to reduce inequality and discrimination in the workplace. The act provides a legal framework to protect the rights of individuals and advance equal opportunities for all, protecting individuals from unfair treatment. It promotes equality in the areas of nine (9) protected characteristics, also known as general duties, to promote equality. The nine main pieces of legislation that have merged cover topics such as gender, race, disability, and sexual orientation. It requires any regulation being put in place to have due consideration for equality and diversity.

The above three pieces of legislation and related regulations are closely aligned with SDG goal 13 – “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”, goal 12- “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns” and goal 5 – “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. Clearly, there are other opportunities that may exist or arise to look at regulations as an effective means of achieving SDGs or variations of it in the future.

5 Recommendations

Having understood Canada's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and clear connection between SDGs and regulatory outcomes, and how regulations can play a leading role in driving the achievement of SDG targets, we propose the following five (5) recommendations to better align regulations and SDGs and support Canada's delivery of the 2030 Agenda:

1. Leverage Regulators' Interest to Build and Scale up SDG Awareness

Globally, the average awareness level of SDGs is just under 50 percent³². The polling questions administered during the workshop demonstrated a similar trend of awareness by participating respondents. The positive findings from the polling questions indicate that there is an interest in a regulatory regime that supports the delivery of Canada's Vision 2030 Agenda. As such, an opportunity exists for ESDC to design and implement a new SDGs awareness program targeting federal, provincial, and municipal regulators.

2. Strengthen Co-operation between Regulators

Opportunities exist to strengthen co-operation between regulators to promote a common adoption and consistent administration of regulatory practices designed to support SDGs delivery. The approach to co-operation could leverage existing platforms such as the federal/provincial public safety advisory committees coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada or develop similar platforms that could be used as vehicles to promote greater collaboration across all levels of government and between federal, provincial and municipal regulators. This collective approach can be a powerful tool for ensuring regulatory purpose and objectives are designed with SDGs commitments and targets in mind. With the necessary infrastructure and capacity in place, organizations such as the Standards Council of Canada could play a key coordinating role.

3. Support SDGs Monitoring and Measurement

Support the federal government's efforts to monitor and measure SDG targets by facilitating enhanced data sharing between regulators and with Statistics Canada. This will ensure that as the agency responsible for monitoring and reporting on SDG targets, Statistics Canada has the tools and framework to accurately and routinely share information related to SDG delivery. This measure will also help close the data gaps currently being experienced by Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada can create and build the necessary collaboration platforms, if not existent, to facilitate indicator development and data sharing with regulators across all levels of government.

4. Leveraging Outcome-Based Regulations

Many of the regulations in the country are moving towards becoming more outcome-based. Due to their focus on outcomes and not processes, outcome-based regulations provide the opportunity to create greater alignment with SDG targets. Using SDGs as the

backdrop and driver for greater focus on shared outcomes, regulators can consider these SDG targets and indicators as means to implementing outcome based regulations

5. Canada as a Leader in Influencing the Post-2030 Agenda

Canada can claim a leadership role in influencing the post-2030 agenda by emphasising the need for aligning regulation with SDGs to ensure regulations play a greater role in the delivery of SDG targets and outcomes. The ESDC project has demonstrated that opportunities exist to leverage regulations in SDG delivery and while the conversation continues here at home, Canada can be a leader in this space on the international stage by championing the connection between regulation and SDGs and how SDGs may benefit from better regulation. ESDC can work with Global Affairs Canada on this initiative.

In consideration of the above recommendations, ESDC may want to look to existing mechanisms within the Government of Canada to facilitate discussions, including engaging with CFR and other federal government stakeholders.

6 Annex 1.0. SDG Outcome Focused Targets and Indicators with Potential Regulatory Links

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
	<p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p>
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	<p>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</p>
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	<p>3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders</p> <p>3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</p>
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	<p>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p>
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	<p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services</p> <p>3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</p>
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p>

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	<p>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</p> <p>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p>
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	<p>4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</p> <p>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</p>
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials,	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries acting in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries acting, with developed countries taking the lead, considering the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Outcome-focused Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Indicators
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

7 Annex 2.0 –Canadian SDG Targets and Indicators Requiring Data Sources

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1.d Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving benefits
	1.3.1.g Proportion of vulnerable persons receiving benefits
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type (wasting and overweight)

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water- related ecosystems over time
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans- border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 month on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
	10.7.3 Number of migrants killed while attempting to cross maritime, land and air borders
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita and (b) Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication and (b) Floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using eco-system-based approaches to manage marine areas
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[b]</p>	<p>14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>
<p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p>	<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p>
<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland sustainable of a freshwater ecosystem and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>	<p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p>
<p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	<p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p>
<p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p>	<p>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p>

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

8 Annex 3.0: SDG Targets and Related Canadian Legislation

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
Goal 1: No Poverty End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	1.1.1. By 2030, a 50% reduction in the rate of poverty, compared to the 2015 level	Federal: <i>Poverty Reduction Act³⁵</i> Strategy: Opportunity for All – Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy ³⁶ Provincial: Ontario: <i>Poverty Reduction Act³⁷</i> Manitoba: <i>The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act³⁸</i> <i>Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Indicators Regulation³⁹</i>
	1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	1.2.1. No specific target	Same as above
	1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	1.3.1. No specific target	Canada Child Benefit (CCB) Old Age Security Act, 1985 Employment Insurance Act, 1996 Canada Health Act, 1985 Canada Student Financial Assistance Act, 1994 (CSFA)

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			National Housing Strategy Act, 2019 National Housing Strategy
	<p>1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>	No specific target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.4.1 – Federal The <i>Telecommunications Act</i>⁴⁰ provides for access to high quality, reliable and affordable telecommunications to Canadians in both urban and rural areas across Canada, and encourages innovation in the provision of telecommunications services <p>The <i>Department of Health Act</i>⁴¹ establishes the Public Health Agency of Canada and protects public health of Canadians by taking comprehensive measures to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases.</p> <p>The <i>Quarantine Act</i>⁴² protects the Canadian public health by taking comprehensive measures to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases.</p> <p>Provincial: Ontario: <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act</i>⁴³ protects and</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p> <p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p>		<p>promotes the health of Ontarians and contributes to efforts to reduce health inequities.</p> <p>1.4.2 – <u>Federal</u> <i>The Constitution Act, 1982</i>⁴⁴ (also known as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms) does not directly provide for the inclusion of property rights. However, section 1 of the Constitution Act states that the rights and freedoms set out in it are “subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.” Similarly, section 8 guarantees protection from unreasonable search and seizure of property; section 15 guarantees equality before the law and protects against discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability, and section 26 affirms the existence of other rights in Canada. Section 35 of the Charter also protects Aboriginal rights for all sexes, including land rights, against state interference</p> <p>Section 1 of the <i>Canadian Bill of Rights</i>⁴⁵ affirms the right of the individual</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>to the enjoyment of property and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 - Federal: <i>Poverty Reduction Act</i>⁴⁶ Strategy: Opportunity for All – Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy⁴⁷ <p>Provincial: Ontario: <i>Poverty Reduction Act</i>⁴⁸</p> <p>Manitoba: <i>The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act</i>⁴⁹</p> <p><i>Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Indicators Regulation</i>⁵⁰</p>
<p>Goal 2: Zero Hunger</p> <p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and</p>	<p>2.1.1 Target: No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Prevalence of food insecurity</p> <p>2.1.1 No specific target</p> <p>2.2.1 Target By 2030, support improvement in the environmental performance of the agriculture sector by achieving a score of 71 or higher for the Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>Federal: <i>Food and Drugs Act</i>⁵¹</p> <p><i>Food and Drug Regulations</i>⁵²</p> <p>Food Policy for Canada⁵³</p> <p>Agricultural Clean Technology Program⁵⁴</p> <p>Provincial Ontario: <i>Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Act</i>⁵⁵</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<p>Indicator Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>Aggregate Resources Act⁵⁶ Conservation Land Act⁵⁷ Environmental Bill of Rights⁵⁸ Environmental Protection Act⁵⁹</p> <p>Ontario: Health Protection and Promotion Act⁶⁰</p>
<p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<p>3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of</p>	<p>3.1.1. By March 31, 2022, 30% of Canadians report eating fruits and vegetables 5 or more times per day</p> <p>3.2.1 Target By 2023, less than 10% of students (grades 7-12) have used a vaping product (e-</p>	<p>Canada's Food Guide⁶¹</p> <p>3.2.1 Federal: The Tobacco and Vaping Products Act (TVPA)⁶² became law on May 23, 2018, continues to govern tobacco products and vaping products. It aims to</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p> <p>3.3 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>3.4 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<p>cigarettes only) in the past 30 days</p> <p>3.3.1. No specific target</p>	<p>protect Canadians from nicotine addiction and from inducements to use tobacco and from vaping products use, especially the youth.</p> <p>Regulation: <i>Regulations Excluding Certain Vaping Products Regulated Under the Food and Drugs Act from the Application of the Tobacco and Vaping Products Act</i>⁶³.</p> <p><i>Vaping Products Labelling and Packaging Regulations (SOR/2019-353)</i></p> <p>Other Legislations: Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA)⁶⁴ also regulates the manufacturing, importation, advertisement, and sale of vaping products that do not make health claims.</p> <p>Food and Drugs Act (FDA)⁶⁵ regulates vaping products that make a health claim, including to help quit smoking. The FDA includes products that contain nicotine, or any other drugs as defined by the FDA, and must be authorized by Health Canada before they can be advertised, sold in Canada, and/or commercially imported</p> <p>The Non-smokers' Health Act (NSHA)⁶⁶ regulates second-hand smoking and vapour</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>3.5 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p> <p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p> <p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha</p>		<p>in federally regulated workplaces and on certain modes of transportation.</p> <p>The Cannabis Act⁶⁷ became law on October 17, 2018, and regulates vaping products containing cannabis, along with its regulations.</p> <p>Provincial: Ontario: <i>The Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017⁶⁸</i>, regulates smoking or vaping in any enclosed workplace, any enclosed public place and other places designated as smoke-free and vape-free. It also prohibits the sale or supply of any vaping, tobacco or prescribed products or substance to a person who is less than 19 years old.</p> <p>Manitoba: <i>The Non-Smokers Health Protection and Vapour Products Act</i> prohibits the smoking or vaping of cannabis in outdoor public places and other places specified by regulation. It also prohibits vaping by people under the age of 18⁶⁹.</p> <p>Municipal: Toronto: Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 636, Public Squares⁷⁰</p> <p>Toronto Municipal Code, Chapter 709, Smoking⁷¹</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p>		<p>3.3 Canada's contribution towards the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria⁷²</p> <p>UNIAIDS 90-90-90: Treatment for All⁷³</p> <p>3.4 Federal Canada Health Act⁷⁴</p> <p>Provincial: Ontario The People's Health Care Act⁷⁵</p> <p>3.5 Alcohol beverages sold in Canada are subject to the legislations and regulations below. These laws and regulations govern the labelling and packaging requirements, compositional standards, geographical indications, and excise duties of alcohol beverages sold in Canada.</p> <p><i>Food and Drugs Act (FDA)</i>⁷⁶</p> <p><i>Food and Drug Regulations (FDR)</i>⁷⁷ Division 2 of the FDR contains compositional standards that outline requirements that must be met for a product to be labelled, packaged, sold, and advertised as a specific type of liquor. These requirements apply when the food products</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>are traded inter-provincially or imported into Canada.</p> <p><i>Safe Food for Canadians Act (SFCA)</i>⁷⁸</p> <p><i>Safe Food for Canadians Regulations</i>⁷⁹</p> <p><i>Regulations Respecting the Information to be Displayed on Alcohol Containers and their Packaging</i>⁸⁰</p> <p><i>Brewery Regulations</i>⁸¹</p> <p><i>Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act</i>⁸² governs the importation of intoxicating liquors</p> <p><u>Provincial</u> Ontario: <i>Liquor Control Act</i>⁸³ <i>Liquor Licence Act</i>⁸⁴ <i>Alcohol Cannabis and Gaming Regulation and Public Protection Act</i>⁸⁵ <i>Wine Content and Labelling Act, 2000</i>⁸⁶</p> <p>3.6.1 Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations⁸⁷ Government Property Traffic Act⁸⁸</p> <p>Provincial: <i>Highway Traffic Act</i>⁸⁹</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>Reg. 619: Speed Limits⁹⁰ Reg. 613: Seat Belt Assemblies⁹¹</p> <p>3.9 Federal Canadian Environmental Protection Act⁹²</p> <p>Chemicals Management Plan (CMP)⁹³</p> <p>3.b The Quarantine Act⁹⁴ protects the Canadian public health by taking comprehensive measures to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases.</p> <p>Food and Drugs Act (FDA)⁹⁵</p> <p>Provincial: Ontario: Environmental Protection Act</p> <p>O. Reg. 419/05: Air Pollution – Local Air Quality⁹⁶</p>
<p>Goal 4: Quality Education</p> <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p>	<p>4.1.1 Target: No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: High school completion rate</p> <p>4.2.1 Target No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Post-secondary education attainment rate</p>	<p>Federal: Section 93 of the Constitution Act, 1867⁹⁷ establishes exclusive provincial and territorial right to govern education, subject to the preservation of denominational education rights (except for Quebec).</p> <p>Education is within the purview of provinces and territories. However, section 23 of The</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p> <p>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p>		<p><i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> (also known as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms)⁹⁸ ensures a right to minority language education to combat assimilation.</p> <p>The <i>Canadian Human Rights Act</i>⁹⁹ protects individuals from discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, disability and conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered.</p> <p>The <i>Indian Act</i>¹⁰⁰ stipulates the rights and responsibilities of First Nations people and communities, and the role of the federal government in First Nations matters, including federal responsibility for the education of First Nations children and youth living on reserve. It also authorizes First Nations to enter into agreements with provincial school boards so that their students may attend schools that are located off reserve.</p> <p><u>Provincial</u> Ontario: The <i>Education Act</i>¹⁰¹ is the main legislation that governs public education in Ontario. The Education Act and its</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>accompanying regulations, including Ontario Regulation 181/98,¹⁰² present a structure for identifying and accommodating the students with special education needs in Ontario public schools.¹⁰³ The Act also requires school boards to develop and implement an Equity and Inclusive Education policy.</p> <p>The Ontario Human Rights Code and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms,¹⁰⁴ which school boards are already required to comply with, guarantees equal rights and opportunities and to ending discrimination and harassment linked to race, colour, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, creed, and age.</p> <p>Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act¹⁰⁵</p> <p>Ontario's Equity and Inclusive Education Strategy¹⁰⁶</p> <p>4.3 The Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014¹⁰⁷</p> <p>Child Care Expense Deduction (CCED)¹⁰⁸</p> <p>Policy/Program Memorandum (PPM) 165¹⁰⁹</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
<p>Goal 5: Gender Equality</p> <p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p> <p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>Canadian Ambition: Eliminate gender-based violence and harassment</p> <p>5.1.1 Target Fewer women are victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault</p> <p>5.1.2 Target Fewer women are victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault</p>	<p>Federal: Section 15(1) of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>¹¹⁰ states that every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination based on sex. Section 28 provides that all rights covered in the Charter apply equally to men and women.</p> <p>The <i>Canadian Human Rights Act</i>¹¹¹ provides that all individuals should have an opportunity equal with other individuals to make for themselves the lives that they are able and wish to have and to have their needs accommodated, consistent with their duties and obligations as members of society, without being hindered in or prevented from doing so by discriminatory practices based on sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression. Section 3(1) of the Act protects individuals from discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, disability, and conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered.</p> <p><i>Employment Equity Act</i>¹¹² provides equity and fair treatment in the workplace, and</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>equal access to employment opportunities or benefits for all persons, including women.</p> <p>Public Sector Equitable Compensation Act¹¹³ guarantees that women in the federal public sector receive equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>Provincial:</p> <p>Ontario: The <i>Ontario Human Rights Code and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>¹¹⁴ affirms the right to equal treatment for men and women from harassment and discrimination, including assumptions about their abilities that result from stereotypes about how men and women “should” behave, dress or interact.</p> <p>5.2.2 Section 122(1) of the <i>Canada Labour Code</i>¹¹⁵ defines harassment and violence to mean “any action, conduct or comment, including of a sexual nature, that can reasonably be expected to cause offence, humiliation or other physical or psychological injury or illness to an employee, including any prescribed action, conduct or comment”.</p> <p>Under section 124 of the Act, every employer has a duty to ensure that the</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>health and safety of their employees is protected at work. Section 125 also provides that employers have a duty to take steps to prevent, protect against, investigate, record, and report harassment and violence in the workplace.</p> <p>Under sections 5 to 8 of the Workplace Harassment and Violence Prevention Regulations¹¹⁶, federal employers are required to carry out a workplace assessment that identifies risk factors that contribute to harassment and violence in the workplace. Section 5 and 9 require employers to develop and implement preventive measures for harassment and violence.</p> <p>Policy: Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy¹¹⁷</p> <p>50 – 30 Challenge¹¹⁸ The Government of Canada launched the 50 – 30 Challenge, which is a voluntary pledge by Canadian organizations to increase the representation and inclusion of diverse groups within their workplace. Participating organizations aspire to gender parity (50%) and significant representation (30%) of equity-seeking group, especially Black</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>Canadians and other racialized people, Indigenous people, persons living with disabilities, and members of the LGBTQ2+ community, on corporate boards and in senior management.</p> <p><u>Provincial</u> Ontario: The Ontario's Occupational Health and Safety Act¹¹⁹ defines workplace violence as the use of, or the attempt or threat to use, physical force against a worker that causes or could cause physical injury. The Act promotes occupational health and safety and places an obligation on employers to develop policies on workplace violence and a program of implementation for those policies. Section 32.0.4 provision on domestic violence is found in section 32.0.4 requires an employer who is aware, or should be aware, that domestic violence that would likely expose a worker to physical injury may occur in the workplace, to take every reasonable precaution to protect the worker.</p> <p><u>Canadian Targets</u> Federal: The Federal Government has authority to make laws relating to marriage and divorce under the Constitution. The Divorce Act¹²⁰ defines family violence to</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>include criminal and non-criminal behaviour, including behaviour that is violent, or threatening, or a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviour, or behaviour that causes a family member to fear for their safety or the safety of another person. The Act also provides for corollary relief, such as child and spousal support, during divorce proceedings.</p> <p><i>Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act</i>¹²¹ provides provisional rules for spouses and common-law partners, and former spouses and common-law partners, including rules for emergency protection orders (EPOs) for victims of family violence, rules for exclusive occupation orders (EOOs), and rules for the division of the value of “matrimonial rights or interests” in land or structures on reserves. First Nations have enacted several laws under the Act to protect family homes.</p> <p>The Canadian <i>Criminal Code</i>¹²² is federal legislation that applies and is administered across provinces in Canada, except in the Territories. The Code was amended in 2019 to specifically provide for offences relating to offences involving intimate partners, including publication of an intimate image without consent in s. 162.1; criminal</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>negligence, including that which causes death or bodily harm under ss. 219-221); homicide under ss. 229-231 and s. 235); causing bodily harm using firearms and traps under ss 244-248; criminal harassment under s 264; uttering threats under s 264.1); assault and bodily harm under ss. 265-269); and sexual assault under ss 271-273, among others. Section 2 of the Code defines “intimate partner as “current or former spouse, common-law partner and dating partner.”</p> <p>Although there is no direct reference to domestic violence in the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i>¹²³, and its accompanying regulation, the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations</i>¹²⁴, several provisions of the Act and the Immigration Refugee Board and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada’s operational guidelines protect and provide support for victims of domestic violence.</p> <p><u>Provincial</u> Manitoba: Section 2.1 of the <i>Domestic Violence and Stalking Act</i>¹²⁵ defines domestic violence and allows courts to issue prevention and protection orders in cases involving domestic violence and stalking.</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
<p>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the</p>	<p>6.1.1 Target: All of the long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserve are to be resolved</p> <p>Indicator: Number of long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserves</p> <p>6.4.1 Indicator Water quality in Canadian rivers</p>	<p>Federal: The federal government has authority to regulate in relation to fisheries, navigation, federal lands, and international relations, including responsibilities related to the management of boundary waters shared with the United States, including relations with the International Joint Commission.</p> <p>Canadian Environmental Protection Act¹²⁶</p> <p>The Canada Water Act¹²⁷ provides the framework for cooperation with the provinces and territories in the conservation, development, management, and use of water resources in Canada.</p> <p>6.1.1 The Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act ensures that First Nation communities have access to safe and effective water and wastewater systems on First Nation lands</p> <p>Provincial:</p> <p>Ontario: The Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002¹²⁸ provides for safe drinking water for Ontarians and provides for the protection of human health and the prevention of drinking-water health hazards through the control and regulation of drinking-water systems and drinking-water testing.</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	number of people suffering from water scarcity		<p>Manitoba: The <i>Drinking Water Safety Act</i>¹²⁹ addresses the construction, operation and monitoring of drinking water systems in Manitoba.</p> <p><i>Protection of Water Sources Regulation</i>¹³⁰ protects surface water and groundwater resources from contamination.</p> <p><i>Water Supplies Regulation</i>¹³¹ regulates water disinfection and monitoring.</p>
<p>Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</p> <p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<p>7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p>	<p>7.1.1 Target By 2030, 600 petajoules of total annual energy savings will be achieved as a result of the adoption of energy efficiency codes, standards and practices from a baseline savings of 20.0 petajoules in 2017 to 2018</p> <p>7.3.1 Target By 2030, 90%, and in the long term 100%, of Canada's electricity is generated from renewable and non-emitting sources</p>	<p>Federal: <i>Canada's Energy Efficiency Act</i>¹³² and its accompanying <i>Energy Efficiency Regulations</i>¹³³, establish minimum energy efficiency standards and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by removing the least energy-efficient products from the market when cost-effective alternatives are readily available in order to decrease Canada's overall energy consumption.</p> <p>Provincial: Ontario: The <i>Electricity Act</i>¹³⁴ and Ontario Energy and Water Reporting Regulations ensures the adequate safe, sustainable and reliable supply of electricity in Ontario through responsible planning and management of electricity resources, supply and demand; encourages electricity</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			conservation; and promotes the use of cleaner energy sources and technologies, including alternative energy sources and renewable energy sources
<p>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	<p>8.1.1 No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Unemployment rate</p> <p>8.3.1 No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of youth not in education, employment, or training</p>	<p>Federal: The Employment Insurance Act¹³⁵ provides employment assistance to eligible insured participants, through various programs and services. The Employment Insurance (EI) program provides temporary income support to unemployed workers while they look for employment or to upgrade their skills.</p> <p>The Department of Employment and Social Development Act¹³⁶ authorizes the Minister of Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) perform duties and functions in relation to human resources, skills and social development in order to improve the standard of living and quality of life for all Canadians. The Act also enables the establishment of programs designed to support projects or other activities that contribute to the development of the human resources of Canada and the skills of Canadians, to the social development of Canada</p> <p>Other Federal Legislations: Apprentice Loans Act¹³⁷</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p><i>Canada Disability Savings Act</i>¹³⁸ <i>Canada Education Savings Act</i>¹³⁹ <i>Canada Student Loans Act</i>¹⁴⁰ <i>Universal Child Care Benefit Act</i>¹⁴¹ <i>Unemployment Assistance Act</i>¹⁴²</p> <p><u>Provincial:</u> Ontario: <i>Employment Standards Act</i>¹⁴³ <i>Ontario Student Grants and Ontario Student Loans</i>¹⁴⁴(under <i>Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities Act</i>)¹⁴⁵</p> <p><u>8.7</u> <u>Federal:</u> <i>Canada Labour Standards Regulations</i>¹⁴⁶ establishes employment standards and conditions for persons under 17</p> <p><u>Provincial:</u> Manitoba: Section 83(1) of the <i>Employment Standards Code</i>¹⁴⁷, provides that no child under the age of 16 may be employed without a permit issued by the Director. The Code also provides that a child cannot be employed if under 12 years-of-age, or if the work adversely affects the child's well-being, and children under 16 years cannot work more than 20 hours during a school week or between 11:00 p.m.</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			and 6:00 a.m. unless permitted by the Director.
<p>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p> <p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	<p>9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<p>9.6.1 Target by March 31, 2024, a total of 1,000 EV Chargers, 22 natural gas stations, and 15 hydrogen stations along major highways, freight corridors and key metropolitan centres are under development and completed</p> <p>9.2.1 Proportion of innovation in environment-related technology</p> <p>Target By 2026, 98% Canadian homes and small businesses have access to Internet at speeds of 50 Mbps download / 10 Mbps upload, with the goal of connecting all Canadians to these speeds by 2030</p>	<p>Federal: Part 7, divisions 4 and 5 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act¹⁴⁸ enables the establishment of regulations to control the quality of fuels as well as the emission performance of road vehicles.</p> <p>Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations¹⁴⁹ helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions from passenger automobiles and light trucks by prescribing emission standards and test procedures that allow companies to multiply the total number of EVs, fuel cell vehicles, natural gas vehicles.</p> <p>As of April 20221, the Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program¹⁵⁰ has supported the creation of projects that will result in the build out of 4,169 Level 2 chargers (37 are open to the public), 387 direct-current EV fast-chargers and 44 proprietary chargers. The Electric Vehicle and Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Deployment Initiative¹⁵¹ supplements the Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program by supporting the creation of an</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			<p>electric vehicle (EV) fast charging network across Canada.</p> <p>Provincial: Ontario: Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.19</p> <p>9.1 and 9.c The <i>Telecommunications Act</i>¹⁵² provides for access to high quality, reliable and affordable telecommunications to Canadians in both urban and rural areas across Canada, and encourages innovation in the provision of telecommunications services</p> <p>The <i>Federal Government's High-Speed Access for All: Canada's Connectivity Strategy</i>¹⁵³ coordinates investments to ensure access to affordable high-speed Internet and mobile wireless coverage, especially for Canadians in rural and remote communities across Canada to ensure the economic, social and security benefits of modern, high-speed digital networks</p> <p>Provincial: Manitoba: The Transportation Infrastructure Act¹⁵⁴</p>
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by	10.2.1 Target: No specific target	<p>10.3 Federal: The <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>¹⁵⁵ guarantees that every</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
Reduce inequality within and among countries	<p>eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</p> <p>10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <p>10.a. Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</p>	<p>Indicator: Proportion of the population reporting discrimination or unfair treatment</p> <p>10.3.1 Target: No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Median hourly wage ratio</p> <p>10.3.2 Target: No specific target</p> <p>Indicator Median household after-tax income</p>	<p>individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination.</p> <p>The <i>Canadian Human Rights Act</i>¹⁵⁶ proscribes all discrimination on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity and other grounds.</p> <p><i>Employment Equity Act</i>¹⁵⁷ provides equity and fair treatment in the workplace, and equal access to employment opportunities or benefits for all persons, including women.</p> <p><u>Provincial:</u> Manitoba: <i>The Human Rights Code</i>¹⁵⁸ protects individuals and groups in Manitoba from discrimination.</p> <p>10.7 <u>Federal:</u> <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i>¹⁵⁹ supports consistent, fair and efficient procedures in processing immigration applications to meet immigration goals established by the Government of Canada in consultation with the provinces.</p> <p><u>Provincial:</u> Ontario: Ontario Immigration Act¹⁶⁰ facilitates the admission and selection of skilled immigrants and ensures a</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			transparent and accountable immigration system in Ontario. 10.a Federal: <i>Customs Tariff</i> ¹⁶¹
<p>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p>	<p>11.1 Target: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by</p>	<p>11.1.1 Target: Reduce chronic homelessness by at least 31% by March 2024</p> <p>11.2.1 No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of households in core housing need</p>	<p>11.1 and 11.1.1 - Federal: The <i>National Housing Act</i>¹⁶² promotes housing affordability and choice through the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, and the improvement of housing and living conditions in order to protect the availability of adequate funding for housing at low cost and contribute to the well-being of the housing sector in the national economy.</p> <p>The <i>National Housing Strategy Act</i>¹⁶³, recognizes the right to adequate housing as a fundamental human right affirmed in international law, recognizes that housing is essential to the inherent dignity and well-being of the person and to building sustainable and inclusive communities, and supports improved housing outcomes Canadians.</p> <p>Provincial: Ontario: The <i>Housing Services Act</i>¹⁶⁴ outlines the provincial commitment to affordable housing and provides for</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p>		<p>community-based planning and delivery of housing and homelessness services.</p> <p>The <i>Promoting Affordable Housing Act</i>¹⁶⁵ amends four acts, including the Housing Services Act to help increase the supply of affordable housing and modernize social housing by giving municipalities the option to implement inclusionary zoning, which requires affordable housing units to be included in residential developments.</p> <p>11.3: <i>Federal Sustainable Development Act</i>¹⁶⁶</p> <p><i>The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy</i>¹⁶⁷</p> <p>11.4: Federal <i>Department of Canadian Heritage Act</i>¹⁶⁸</p> <p><i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i>¹⁶⁹</p> <p>Provincial: <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>¹⁷⁰</p> <p>11.5 Emergency <i>Management Act</i>¹⁷¹ <i>Federal Emergency Response Plan</i>¹⁷²</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
<p>Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</p> <p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	<p>12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</p> <p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly</p>	<p>12.1.1 Target: Zero-emission vehicles represent 10% of new light duty vehicle sales by 2025, 30% by 2030 and 100% by 2040</p> <p>12.2.1 No specific target</p> <p>Indicator Proportion of businesses that adopted selected environmental protection activities and management practices</p> <p>12.3.1 No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Total waste diversion per capita</p>	<p>12.1.1, 12.2.1, 12.4 and 12.5 Federal: <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>¹⁷³ contributes to sustainable development through pollution prevention. It also governs a variety of environmental matters such as air and water pollution, waste management and toxic substances.</p> <p><i>Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations</i>¹⁷⁴ helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions from passenger automobiles and light trucks by prescribing emission standards and test procedures that allow companies to multiply the total number of EVs, fuel cell vehicles, natural gas vehicles.</p> <p><u>Provincial: Ontario: <i>Environmental Protection Act</i>¹⁷⁵</u> enables the establishment of regulations to control the quality of fuels as well as the emission performance of road vehicles.</p> <p><i>Alternative Low-Carbon Fuels</i>¹⁷⁶</p> <p><u>Provincial: Ontario</u> <i>The Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act</i>¹⁷⁷ identifies the provincial interest in having a system of waste reduction and resource recovery in Ontario. It also provides a framework for efficient,</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>		<p>effective, convenient and reliable services related to resource recovery and waste reduction, including waste management service</p>
<p>Goal 13: Climate Action</p> <p>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning</p>	<p>13.1.1. Target By 2030, reduce Canada's total greenhouse gas emissions by 40 to 45%, relative to 2005 emission levels. By 2050, achieve economy-wide net-zero greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Indicator Greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Federal: <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>¹⁷⁸ for pollution prevention, toxic substance management, and the protection of both human health and the environment</p> <p><i>Emergencies Act</i>¹⁷⁹</p> <p><i>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act</i>¹⁸⁰ helps to mitigate climate change through the pan-Canadian application of carbon pricing</p>

	Global Targets ³³	Canadian Targets ³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
		<p>13.2.1 Indicator Frequency of selected natural disasters</p>	<p>mechanisms to a broad set of greenhouse gas emission sources.</p> <p><i>The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy</i>¹⁸¹</p> <p><i>Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF)</i>¹⁸²</p> <p>Canada's National Adaptation Strategy¹⁸³</p> <p><u>Provincial</u></p> <p>Ontario:</p> <p>The <i>Cleaner Transportation Fuels Regulation</i>,¹⁸⁴ made under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>, seeks to increase the renewable content in fuel to 10% from 2020 to 2024, provides new technical guidelines, and supports the provincial government's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030.</p> <p>The "Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan" commits to reducing its CO2e emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030 through actions that include, among other things, emission performance standards for large emitters in Ontario.</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
			British Columbia: The Climate Change Accountability Act, ¹⁸⁵ governs the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% by 2040, and 80% by 2050 within the province.
<p>Goal 14: Life Below Water</p> <p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	<p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p> <p>strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p> <p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<p>14.1.1 Target Conserve 25% of Canada's oceans by 2025, working towards 30% by 2030</p> <p>Indicator Proportion of marine and coastal areas conserved</p> <p>14.2.1 Target By 2023, major fish and invertebrate stocks are managed and harvested at levels considered to be sustainable, from a baseline of 96% in 2016</p> <p>Indicator Proportion of fish stocks that are sustainably harvested</p>	<p>Federal: <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>¹⁸⁶</p> <p><i>Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act</i>¹⁸⁷ protects national marine conservation areas of Canada.</p> <p><i>Fisheries Act</i>¹⁸⁸ gives the government authority to manage Canadian fisheries and to protect the fish and fish habitat that support them.</p> <p><i>Oceans Act</i>¹⁸⁹ ensures stronger protection for marine ecosystems to maintain ecological integrity and biological diversity. It also promotes the application of precautionary measures when there is a lack of scientific certainty about the risks posed by an ocean activity. Both legal concepts are critical for stronger protection for marine ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Canada Shipping Act</i>¹⁹⁰</p> <p><i>Species at Risk Act</i>¹⁹¹</p> <p><u>Provincial:</u> Ontario</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	<p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p> <p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>		Ontario's Great Lakes Strategy¹⁹²
<p>Goal 15: Life on Land</p> <p>Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt</p>	<p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	<p>15.1.1 Indicator Proportion of native wild species ranked secure or apparently secure according to the national extinction risk level</p> <p>15.2.1 Indicator Proportion of species at risk showing progress</p>	<p>Federal: Species at Risk Act¹⁹³ is a key federal government commitment to protect and prevent wildlife species from becoming extinct and ensure the recovery of secure the necessary actions for their recovery.</p> <p>Forestry Act¹⁹⁴</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both</p>	towards their population and distribution objectives	<p><i>Migratory Birds Convention Act¹⁹⁵</i></p> <p><i>Canadian Biodiversity Strategy¹⁹⁶</i></p> <p>Forestry operations on reserve lands are governed by the <i>Indian Act¹⁹⁷</i> or the <i>First Nations Land Management Act¹⁹⁸</i></p> <p><u>Provincial: Ontario</u> Forestry Act¹⁹⁹</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	demand and supply of illegal wildlife products		
<p>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p> <p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect</p>	<p>16.4.1 No specific target</p> <p>Indicator: Incidence of cybercrime</p> <p>16.6.1 No specific target</p> <p>Indicator Incarceration rate</p>	<p>Federal: The Canadian Criminal Code²⁰⁰ applies to all individuals and businesses.</p> <p>Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act²⁰¹ applies to institutions or entities</p>

	Global Targets³³	Canadian Targets³⁴	Relevant and/or Applicable Legislation/Regulation(s)/Policy
	fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		
Goal 17: Partnerships for The Goals Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.2.1 No specific target Indicator Total official support for sustainable development	

9 Annex 4.0: Summary of Polling Questions and Results

Theme 1: What are SDGs, what are Canada's commitments and strategy?			
Total Responses: 64	Yes	No	No answer
a. Are you aware of the SDGs and Canada's commitments under the 2030 Agenda?	57.8%	42.2%	0
b. Are you aware of the federal structure in place to support the achievement of Canada's SDG targets and commitments?	20.3%	79.7%	0
c. Do you know if your organization raises SDG-awareness among the businesses it regulates?	20.3%	76.6%	3.1%

Theme 2: Alignment of SDG Indicators and Targets with Regulatory Outcomes			
Total Responses: 47	Yes	No	No answer
a. Do you know if your organization has developed indicators designed to measure its regulatory outcomes?	48.9%	51.1%	0
b. Do you think these indicators can be used by StatsCan for national SDG monitoring and reporting?	57.4%	34.0%	8.5%
c. Do you know if your organization shares the information it gathers towards SDG monitoring and reporting?	17%	78.7%	4.3%

Theme 3: Why is it important for SDGs and regulatory objectives to be closely aligned?			
Total Responses: 51	Yes	No	No answer
a. After the presentations, do you feel regulatory mandates can directly help address any one or more of the SDGs?	98%	2%	0
b. In your view do you agree regulatory activities and outcomes could help achieve the SDG targets?	100%	0	0
c. Do you feel your organization has capacity to support Canada's commitments towards its SDG targets?	76.5%	19.6%	3.9%

Theme 4: How are these linkages currently being put into practice?			
Total Responses: 38	Yes	No	No answer
a. Do you know if your organization works with governments to help Canada achieve its SDG commitments?	39.5%	57.9%	2.6%
b. Did you feel the case studies adequately demonstrated the linkages between the SDGs and regulatory objectives?	89.5%	7.9%	2.6%
c. Did you feel the case studies demonstrated the importance of regulatory collaboration in achieving the SDGs?	94.7%	5.3%	0

Theme 5: Panel Discussion and Next Steps

Total Responses: 32	Yes	No	No answer
a. In your opinion, would it be more effective if the SDGs were regulated/mandated?	75%	18.75%	6.25%
b. Do you agree that a cooperative approach across stakeholders would help achieve the SDGs?	100%	0	0
c. Given the opportunity, would you recommend your organization participate in SDG-related initiatives?	96.9%	0	3.1%

10 References

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¹³ Id at p. 22.

¹⁴ <https://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2019/2019-06-12/html/si-tr32-eng.html>

¹⁵ https://www.fsds-sfdd.ca/downloads/2022-2026_DRAFT_FSDD.pdf

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