

# Summary of strengths and weaknesses of options

QUESTION: WHERE DO MILESTONES BIND?		
OPTIONS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<b>Exclusively national level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Provides broad, national direction in meeting climate goals</li> <li>▶ Sidesteps contentious issues of regional or sectoral burden-sharing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Centralizes responsibility for meeting a national milestone to the federal government, potentially downplaying the role of other orders of government</li> </ul>
<b>Provincial and territorial level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Leads to milestones that reflect the unique economies, GHG emissions profiles, and emissions reduction opportunities across regions</li> <li>▶ Clarifies the level of ambition required at provincial and territorial scales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Directly confronts contentious issues of regional burden-sharing</li> <li>▶ Sacrifices flexibility in meeting national targets (unless there is some sort of regional trading mechanism)</li> </ul>
<b>Sectoral level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Provides clarity for sectors, a level where key policy decisions are made</li> <li>▶ Avoids directly confronting challenges of regional burden-sharing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Risks raising the overall cost of mitigation since fixed sectoral targets do not respond to shifting emissions reduction opportunities and costs</li> </ul>

## QUESTION: WHAT IS THE PROCESS FOR SETTING THE MILESTONE PATHWAY?

OPTIONS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p><b>Provinces and territories set their own targets, which in sum define the national pathway</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Provides the greatest opportunity for provincial and territorial buy-in</li> <li>▶ Allows ambition to reflect unique regional economies, emissions profiles, and emissions reduction opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Creates risk that the sum of national ambition will be insufficient to meet long-term target</li> </ul>
<p><b>All orders of government collectively determine the pathway</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Creates opportunity for greater buy-in from all orders of government</li> <li>▶ Creates a greater likelihood of pathway being sufficient to meet long-term target</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Creates risk of lengthy (or deadlocked) negotiations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Federal government sets the pathway, based on consultation and engagement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Builds on historical precedence (e.g., setting of 2030 target)</li> <li>▶ Allows different perspectives to be raised and considered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Requires additional time and resources for consultation</li> <li>▶ Risks limiting buy-in from other governments</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expert advisory body determines the pathway</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Sets pathway based on science, expert advice, and Indigenous knowledge</li> <li>▶ Avoids lengthy (or deadlocked) negotiations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Risks limiting buy-in from governments</li> </ul>

## QUESTION: WHICH ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOP POLICY TO MEET MILESTONES?

OPTIONS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p><b>Federal government drives policy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Supports policy certainty by offering a clear policy path for meeting milestones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Leaves a smaller, more reactive role for other governments and reduces their incentive to participate in policy development</li> <li>▶ Limits opportunity to customize policies to reflect regional contexts</li> </ul>
<p><b>Federal, provincial, and territorial governments contribute to policy development, with federal policy backstop</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Builds on existing landscape of federal, provincial, and territorial climate policy</li> <li>▶ Creates potential for greater interjurisdictional policy coordination</li> <li>▶ Increases probability of meeting milestones due to presence of a federal backstop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Requires time and resources to facilitate collaboration</li> <li>▶ Relies on willingness of governments to participate in good faith and undertake a collaborative policy-making process</li> </ul>
<p><b>Provincial and territorial governments drive policy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Sidesteps possible tensions of interjurisdictional policy coordination, saving time and resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Creates the risk that, when taken together, subnational policies will not be sufficiently ambitious to reach national milestones</li> </ul>