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years into the future are pointless. "Any oracular knowledge of how, over the next quarter century, the earth will respond to our presence lies in the realm not of science but intuition".⁴ Such criticisms express the views of the minority, but they are important views nonetheless. Others, though, argue that there is an international scientific consensus that human activities affect the global climate. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a scientific body estab-

Environment and Development. The event also benefitted from good timing because the hot summer of 1988 drew attention to the issue of global warming. The most significant outcome of this conference was its call for reductions of carbon dioxide emissions reductions by 20 percent of 1988 levels by the year 2005 were also recommended.⁷ This emissions reductions recommendation has since become a benchmark.

cerned about rising sea levels. Oil exporting impacts that could result [and therefore] the

the remaining scientific uncertainty. Furthermore, a commitment to some variation of sustainable development is also apparent. The fed-

other than net emissions casts the Canadian contribution in quite a different light. Canada is portrayed as an energy enthusiast.

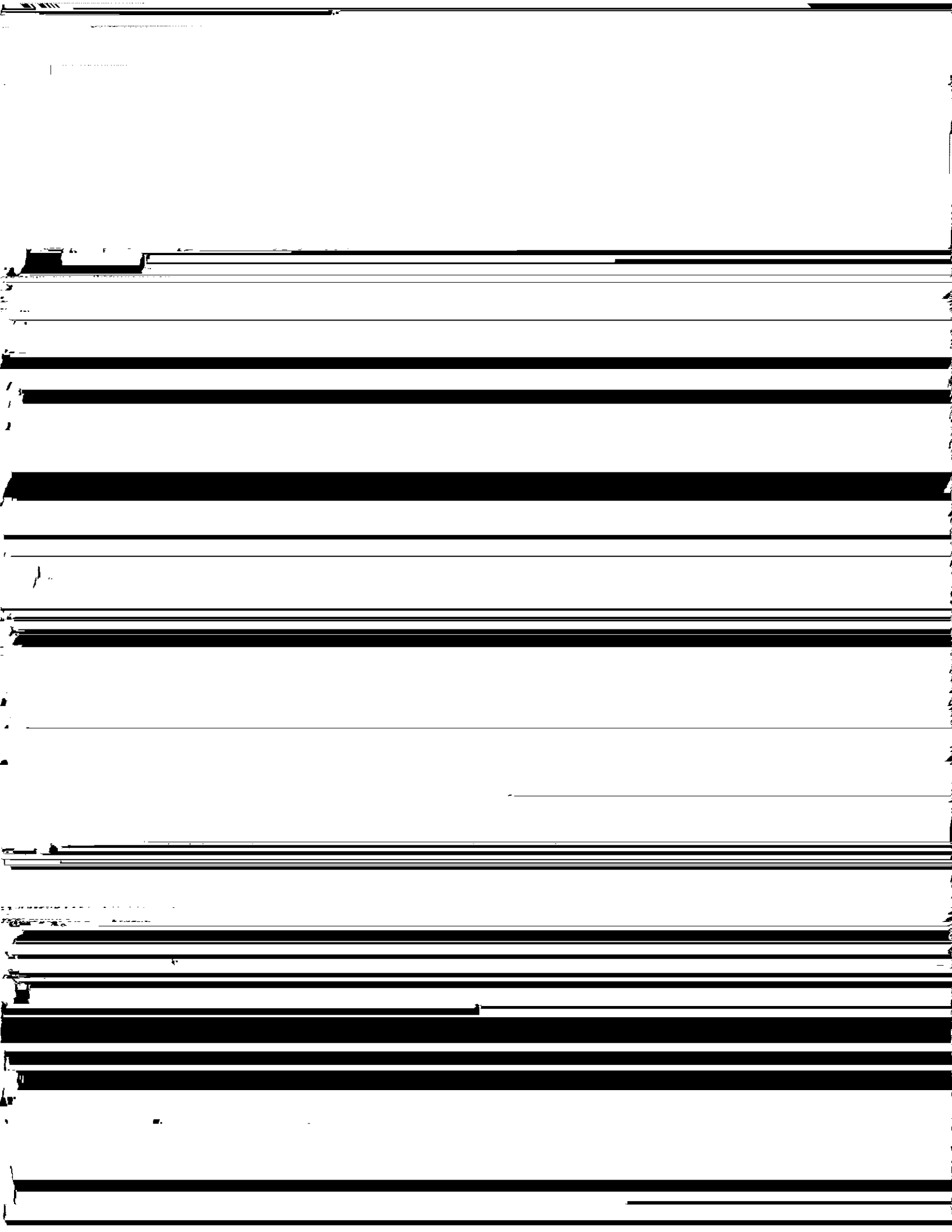
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the years 2008-12.³⁰ The Canadian national convention signed...by the British Empire. The

Energy and the Environment. The task force produced two reports which were published in August 1989 and April 1990 respectively. In March 1990, Canadian environment ministers

discussed in the previous section. The Green Plan section on climate change is even identified as the National Action Strategy on Global



The Framework established the National Air
Issues Steering Committee (NAISC) and the

backs to force all legislative measures to be
approved by the steering committee.⁵¹

zation".⁵⁵ Canada's Second National Report on Climate Change produced in 1997 also indicated that emissions were continuing to rise.⁵⁶ The

or domestic implementation. The provinces were consulted during the development of the Green Plan and during international negotiations

license. According to Brian Wymore, the creator

The shallow national consensus is also a

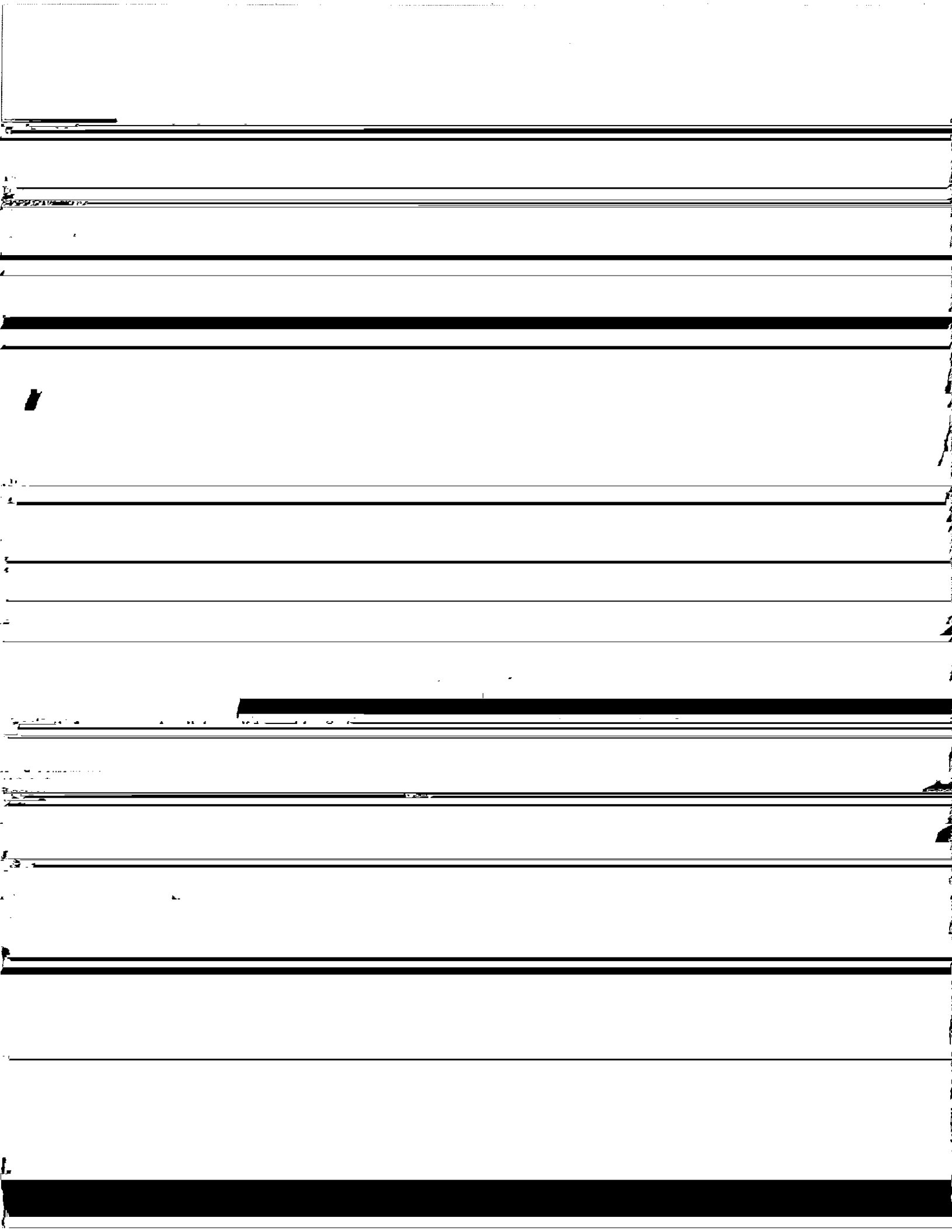
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ability to implement has been constrained, the evidence suggests that the federal right to nego-

government. This leads us the third reason for independence. In the late 1980s we witnessed an



ment to seek to reduce GHGS back to 1990 lev-

gas emissions for developing countries".⁸¹ The



Warming Hypothesis" Lecture to World
Meteorological Organization, 12 Congress,
Geneva, 16 June 1995,

21. *Globe and Mail*, 11 May 1990, A5.

22. *Ibid.*

, 5.

Plan for a Healthy Environment, (Ottawa:

37. Ibid, 21.

52. Environment Canada, *Canada's National Action Program on Climate Change*, (Ot-

38. *Canada's National Action Program on Climate Change*, 100.

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