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Federal adaptation policy framework.
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- Catalogue number: M4-133/2016E-PDF
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# Demonstrating carbon capture and storage in Canada

## Publication information

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Last year in Hokkaido, Japan, G8 leaders committed to supporting an objective to launch 20 large-scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) demonstrations globally by 2010. This action was identified as a crucial element for the world to address the climate change challenge. Canada will host G8 nations during their 2010 meeting when this commitment is due, and we are doing our part to achieve this objective.

Moving ahead with implementing CCS on a worldwide scale is a key element of our effort to achieve our climate change commitments. As the world's largest country, Canada has the potential to play an important role in demonstrating new technologies and developing policies that will allow others to follow. This is something that Canada has always been willing and able to do. We have a resource base that is second to none, and we have the expertise to make this work.

Canada, with its world-class geological storage potential for CO2, is at the forefront of CCS technology development. Our national laboratory network, led by the National Research Council, has been at the forefront of CO2 geological storage research and development. The federal government has invested over $1.3 billion to date in projects related to CO2 storage, including the world's first commercial-scale CO2 storage project - the Weyburn-Egmont project in Saskatchewan.
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- Foreign and International Law Resources Database
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International Organization Databases

- OECD iLibrary
  
  The OECD iLibrary, the new platform giving seamless and comprehensive access to statistical data, books, journals and working papers, is now available. It replaces SourceOECD. OECD iLibrary contains all the publications and datasets released by OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development), International Energy Agency (IEA), Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), OECD Development Centre, PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment), and International Transport Forum (ITF) since 1998.

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- OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group Papers (Working Paper Series, English)
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Authors
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20 Oct 2015
116 pages

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   Inforce Date: 9/22/88
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   Index source: World Treaty Index (Rohn)

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   l. No. 30462
   Protection of the ozone layer
   1993-09-10
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1513 UNTS 293

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985
1985-03-22

Treaty Summary

Registration

No.: 1-25164

ountries:
Multilateral

Parties to agree:

Australia; Austria; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Canada; Egypt; Finland; France; Guatemala; Hungary; Maldives; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Sweden; Switzerland; Uganda; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR); United Kingdom (UK); United States of America (USA)

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Name:

Ozone Convention (Vienna Convention)

Description:


Kavass:

- Environmental Protection

Subject:

- Outer Space. Exploration and Use

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- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985
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UN Current Status Information

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1988-09-22
MULTILATERAL

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (with annexes and Final Act). Concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985

Authentic texts: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
Registered ex officio on 22 September 1988.
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72 U. Chi. L. Rev. 469 (Spring 2005)

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J. PATRICK KELLY*

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ties and environmental treaties of greater clarity than customary norms have been signed.\textsuperscript{358} Because there is a lack of political will, nations have not even attempted to negotiate treaties to codify the extraterritorial environmental harm principle, the precautionary principle, or other professed requirements of CIL. Concrete and effective norms require the consent of all affected states. Different societies have different interests and balance economic development and environmental sustainability in different ways. Only a bargaining process can reconcile these different interests and perspectives.

In addition to these specific concerns, there are several overarching systemic reasons why CIL should be eliminated as a source of international law in the modern era. First, the continued use and abuse of CIL has promoted cynicism and disenfranchisement of many nations and peoples. The nations excluded from this process are well aware of CIL’s historic failure.\textsuperscript{359} CIL undermines the integrity of the international legal system which in turn encourages disrespect for the entire system of international law.

Second, the CIL process does not encourage compliance. With few effective means of enforcing norms, the international system

\textsuperscript{358} The nations of Europe competed in the largest land grab in history (Africa) during the same period that the United States was attempting to impose an international minimum standard of compensation for expropriation on Latin America. For an animated account of the former event, see generally THOMAS PAKENHAM, THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA: 1876-1912 (1991).


\textsuperscript{361} See, e.g., BIDJAGOUL, supra note 33, at 12-13; ANAND, supra note 211, at 3-4.
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Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer [Legislation]

Treaties and Agreements: United Nations


26 I.L.M. 1516 (1987)

**Topics:** Treaties, Environmental Law, Environmental Law, United Nations
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[Done at Vienna, March 22, 1985]
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The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, held in Vienna, March 18-22, 1985. The Convention was opened for signature on March 22, 1985, and remained open until March 21, 1986. There are twenty-eight signatories to the Convention, and, as of November 5, 1987, the following states had indicated ratification, accession or acceptance of it: Australia (September 16, 1987), Austria (August 19, 1987), Byelorussian SSR (June 20, 1986), Canada (June 4, 1986), Finland (September 26, 1986), Guatemala (September 11, 1987), Mexico (September 14, 1987), New Zealand (June 2, 1987), Norway (September 23, 1986), Sweden (November 26, 1986), Ukrainian SSR (June 18, 1986), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (June 18, 1986), United Kingdom (May 15, 1987), and United States (August 27, 1985). The Convention has not entered into force since the requirements of Article 17(1) have not yet been met.

A Protocol to the Convention, which concerns chlorofluorocarbons, was successfully negotiated in Montreal, September 14-15, 1987. The text of the Protocol appears below at I.L.M. page 1541.
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- International Court of Justice
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Australia v Japan: New Zealand Intervening 2014

174 ILR 1

OSPAR Dispute (Ireland v United Kingdom) 2003

126 ILR 334
New Zealand v France (Nuclear Tests Case) 1995

International Court of Justice

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Environment — Marine environment — Alleged radioactive contamination arising from French underground nuclear weapons tests in South Pacific — Request to International Court of Justice by New Zealand to resume proceedings begun in 1973 challenging legality of France’s nuclear tests — Court’s ruling in 1974 that object of dispute had disappeared because of France’s undertaking in 1974 to cease atmospheric tests — Assumption in 1974 that no risk of contamination from underground testing — Whether earlier proceedings and judgment limited to atmospheric nuclear testing or concerning all radioactive contamination caused by whatever means of testing — Developments in scientific knowledge and international environmental law since 1974 — Precautionary principle — Environmental impact assessment — Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region, 1986 — Whether relevant considerations for Court in determining whether New Zealand has established continuity of proceedings.

Environment — Marine environment — Alleged radioactive contamination arising from French underground nuclear weapons tests in South Pacific — Request to International Court of Justice by New Zealand to resume proceedings begun in 1973 challenging legality of France’s nuclear tests — Court’s ruling in 1974 that object of dispute had disappeared because of France’s undertaking in 1974 to cease atmospheric tests — Assumption in 1974 that no risk of contamination from underground testing — Whether earlier proceedings and judgment limited to atmospheric nuclear testing or concerning all radioactive contamination caused by whatever means of testing — Developments in scientific knowledge and international environmental law since 1974 — Precautionary principle — Environmental impact assessment — Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region, 1986 — Whether relevant considerations for Court in determining whether New Zealand has established continuity of proceedings.

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