

Social Studies 10-1
Chapter 13: Impacts on the Environments
To what extent does globalization affect the environment?

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & LAND USE

“A society is defined not only by what it _____, but by what it refuses to _____.

*Multiple Perspectives on the Importance of a **TREE***

A person who...	Might see the tree as...
Works in the logging industry	An economic opportunity
Needs to build a home	
Monitors forest health	A source of seeds from which trees will grow
Studies ecology	An integral part of an ecosystem
Has asthma because of poor air	
Needs firewood	
Feels a spiritual connection to the land	An essential part of the whole environment
	An important habitat

A- The Oil Industry

- Fossil fuels (oil and gas) provide _____
- Fuels much of the world’s transportation
- Global _____ has increased

- Increased demand of fossil fuels
 - Developed countries use more fossil fuels because of a growing population
 - Less developed countries _____ their use of fossil fuels to become more competitive
- Although demand +++, supply _____
 - In time, we'll run out of oil

B-Environmental Impact of Alberta's Oil Sands

- Each day 600M cubic feet of clean natural _____ is used to produce oil sands – enough to heat 3M homes.
- Producing a barrel of oil sands produces 3x more greenhouse gas emissions than a barrel of conventional oil.
- Companies are licensed to divert 349M square metres of _____ per year from the Athabasca (2x more water than City of Calgary).
- 858 hectares has been _____; this is less than 9% of the land mined.
- Area of _____ forest leased for oil sands: 300 km²
- Area leased for deep (in situ): 35 680 km²
- *Can these resources be developed without long-term impacts on the environment?*



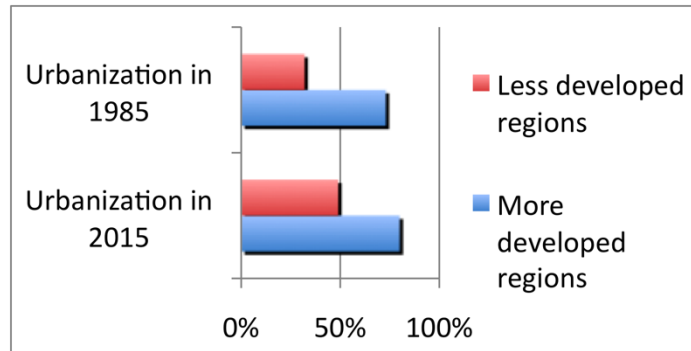
Politics of Resource Development

Should land be left in its natural state, as forests, wetlands, or deserts or should it be cleared, drained, or irrigated to make room for roads, homes, and farms?

A- In Less Developed Countries

- _____ of Borneo's rain forest to make room for palm oil plantations.
 - Provides for increased demand in palm oil

- Destroys natural _____ for millions of species.
- For economic growth
 - Just like European countries did in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Is it up to less developed countries to stop?



B- Urbanization and the Environment

- _____ = conversion of rural land to city or urban space
- By 2015, only 20% of the _____ in the world’s most developed regions will NOT be urbanized
 - No resources in cities (where are they coming from?)
 - Imported from rural areas in less developed regions.
- Raises many concerns about the _____ and others.
- What do you think are the effects of urbanization?

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS & ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

A- Resource Development Agreements

Negotiation between a corporation and government

i- The Mackenzie River Pipeline

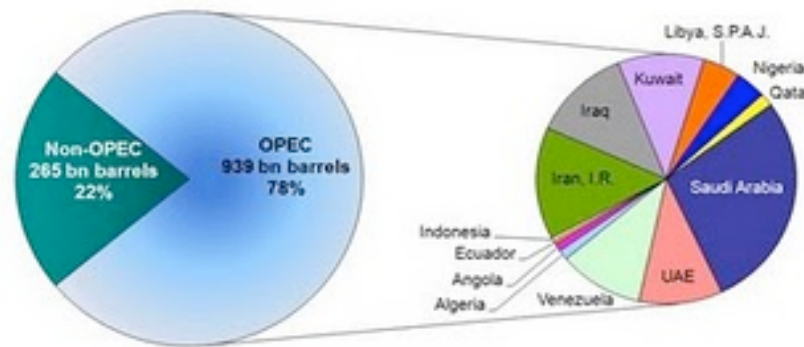
- Late 1970s, discovery of huge reserves of oil Far North – want to build a _____.
- However, 10 year freeze on project to settle Aboriginal land claims before _____.
- 2002, new proposal – many land claims had been settled
 - _____ were included in _____ and _____ were part of the agreement (p. 281).



B- OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

- negotiated by many governments with common _____.
- formed in 1960 to regulate oil production and markets.
- The 11 member countries control much of the world's _____.
- Agree on level of oil production = control the supply for the _____ demand of oil = higher prices = higher revenues for these countries.

OPEC Share of World Crude Oil Reserves (2007)



C- Environmental Legislation

- To try and maintain sustainable development and avoid rushing resource development.
- Environment _____ in Canada.
 - Companies may not dump waste into freshwater lakes and rivers
 - Will have to dispose of waste in a more environmentally sound way
- Exclusive economic zone (map on p. 283)
 - Canadian officials have no authority to regulate _____ beyond the boundary of the EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone).
- Should all countries be required to uphold the same environmental standards?

D- International Agreements

i- 1982: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

- Every country has the right to _____ on high seas.
- Coastal countries, such as Canada, have an EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) of 200 miles from their shores where they along can fish
- Still, fish move freely in the ocean and by 1990, fish stocks in the Atlantic were low.
 - Canada set _____ to conserve fish stocks by huge international fishing trawlers operated just beyond the 200 mile line with NO restrictions

- 1995 – UN Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was created to _____ fish stocks worldwide; addresses
 - sustainability and conservation
 - Fishing quotas in _____ waters
 - Each country’s right to protect its EEZs and legal means of enforcing the agreement
 - Processes for settling disputes

ii- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wile Flora and Fauna

- Signed March 3rd 1973
- Aimed at _____ and _____ people from capturing endangered animals and plants for trading

iii- Kyoto Protocol

- An international _____ aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to curb climate change (a bind agreement, but not a law)
- More than 150 countries signed on, including _____.
- Requires more developed countries to achieve the bulk of the reductions
 - US & Australia refused to sign

