

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910827160403321
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Titolo	Sustainable development as environmental harm : rights, regulation, and injustice in the Canadian oil sands // James Heydon
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Routledge, , 2019
ISBN	0-429-42353-5 0-429-75228-8 0-429-75229-6
Edizione	[1 Edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (225 pages)
Collana	Crimes of the powerful
Disciplina	333.8232150971231
Soggetti	Oil sands - Environmental aspects - Canada Sustainable development - Canada
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Background and analytical lens -- The oil sands and its discontents -- Regulating 'sustainable development' of the oil sands resource -- The regulatory process -- The directing features of policy and strategy -- Issues with the "planning" stage of the regulatory process -- Issues with the "approval" stage of the regulatory process -- The catalyst for harm and inefficacy of control -- The catalyst for harm: 'weak' ecological modernisation in policy and practice -- The inefficacy of control: systematic infringement of treaty rights and the justificatory function of compound denial -- "Sustainable development"-as-environmental harm : the lessons of the Canadian oil sands.
Sommario/riassunto	In this in-depth analysis of First Nations opposition to the oil sands industry, James Heydon offers detailed empirical insight into Canadian oil sands regulation. The environmental consequences of the oil sands industry have been thoroughly explored by scholars from a variety of disciplines. However, less well understood is how and why the provincial energy regulator has repeatedly sanctioned such a harmful pattern of production for almost two decades. This research monograph addresses that shortcoming. Drawing from interviews with government, industry, and First Nation personnel, along with an analysis of almost 20 years of policy, strategy, and regulatory approval

documents, Sustainable Development as Environmental Harm offers detailed empirical insight into Canadian oil sands regulation. Providing a thorough account of the ways in which the regulatory process has prioritised economic interests over the land-based cultural interests of First Nations, it addresses a gap in the literature by explaining how environmental harm has been systematically produced over time by a regulatory process tasked with the pursuit of 'sustainable development'. With an approach emphasizing the importance of understanding how and why the regulatory process has been able to circumvent various protections for the entire duration in which the contemporary oil sands industry has existed, this work complements existing literature and provides a platform from which future investigations into environmental harm may be conducted. It is essential reading for those with an interest in green criminology, environmental harm, indigenous rights, and regulatory controls relating to fossil fuel production.
