

## Glossary

**Command and control** - Policy measures that "command" polluters to "control" specific polluting activities, often in a way that is clearly set out.

**Economic instruments** - Policy measures that use market signals to influence consumer behaviour in a manner that is consistent with environmental goals.

**Emission permits** - A policy measure which enables governments to establish a ceiling or limit on total allowable emissions of a given pollutant, and then distribute those emissions among the sources of that pollutant. The assigned emission permits authorize each source to emit a specified amount of a pollutant over a specified time period. The permits would be tradeable, providing incentive for permit holders with low abatement costs to reduce their emissions below their authorized limit and then sell the unused portion to other emitters whose abatement costs are higher than the market price for the permits.

**Enhanced oil recovery** - A technique for recovering additional oil from a petroleum reservoir beyond that economically recoverable by conventional methods. Heat, CO<sub>2</sub>, or certain chemicals can be injected into the well to allow for the extraction of additional oil.

**Externalities** - Benefits or costs incurred in the production or consumption of goods and services that are not reflected in the price of the final products.

**Fluidized bed combustion** - A combustion method in which a mass of small particles of solid fuel (such as coal), ash and limestone are kept in motion by the rapid passage of air and combustion gases. The velocity of the gas flow is such that the mass behaves like a circulating fluid, hence the name. During combustion, the limestone particles combine with the sulphur from the coal, capturing over 90% of it before it can escape into the atmosphere as SO<sub>2</sub> (and add to the acid rain problem.)

**Greenhouse gases** - Those gases, such as water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, that are transparent to solar radiation but opaque to longwave radiation. Their action is similar to that of the glass in a greenhouse. Increasing their presence in the atmosphere is thought to augment this greenhouse effect, upsetting the current temperature balance.