



FEAR AND LOATHING

HISTORY, CONTEXT AND OBSERVATIONS

The Alberta Oil Sands - From National Pride to International Pariah

***A REVIEW OF OVER A DECADE OF DENIGRATION AND DELEGITIMIZATION
OF ALBERTA'S NATURAL RESOURCE INDUSTRIES AND PROFESSIONALS BY
THE INTERNATIONAL TAR SANDS CAMPAIGN***

December 11, 2019

by



In the neighbourhood of McMurray there are several tar-wells, so called, and there, if a hole is scraped in the bank, it slowly fills in with tar mingled with sand. This is separated by boiling, and is used, in its native state, for gumming canoes and boats. Farther up are immense towering banks, the tar oozing at every pore, and underlaid by great overlapping dykes of disintegrated limestone, alternating with lofty clay exposures, crowned with poplar, spruce and pine. On the 15th we were still following the right bank, and, anon, past giant clay escarpments along it, everywhere streaked with oozing tar, and smelling like an old ship.

The tar, whatever it may be otherwise, is a fuel, and burned in our camp-fires like coal. That this region is stored with a substance of great economic value is beyond all doubt, and, when the hour of development comes, it will, I believe, prove to be one of the wonders of Northern Canada. We were all deeply impressed by this scene of Nature's chemistry, and realized what a vast storehouse of not only hidden but exposed resources we possess in this enormous country. What is unseen can only be conjectured; but what is seen would make any region famous.

Through the Mackenzie Basin

A Narrative of the Athabasca and Peace River Treaty Expedition of 1899

By Charles Mair

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW	3
THE TAR SANDS CAMPAIGN.....	4
Tax Subsidized Federally Registered Charities And Non-Profits	5
An Overview In Four Reports And One Case Study	5
1. Money Matters: The ENGO Political Advantage	6
2. Dark Green Money	6
3. Big Green Money vs Conventional Energy Advocates	7
4. Green Titanic: How Big Green Money's Political Power was Unleashed	8
5. Case Study: Manufacturing a Climate Crisis – the Role of West Coast Environmental Law and Northern Gateway Pipeline	9
UNFRIEND ENGOS – BEFRIEND FACTS: ENGOS DRIVING OFF INSURERS AND BANKS.....	10
Paris Agreement – Just the Facts	11
Conflicts of Interest Rife in the Climate World	13
EARLY STIRRINGS OF CLIMATE ACTIVISM	14
HISTORY - “DIRTY” TO “CLEAN” WITH CAP ‘N TRADE - IT STARTS WITH ENRON	15
CHANGES IN GLOBAL INVESTMENT MARKETS.....	16
CLIMATEWORKS PLAN A SEA CHANGE IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY	17
FEAR OF ANTHROPOGENIC (HUMAN-CAUSED) GLOBAL WARMING WAS REAL – BUT CLIMATE CHANGED	19
ENERGY ALIENATION-DIVIDE AND CONQUER.....	24
CRA – USE OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.....	27
MEDIA MANAGEMENT – SILENCING OPPOSITION	29
The Consequences Of Media Silence And Complicity	30
EXPOSING THE TAR SANDS CAMPAIGN – EDUCATING A PUBLIC WITH SCANT ENERGY LITERACY	31
CLIMATE CHANGE BECAME THE UMBRELLA CAUSE OF THE TAR SANDS CAMPAIGN.....	33
OUST AND END THE GREEN TRADE WAR AGAINST CANADA.....	34
ABOUT THE FRIENDS OF SCIENCE SOCIETY.....	35

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Through the McKenzie Basin: gutenberg.org/files/12569/12569-h/12569-h.htm

Disclaimer: The contents of this report are based on available evidence.

OVERVIEW

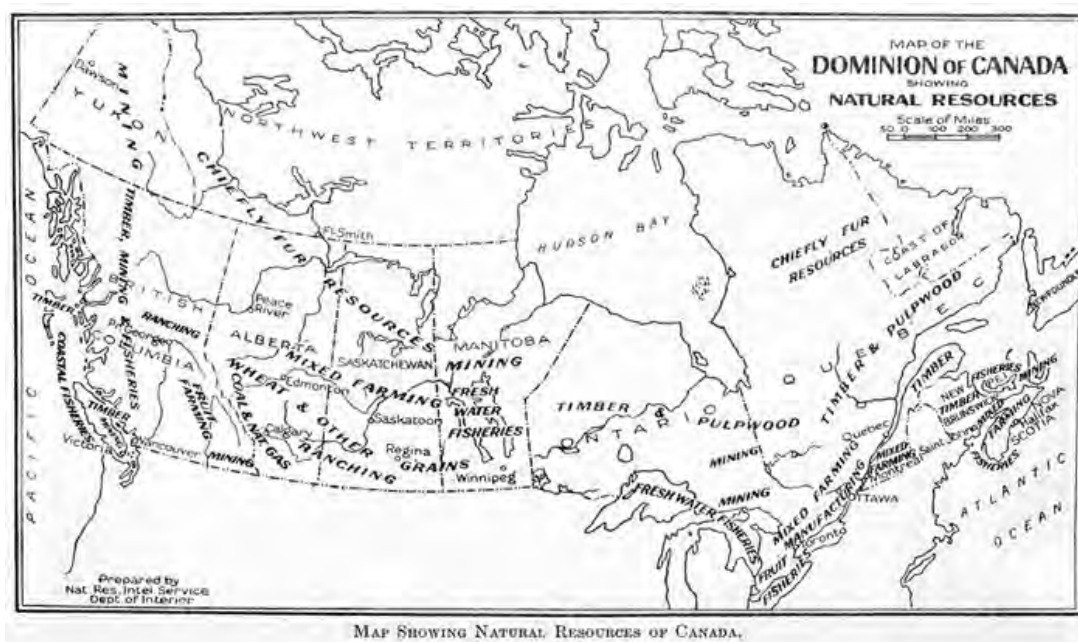
As documented by William Stainsbury and author Elaine Dewar, from the early 1990s, a powerful 'green' movement developed in Canada that, on the surface appeared to be driven by public desire to see an improvement in forestry and other corporate environmental practises.

Page | 3

The "War in the Woods" of the 1990's, staged in British Columbia, changed Canada forever. Where once we had been a nation of loggers, miners, oil drillers and oil sands developers that went about the business of resource development, suddenly Canada was thrust onto the world stage in an ugly light as activists battled forestry companies through confrontational civil disobedience, sometimes violence, and engaged in activities like the illegal spiking of trees (driving nails into trees in the hope that a forestry worker's saw would hit the nail and hurt the worker) in order to stop logging of old forests (in that case). Ultimately these activists moved into stopping development or use of other natural resources like coal, oil, and oil sands.

Both Stainsbury and Dewar observed the curious association of some major corporations to these 'grassroots green groups' and how, in some cases, certain governmental officials appeared to encourage (or refrain from limiting) these activities which ultimately put many people out of work and drove off investors.

Where once the definition of a charity in Canada relied upon service and net benefit to the local community, primarily operated by volunteers engaged in tangible, practical tasks such as *"...the Halifax food bank, providing X number of food hampers to X numbers of Haligonians per year"*, Canada's ENGO 'charitable' sector now engage in court-battles to block pipelines, the denigration of political figures, joint efforts by 30-50 ENGO organizations to push through 'green' budget demands through coordinated efforts and vigorous point-and-click email campaigns, and the denigration and blocking of Albertan and Canadian resource and infrastructure development, in particular, the Tar Sands Campaign. Let us explore the impacts.



Canada – Land of Riches

Our theory of change is to constrain the growth of tar sands production by increasing the perception of financial risks by potential investors and by choking off the necessary infrastructure (inputs and outputs) of the tar sands. We will accomplish this by raising the visibility of the negatives associated with tar sands; initiating legal challenges in order to force government and corporate decision-makers to take steps that raise the costs of production and block delivery infrastructure; and by generating support for federal and state legislation that pre-empts future demand for tar sands oil.

Source: offsettingresistance.ca/TarSandsCoalition-StrategyPaper2008.pdf

The foregoing is from the Tar Sands Campaign Strategy, a 2008 document that has been leaked and linked by various sources and, according to various media reports, certified as a legitimate document by Michael Marx of Corporate Ethics, chief strategist of the campaign by more than 100 international groups against the Alberta oil sands – aka “Tar Sands.”

The source we used to find this document is a left-wing blog “*Counterpunch – How Tides Canada Controls the Secret North American Tar Sands Coalition*.”¹ It is useful to note that these left wing activists are opposed to what they see as the corporatization of the Tar Sands Campaign, that certain corporations joined forces with Environmental Nongovernmental Organizations (ENGOS) and that, in their view, grassroots people who object to the Alberta oil sands, are being left out.

The Counterpunch report shows how Alberta has become a punching bag for left-wing grassroots people as well as paid, professional, commercial activists, like Tzeporah Berman, a bevy of ENGOS, many of which are/were foreign-funded, and how energy illiteracy is a fundamental element running through tirades from either group.

Friends of Science Society only became involved in tracking these issues because we saw that many of the climate science or energy claims of the ENGOS and activists were not supported by evidence – and neither industry, industry organizations or governments were challenging the statements, or following the money. As some of our members are Professional Geoscientists and Professional Engineers who are energy literate and informed on the geopolitics of energy, we began to explore the roots of these misinformation campaigns.

Over the years, we have produced a number of reports that synthesize the specific aspects of what can now be ascribed, in retrospect, to the Tar Sands Campaign. These reports will be referenced herein. As outlined above, the campaign consisted of:

- Blocking of pipelines
- Driving up costs
- Increasing legislation
- Driving off investors
- Legal challenges
- Raising visibility of the negatives

¹ counterpunch.org/2013/10/16/how-tides-canada-controls-the-secret-north-american-tar-sands-coalition/

And included:

- Blocking of open debate, denigration of experts
- Implementation of intended policies of renewables, carbon price, cap and trade

This screenshot from a related power point shows some of the major players.



TAX SUBSIDIZED FEDERALLY REGISTERED CHARITIES AND NON-PROFITS

AN OVERVIEW IN FOUR REPORTS AND ONE CASE STUDY

Friends of Science Society has put together a series of four reports that address the impact of foreign funded, federally registered Canadian charities and non-profits, the top 40 of which have participated directly and indirectly in the Tar Sands Campaign, subsidized by unwitting taxpayers. This material was independently drawn from public records and compiled by Robert Lyman, former public servant of 27 years and 10 years a diplomat.² These are similar findings to those of Vivian Krause and they independently confirm her work and expand on the impacts to the federal treasury, taxpayers, the economy and public services. An additional case study by Friends of Science Society focuses on West Coast Environmental Law and Northern Gateway.

² blog.friendsofscience.org/2019/05/29/robert-lyman-background-and-experience/

1. MONEY MATTERS: THE ENGO POLITICAL ADVANTAGE

Today the 'green' movement in Canada is monumental in size and coordination. As Robert Lyman, former public servant and diplomat, reports in "Money Matters: The ENGO Political Advantage",³ the top 40 ENGOs in Canada have enormous financial power. Between 2000-2018:

- *The revenues received by the ENGOs and their EnviroLaw counterparts over the period was over 18 times the revenues received by all federal political parties, and over 27 times the revenues received by the market-oriented institutes.*
- *Both Ducks Unlimited Canada and the Nature Conservancy Canada annually receive higher revenues than all the major federal political parties; a large portion of the funding to these organizations is from the federal government.*
- *The revenue received by the Tides organization alone is more than the combined revenues of Canada's two largest federal political parties, the Liberal Party of Canada and the Conservative Party of Canada over the period.*
- *The David Suzuki Foundation's average annual revenues exceed the annual revenues of the federal New Democratic Party.*
- *Eight ENGOs have annual revenues that exceed those of the governing Liberal Party of Canada.*



Page | 6

2. DARK GREEN MONEY

A Glimpse Inside the Big Green Funding Machine

There is a general, media-led perception in Canada that private industry has an undue influence on environmental policy through well-funded lobbying. This generally ignores the role played by major private foundations that use their wealth and power to influence social movements, or the large role played by government funding in delivering global warming-inspired programs and providing grants and contributions to environmental organizations.

Dark Green Money⁴ paper draws on three sources of information to offer a glimpse into, or anecdotal evidence about, the role of foundation and government funding that affects climate policy, and especially the thesis that Canada should undertake very costly measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The first is the work of Dr. Matthew Nisbet, Professor of Communications Studies at Northeastern University in the United States, on the strategic objectives and actual funding activities of U.S.-based foundations relating to climate policy. The second set of sources is publicly available Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Charity Directorate filings and an on-line database listing the grants made by the Oak Foundation, one of the largest sources of foreign funding to environmental groups in Canada. The third is the information about



³ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Money-Matters-report-format-FINAL.pdf

⁴ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Dark-Green-Money-Foundation-Funding-Jan-11-2019-1.pdf

government funding of climate programs and communications activities and contributions as documented in the 2018-19 Main Estimates of the government of Canada and from related public sources.

3. BIG GREEN MONEY VS CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ADVOCATES

Page | 7

In their campaigns to address alleged human influences on global warming, many environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOS) in Canada have chosen to take actions that harm the Canadian economy – blocking necessary energy infrastructure, promoting increased reliance on expensive intermittent sources of electricity supply, urging the imposition of carbon taxes that raise the costs of everything for consumers, and constantly increasing regulations. They say “No” to hydrocarbon energy development. People need to know more about why these policies are being promoted and adopted, and who is influencing this. We can begin to understand more, if we answer three questions:



- How large is the funding of environmental organizations in Canada, especially those that, in the name of addressing allegedly human-induced global warming, have harmed Canada's resource economy?
- How much of this funding comes from foreign sources?
- How balanced is the debate between the adversarial positions? In other words, how does the funding of those who say “No” compare to the funding of non-governmental organizations that take positions in favour of resource development and especially those that are skeptical about claims of human-induced climate catastrophe?

Over the period from 2000 to 2017, the 18 largest ENGOS in Canada took in almost \$6.8 billion in revenues, according to public records.

Many of them received large amounts of foreign funding, especially from the Moore Foundation, the Packard Foundation, the Tides Foundation, the Wilburforce Foundation and the Bullitt Foundation.

For example, the Moore foundation donated over \$9.5 million to the David Suzuki Foundation alone. While the Canadian petroleum industry is very large and spends billions of dollars in Canada, this says nothing about whether or how it influences public policy.

Based on the registry of lobbying of the federal government, the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers is very active in lobbying the federal government about policies, laws and regulations that affect it. By checking this database, however, one can find little if any evidence that the petroleum industry has directly challenged the global warming catastrophe thesis. One will find ample evidence that the lobbying by the ENGOS more than matches the lobbying by the petroleum industry.

The oldest non-governmental organization in Canada that directly challenges the catastrophe thesis, is the Friends of Science Society, operating since 2002. We review, as a case in point, the claims of Ecojustice, who called for an inquiry into this group and said there are “deep pockets”

supporting the Friends of Science. The annual revenues of this organization have been around \$150,000 per year on average since 2011. Ecojustice, in contrast, has taken in more than \$81 million in revenues since 2000, or about \$4.8 million on average per year (based on available public records).

The public debate on the global warming and related energy issues (i.e. coal phase-out, renewables, pipelines) is being skewed by the preponderance of finance on one side of the issue. The charity status granted to many ENGOs that allows them to avoid income taxation while still carrying extensive political activity and lobbying is anomalous. This raises questions vis a vis Canada Revenue Agency Charities Directorate policy related to 'net public benefit' versus 'public harm.'⁵ These ENGOs have the right in a democracy to lobby for their views, but why on the backs of taxpayers?⁶

4. GREEN TITANIC: HOW BIG GREEN MONEY'S POLITICAL POWER WAS UNLEASHED

This is the final report in a series of articles on the funding and activities of large environmental organizations in Canada, many of which play major political roles in opposing resource industry development and pipeline construction based on the thesis that this will address global warming.

This article describes how recent changes in the Income Tax Act and regulations governing charities and a recent court decision have freed activist environmental organizations with charity status from previous constraints on their ability to conduct and fund political activities.

Federal and provincial governments in Canada now provide \$170 billion per year in grants and contributions to registered charities.

Charities then raise an additional \$80 billion per year based on private contributions, some of which are stimulated by their registered charity status; the cost to the federal treasury alone of this is \$5 billion per year; the cost to provincial government treasuries is unknown.

Until recently, the Income Tax Act barred registered charities from spending more than 10 per cent of their revenues on political activities, which were defined narrowly to include only partisan support for candidates or political parties seeking election. They allowed charities to spend more on other political activities such as lobbying of politicians, publishing information, launching public advertising campaigns to oppose energy developments, mobilizing supporters to oppose certain laws, or organizing public demonstrations and blockades. Today, only about 5,000 charities, or 5 per cent of those in Canada, report being involved in political activities.

The Trudeau government passed legislation as part of the Omnibus Budget bill in 2018 authorizing charities to carry on unlimited "public policy dialogue and development activities" to influence laws and policies. In July 2018 Justice Edward Morgan of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice ruled that



⁵ "3.1.1 When is proof required? ...when benefit is proven, it must be weighed against any harm that may arise from the proposed activity and a net benefit must result" canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/charities-giving/charities/policies-guidance/policy-statement-024-guidelines-registering-a-charity-meeting-public-benefit-test.html#toc5

⁶ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Big-Green-Money-NO-vs-PRO-FINAL-RevB-FEB-12-2019-1.pdf

the Income Tax Act's 10 per cent limitation on partisan political activity was unconstitutional. The Trudeau government decided to not appeal the ruling.

As a result of this legislative change and court decision, registered charity status now gives an organization, including activist environmental organizations, the freedom to spend up to 100% of its revenues on political activities, so long as these are consistent with its "charity" objectives.

Page | 9

The Trudeau government has directed CRA to stop requiring charities to report on how they spend on political activities, so it is unclear how anyone will be able to judge in future whether the activities carried out are consistent with charity status.

These developments open the door wide to potential abuses of political spending by radical ENGOs and other organizations that want to get heavily into political funding and can afford to do so.

The impact on the alignment of forces supporting and opposing resource development in Canada could be profound. The environmental organizations opposing development have enormous and probably permanent funding advantages, far greater than any political party could match. The long-term economic effects of this funding advantage could be especially damaging for provinces and regions whose prosperity depends on resource-based development.⁷

5. CASE STUDY: MANUFACTURING A CLIMATE CRISIS – THE ROLE OF WEST COAST ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND NORTHERN GATEWAY PIPELINE

How Tax-subsidized, Foreign-funded ENGOs Impact the Canadian Economy

According to Bloomberg as quoted in the Financial Post, the total stock of accumulated foreign investment in Canada at the end of 2017, including debt, was \$704 billion. However, the total stock in the oil and gas industry was \$120 billion, having fallen by \$16.6 billion, or 12.2 %, in 2017, the largest decrease in 17 years.

The National Energy Board publishes annual data on total investment (i.e. domestic and foreign) in the upstream oil industry. Annual investment in 2017 was \$40.9 billion, up from \$34.9 billion in 2016. Investment in oil sands was \$13.6 billion, down 60% from the peak level of annual investment of \$33.4 billion in 2014.



On January 20, 2019, CBC's Wendy Mesley finally aired a story on foreign funding of Environmental Nongovernmental Organizations (ENGOs). In response to this and a flurry of related media coverage, Jessica Clogg, Executive Director and Senior Counsel of West Coast Environmental Law posted a blog in which she said:

"It's no secret that funders from outside of Canada are contributing to the work of Canadian environmental organizations. The real question is – so what?"

⁷ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Green-Titanic-FINAL-RevA-April-29-2019.pdf

With three major approved pipeline projects blocked by foreign-funded ENGOs thousands of unemployed, taxpaying Canadians want answers. This report asks more questions and fills in some blanks in response to Ms. Clogg's "... so what?"⁸

A telling excerpt on the right:

Oil Sands Investors Driven Out by Intentional, Foreign-funded ENGO Campaigns

Ms. Clogg says that some international fossil fuel companies are leaving the oil sands.

Let us examine the evidence as to why.

The Oak Foundation is one of the ClimateWorks partners. In the Oak Foundation grant database, that is posted online in the public domain, in 2010 they show a grant to West Coast Environmental Law for \$97,131 with the stated purpose:

"To constrain development of the Alberta tar sands through a legislative ban on crude oil tankers on British Columbia's north coast. This would necessitate the cancellation of the Enbridge Northern Gateway pipeline to transport tar sands oil and bitumen to Asian markets..."

That sounds like intentional market interference.

The grant description goes on to read:

"WCEL aims to establish the conditions under which a) opposition parties holding a parliamentary majority work together to enact a legislative tanker ban under a minority government and/or incorporate a ban promise in their manifestos, committing them to act following an election that produces a majority government, and b) First Nations declare their own bans on transportation of tar sands crude oil through their territories and waters."



Justin Trudeau
@JustinTrudeau

Following

If I am elected Prime Minister, the Northern Gateway Pipeline won't become a reality.
#CdnPoli

11:15 AM - 18 Jun 2014

UNFRIEND ENGOS – BEFRIEND FACTS: ENGOS DRIVING OFF INSURERS AND BANKS

In addition to working over politicians, lobbying for legislative changes and inspiring First Nations to make their own stand on issues emanating originally from ENGOs and their strategic advisors, these foreign-funded groups – locally, nationally and internationally – are trying to block banks, insurers and institutional investors from investment in fossil fuels – particularly coal and oil sands.

The ENGOs rely on the Paris Agreement and nationally set GHG reduction targets as the compliance tool, but the **Paris COP21 Agreement is not legally binding**. They make it appear to be so.

Our report "Unfriend ENGOs – Befriend Facts" addresses these attacks on essential financial and insurance support for industry and deconstructs their claims about the Paris Agreement. Friends of Science Society issued this rebuttal document and counter call.

*The Unfriend ENGO campaign calls on insurance companies
to insure and ensure prime power for industry, government and the public.*

We ask that you end the Climate Catastrophe Con.

Unfriend ENGOS. Befriend Facts.

Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOS) have found that crying 'climate catastrophe' is a wonderful way to get donations; for their corporate funders, it is also a great tool

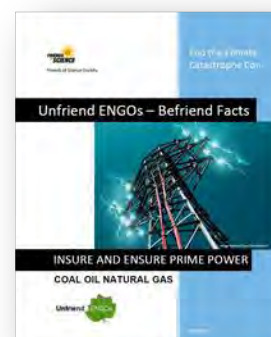
⁸ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Manufacturing-A-Climate-Crisis-2A-FINAL.pdf

for manipulating markets, providing excellent opportunities for vulture investors. When insurance companies and governments play along with ENGOs, they are playing with the public's trust, safety and energy security of society at large.⁹

PARIS AGREEMENT – JUST THE FACTS

Page | 11

This excerpt from “Unfriend ENGOs-Befriend Facts” summarizes the view of Robert Lyman, Ottawa energy policy consultant, former public servant of 27 years and 10 years a diplomat.



1. **What, exactly did COP21 commit countries to do?**

COP21 contains no commitments for the Parties to the agreement to meet any emissions reduction target, either globally or individually. It contains very few binding legal requirements, there is no formula for determining what each country's obligations are, and there are no legal penalties for non-compliance.

2. **What did previous agreements commit countries to do, and how did that work out?**

In 1997, about 150 countries committed under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce GHG emissions by an average of 5% below 1990 levels by the 2008 to 2012 period. China and India never signed the treaty, while the United States signed but did not ratify it, so three of the largest emitters in the world stayed out. In 2011, Canada, Japan and Russia announced that they would not take on further Kyoto targets. Canada withdrew from the Kyoto Treaty in December 2011, citing its objection to being required to pay up to \$14 billion in penalties when no other country was being so penalized.

3. **What has happened to global emissions since countries started adopting emissions reduction targets?**

...in spite of governments' repeated agreements to reduce emissions, from 1990 to 2014 global emissions grew by 62 %.

4. **What did the COP21 Parties commit to do their first submissions of Individual Nationally Determined Contributions?**

According to the U.N. synthesis, the actions set out in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) would result in global emission levels of 55.3 Gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2025 and 56.7 Gt of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2030. Even optimistically assuming that promised emission cuts are maintained throughout the century, the impacts of the Actions to be taken pursuant to COP21 are generally small. All climate policies by the US, China, the EU and the rest of the world, implemented from the early 2000s to 2030 and sustained through the century will likely reduce global temperature rise about 0.17°C in 2100.

5. **Is it true that China's INDC shows it to be the world leader in addressing global warming?**

The Chinese INDC projects that this will be accomplished by making the economy less emissions intensive. Thus, the goal is to decrease the carbon dioxide emissions per unit of

⁹ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/END-THE-CLIMATE-CATASTROPHE-CON-FINAL.pdf

GDP by 60% to 65% from the 2005 level by 2030. Even if these goals were attained, however, Chinese emissions by 2030 would be two to two and a half times as high as those of the next largest emitter, the United States.

6. **What are the current sources of energy consumption in the world?**

According to the International Energy Agency, in 2012 (the most recent year for which confirmed data are available), global consumption of energy by source, as measured in terms of quadrillion British thermal Units (BTU) was as follows: liquid fuels (mainly oil and natural gas liquids), 183.55; coal, 153.27; natural gas, 124.21; nuclear, 24.47; and renewables 63.77. Renewables include primarily hydroelectric power and biomass, meaning traditional burning of wood and dried animal dung. Roughly speaking, therefore, the percentage breakdown is liquids fuels 33%; coal 28%, natural gas 23%; nuclear 5%, and renewables 12%. Wind and solar energy combined account for less than 2%.

7. **How are greenhouse gas emissions projected to grow in future according to the most expert sources?**

According to the United States Energy Information Administration's 2016 International Energy Outlook, based on its best analysis of economic, population and technology trends, global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions will grow from 32.3 Gigatonnes in 2012 to 43.2 Gigatonnes in 2040, a 34% increase. Ninety-one per cent of the emissions growth will take place outside the OECD, mostly in China, India and Southeast Asia.

Is the 2°Celsius or 1.5°C target based on science or prophecy? Was it calculated or arbitrarily set? Ted Nordhaus, nephew of Nobel prize-winning economist William Nordhaus explains:¹⁰

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Magazine ▾ Regions ▾ Topics ▾ Collections ▾ Book Reviews ▾ More

AN ARBITRARY TARGET

My uncle, the Yale University economist William Nordhaus, is widely credited with being the first person to propose that climate policy should strive to limit anthropogenic global warming to two degrees above preindustrial temperatures. He didn't arrive at that conclusion through any sort of elaborate climate modeling or cost-benefit analysis. Rather, he considered the very limited evidence of long-term climate variance available at that time and concluded that a two-degree increase would take global temperatures outside the range experienced by human societies for the previous several thousand years and probably much longer. The standard was, by his own admission, arbitrary.

¹⁰ foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2018-02-08/two-degree-delusion

Climate advocates have persistently blamed the failures of climate policy on the corrupting political power of the fossil fuel industry. Industry-funded “[merchants of doubt](#),” as the historians Naomi Oreskes and Erik Conway originally dubbed them, together with heavy political spending, have stopped climate mitigation efforts in their tracks. But those claims are U.S.-centric. Climate skepticism and denial have not found anywhere close to the same level of political traction outside the United States. Exxon and the Koch brothers have no political franchise in the German Bundestag, the Chinese Central Committee, or most other places outside Washington. And yet those nations have had no more success cutting emissions than has the United States. To the contrary, U.S. emissions have fallen faster than those of almost any other major economy over the last decade.

The alternate explanation is rather less dramatic. Decarbonization is hard. Fossil fuels continue to bring substantial benefit to most people around the world, despite the significant environmental consequences. The alternatives have improved, but not sufficiently to displace fossil energy at scales that would be consistent with stabilizing temperatures at the two-degree threshold. The

In short, divestment is an eco-shakedown measure designed to demarket valuable energy shares that continue to be in demand worldwide, using ENGOs that engage in public shaming, intimidation and hyped-up fears of imminent climate catastrophe. This method is especially successful on UNPRI signatories and CDP Worldwide compliant corporations – but private funds are NOT required to comply. Who will reap the benefits of valuable, divested/uninsured resources?



CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RIFE IN THE CLIMATE WORLD

Our report [“Unfriend ENGOs – Befriend Facts”](#) also exposes the conflicts of interest inherent in the climate world – the funding of ENGOs by influential ClimateWorks partners who then second people from World Resources Institute (listed on Al Gore’s Generation Investment Management site as a ‘collaborator’ working for their clients) who then appear as Greenpeace representatives at the COP-21 Paris Agreement. World Resources Institute claimed to have set ¾ of the world’s nations Paris Agreement targets. Greenpeace and WWF are well-funded by ClimateWorks. Donna Laframboise found that Greenpeace and WWF ‘legends’ have been integral to writing UN IPCC

climate panel reports.¹¹ IPCC, ClimateWorks partners, Generation Investment Management, Climate Reality, and Al Gore as SDG advisor to the UNPRI? In any other context, such inter-related commercial and policy influence would be deemed a serious Conflict of Interest.

CLIMATE ALERT

Fall 1988

Vol. 1, No. 3

Toronto Climate Conference Calls for Sharp Cuts in Carbon Dioxide Emissions

The concluding statement of the World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere hosted June 27-30 in Toronto by the Canadian government called for a 20 percent cutback of global carbon dioxide emissions from current levels by 2005, and a phaseout of fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons by 2000. This product resulted from four days of deliberations among over 300 policymakers, scientists, corporate and environmental leaders from 48 countries.

The conference statement also called for the creation of a World Atmosphere Fund to finance the development of technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This resembled a proposal ad-

vanced in an Editorial in the Summer 1988 issue of *Climate Alert* (p. 2). The Fund would be financed largely through contributions from the industrialized countries although much of its focus would be on applications within the Third World. Despite the strong support for the creation of a World Atmosphere Fund, there was sharp disagreement among conference participants concerning the source

Continued on page 2



Ambassador Stephen Lewis

NASA Scientist Testifies Greenhouse Warming Has Begun

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on June 23, Dr. James E. Hansen became the first prominent scientist to state that greenhouse warming is no longer a threat but a reality. Basing his assessment on the record of average global temperatures and on computer simulations of the probable influence of the greenhouse effect, Dr. Hansen of the Goddard Institute of Space Studies said he arrived at his conclusion "with a high degree of confidence."

The hearings were called, said Committee Chairman J. Bennett Johnston, to highlight the rapidity with which global climate change is entering the public and political consciousness and the dramatic

Canada played a key role in climate activism with the World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere in Toronto, June 27-30, 1988, hosted by Canada's then Ambassador to the UN, Stephen Lewis. James Hansen and Al Gore were keynote speakers.¹² Today the next generation of his family carry on the climate activist efforts.¹³

Since SMF only serves as a pass through to funnel money into these organizations, it is apparent that they are merely a tool for the Billionaire's Club to facilitate the transfer of money to fringe startups.

1. A SMF Project: "The Message"

"The Message" is a multi-platform project on climate change.³⁷⁹ The first part of the project is a non-fiction book expected for release in fall 2014 by Naomi Klein, to be followed by a documentary currently in production.³⁸⁰ In 2011 and 2012, SMF received donations for and distributed grants to "The Message." Specifically, in 2011, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund gave SMF \$50,000 for "The Message," Wallace Global Fund gave SMF \$75,000 for "The Message," and Schmidt Family Foundation gave \$40,000 to SMF "to support development of a film titled, The Message."³⁸¹ While those donations total \$165,000 in 2011, that year SMF gave \$112,360 – the difference seemingly represents SMF's fiscal sponsor fee. The following year, the Schmidt Family Foundation gave SMF \$100,000 "to support 'The Message' film."³⁸²

Ms. Klein herself is a controversial figure. In 2011, she was very active in the Occupy Wall Street movement³⁸³ – giving speeches at two large events³⁸⁴ – where she sought to invigorate activists to combine their efforts with the environmentalists. That same year, she



Naomi Klein Arrested at the White House³⁸⁵

11 friendsofscience.org/index.php?id=603

12 blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/cialertvol1-3fall1988-climate-alert-climate-institute.pdf

13 leftexposed.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/2014-Senate-Billionaire-Club-Report.pdf

Almost two decades before President Barack Obama made "cap-and-trade" for carbon dioxide emissions a household term, an obscure company called Enron — a natural-gas pipeline company that had become a big-time trader in energy commodities — had figured out how to make millions in a cap-and-trade program for sulphur dioxide emissions, thanks to changes in the U.S. government's Clean Air Act. To the delight of shareholders, Enron's stock price rose rapidly as it became the major trader in the U.S. government's \$20 billion a year emissions commodity market.

Enron Chairman Kenneth Lay, keen to engineer an encore, saw his opportunity when Bill Clinton and Al Gore were inaugurated as president and vice-president in 1993. To capitalize on Al Gore's interest in global warming, Enron immediately embarked on a massive lobbying effort to develop a trading system for carbon dioxide, working both the Clinton administration and Congress. Political contributions and Enron-funded analyses flowed freely, all geared to demonstrating a looming global catastrophe if carbon dioxide emissions weren't curbed. An Enron-funded study that dismissed the notion that calamity could come of global warming, meanwhile, was quietly buried.

To magnify the leverage of their political lobbying, Enron also worked the environmental groups. Between 1994 and 1996, the Enron Foundation donated \$1 million to the Nature Conservancy and its Climate Change Project, a leading force for global warming reform, while Lay and other individuals associated with Enron donated \$1.5 million to environmental groups seeking international controls on carbon dioxide.¹⁴

The story of how Alberta became the target of the Tar Sands Campaign dates back to the days and methods of Enron. According to The Independent (UK), reporting on Duff Macdonald's book, "The Firm," Enron's methods go back to those of a McKinsey employee.¹⁵

Enron was extremely focussed on making the Kyoto Accord a reality and this was outlined in the "Palmisano Memo":

*"If implemented this agreement will do more to promote Enron's business than will almost any other regulatory initiative outside of restructuring of the energy and natural-gas industries in Europe and the United States," Palmisano began. **"The potential to add incremental gas sales, and additional demand for renewable technology is enormous."** (bold added)*

*The memo, entitled "Implications of the Climate Change Agreement in Kyoto & What Transpired," summarized the achievements that Enron had accomplished. "I do not think it is possible to overestimate the importance of this year in shaping every aspect of this agreement," he wrote, citing three issues of specific importance to Enron which would become, as those following the climate-change debate in detail now know, **the biggest money plays: the rules governing emissions trading, the rules governing transfers of emission reduction rights between countries, and the rules governing a gargantuan clean energy fund.** (bold added)*

Though Enron ultimately collapsed in a heap of ashes, burned by fraudulent transactions and off-book accounting practices, many investors had earned surprising returns. In 1997, Enron set up

¹⁴ ep.probeinternational.org/2009/05/30/enrons-other-secret/

¹⁵ independent.co.uk/news/business/analysis-and-features/mckinsey-how-does-it-always-get-away-with-it-9113484.html

Osprey Trust, which some mutual funds were later surprised to find themselves in – with yields of 13-24%.¹⁶ Despite Enron having gone bankrupt in 2001, by this time, various carbon trading markets had become established.

Carbon trading is memorably described by Mark Schapiro in Harper's Magazine of Feb. 2010 as, "the lack of delivery of an invisible substance to no one"¹⁷ but in Europe, it quickly grew into a profitable venture, with price per tonne of €30 by 2008, prior to the global recession.

Page | 16

Canada, especially Alberta, seems tailor-made for carbon trading – large emitters, the world's third largest oil reserves, vast natural carbon 'sinks' in the forests (and Canada's) oceans, wind and solar resources (to generate tradeable Renewable Energy Certificates), very significant natural gas reserves (to back up the wind and solar), and a naïve, relatively wealthy, energy illiterate population. However, Canada pulled out of Kyoto in 2011, and did not jump on the carbon trading bandwagon, despite the efforts of foreign funded ENGOs to make that happen.

Researcher/author/blogger William Kay writes a memorable commentary on how Alberta is a home of miraculous riches in energy – everything an anti-fossil fuels activist could hate:¹⁸

Alberta is inhospitable terrain for environmentalism. Alberta's exports read like an environmentalist's hit list. Alberta is not just oil country but home to the controversial oilsands: one of the world's largest hydrocarbon reserves. Alberta also possesses some of the planet's largest deposits of coal and natural gas. Other important sectors of Alberta's economy are industrial forestry, feedlot beef, and irrigated agriculture. Whereas Germany and Britain have a combined population of 144 million on a combined land base of 600,631 sq km; Alberta has a land base 661,190 sq km and a population of 3.6 million. [4.3 million 2019] Several large rivers flow through Alberta and 90% of this water is unused. Over half the province is forest and lakes. Two-thirds of Alberta's land base is government-owned and has never been permanently inhabited by anyone. There is room to grow.

Nevertheless, Alberta is occupied by an environmentalist army.

However, it is not only the rise and proliferation of environmental groups that have affected markets and driven the Tar Sands Campaign, it is also a dramatic change in corporate ownership and make-up of institutional investors, and related investors organizations like the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), and the Carbon Disclosure Project – aka CDP Worldwide.

CHANGES IN GLOBAL INVESTMENT MARKETS

Back in the 1970's, management consultant, Peter Drucker, had predicted that soon pension funds would own most of corporate America. He called it "The Unseen Revolution: How Pension Fund Socialism Came to America." By the 1990's, this had come true.

Pension funds have had a problem for some time in terms of unfunded liabilities. Many government pension funds, at all levels of government, don't earn enough to cover the growing unfunded liabilities. An example reported in The Sacramento Bee is that of CalPERS.

¹⁶ [events.nytimes.com/2002/01/25/business/25OSPR.html?pagewanted=all&mcubz=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2002/01/25/business/25OSPR.html?pagewanted=all&mcubz=0)

¹⁷ citizensclimatelobby.org/files/Conning-the-Climate.pdf

¹⁸ ecofascism.com/article21.html

Over the last two years of earning just a fraction of the assumed 7.5 percent “discount rate,” CalPERS has fallen behind its assumptions by \$30-plus billion. Thus, the entire trust fund has shrunk in relative terms because “contributions” by state and local governments and their employees fall well short of pension payouts and the earnings needed to bridge the gap haven’t been there.

With the fund stuck at around \$300 billion for two years, it’s about \$100 billion short of fully funding its pension obligations and falling shorter each day. And that shortfall is based on its 7.5 percent discount rate, even though the average return has been under that mark for decades.¹⁹

Page | 17

Likewise, markets have suffered a number of recent deep crashes, ranging from the real estate crash of the mid 80’s, the dot.com bust of the 1990s, the sub-prime mortgage bust of the 2007-10, and these losses have largely not been made up; some have been written off, but the gaping hole is still there. An example of losses in the Bree-X scandal alone: “Among the major losers were three Canadian public sector organizations: The [Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Board](#) (loss of \$45 million), the [Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec](#), the Quebec Public Sector Pension fund (\$70 million), and the [Ontario Teachers Pension Plan](#) (\$100 million).”²⁰

Visions of new growth markets in clean-tech were sold with high power pitches to investors, in the style of Silicon Valley, claiming “Moore’s Law” would cause dramatic ‘disruptive’ shifts in technology to wind and solar, electric vehicles, and more, but in 2013, Joseph Dear, then CIO of CalPERS, bluntly told the Wall Street Journal that ‘clean-tech is an L-for Lose investment’.²¹

“According to Mr. Dear, a CalPERS fund devoted to clean energy and technology which started in 2007 with \$460 million has an annualized return of minus 9.7% to date.”

You would think that institutional investors would have returned to investing in solid energy stocks, like those of the Alberta oil sands, but instead, the opposite has occurred. Here are some reasons why.

CLIMATEWORKS PLAN A SEA CHANGE IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

According to the research of Dr. Matthew Nisbet, in about 2005, a group of large philanthropies joined forces as one foundation – “ClimateWorks” – with the intention of changing the global economy through establishing global cap and trade, carbon pricing and putting trillions of their vested interests in renewables on the grid.

According to communications scholar Nisbet, the ClimateWorks originators met with some 170 environmentalists and scientists at that time, who assured them the technology and need were there to move to a “clean” economy, all that was missing was the money.

The establishment of ClimateWorks was led by economist Rick Levin, then president of Yale.²² He was also on the board of one of the foundations at the time. According to Nisbet, there had been a predecessor, the “Energy Foundation” which had given funds to various ENGOs to push the causes related to the interests of the funders, but efforts had been somewhat haphazard and duplicated. ClimateWorks looked for very large grants (on the order of \$100 million each) from the 13 partner philanthropic foundations that would then be distributed to major ENGOs (typically charities) or to

¹⁹ sacbee.com/news/politics-government/politics-columns-blogs/dan-walters/article90368532.html

²⁰ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bre-X

²¹ wsj.com/articles/SB10001424127887324557804578374980641257340

²² wikileaks.org/podesta-emails/fileid/57594/16165

another umbrella granting body like New Venture, which would then distribute smaller parcels to many smaller ENGOs.

According to a WikiLeaks ClimateWorks document, the management firm McKinsey & Co. was paid \$42.4 million in consulting fees. The program developed was called “Design to Win” and it focussed on funding local ENGOs in various countries of the world, to agitate for ClimateWorks policy goals, making it appear as if ‘grassroots’.

Page | 18

McKinsey & Co is the world’s most influential management firm. Recommended reading: *“The Firm”* by Duff McDonald.

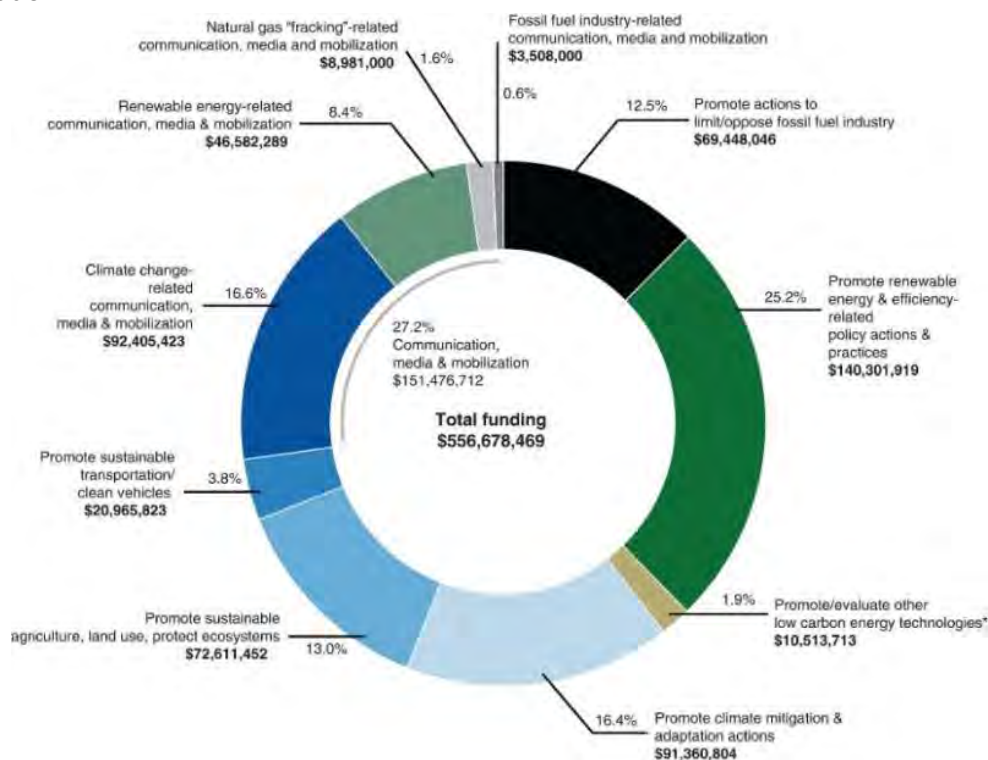
Until very recently, a McKinsey chief was one of Canada’s strategic advisors, working alongside other professionals for \$1 a year. He has since been posted to China as Canada’s ambassador.

The focus of ClimateWorks’ objectives were about the same as those of Enron – global cap and trade, carbon pricing and the opportunity to put massive amounts of their vested interest renewables on the grid world-wide (via the international fund, which today is called the Green Climate Fund, supposed to be a \$100 billion/year from contributions from industrialized nations).

It appears that ClimateWorks has effectively been trying to raise Kyoto from the dead, in order to achieve the goals that Enron’s John Palmisano identified years ago:

“... the biggest money plays: the rules governing emissions trading, the rules governing transfers of emission reduction rights between countries, and the rules governing a gargantuan clean energy fund.”

To this end, they have spent hundreds of millions funding ENGOs world-wide, every year for over a decade.



FEAR OF ANTHROPOGENIC (HUMAN-CAUSED) GLOBAL WARMING WAS REAL – BUT CLIMATE CHANGED

It is likely that back in 2005, the specter of catastrophic Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW) was real for many people, as during the 1970's- 1990's there had been a lockstep rise in carbon dioxide and global temperature, seemingly 'proof' that humans were causing global warming (though many Professional Geologists/Geophysicists were skeptical, due to their review of 4.5 billion years of climate change evidence. Geologists were excluded from The UN Climate Science panel, the IPCC.) Indeed, by 2002, Friends of Science Society had formed precisely because the scientific claims of human-caused global warming and economic plans related to carbon trading as a means of addressing climate change did not add up, according to the evidence.

Page | 19

Likewise, the broader science community was noticing that while carbon dioxide was rising dramatically, temperatures were flat-lining. In 2005, the National Academy of Sciences convened a group of scholars to search for new metrics to evaluate climate change.²³ In 2006, the late Prof. Bob Carter, geologist at James Cook University, wrote an op-ed that stated global warming stopped in 1998²⁴. By 2013, the IPCC itself acknowledged in its AR5 Working Group I scientific report that there had been no statistically significant warming since before Kyoto had been ratified, despite a rise in carbon dioxide.

Box 9.2 | Climate Models and the Hiatus in Global Mean Surface Warming of the Past 15 Years

The observed global mean surface temperature (GMST) has shown a much smaller increasing linear trend over the past 15 years than over the past 30 to 60 years (Section 2.4.3, Figure 2.20, Table 2.7; Figure 9.8; Box 9.2 Figure 1a, c). Depending on the observational data set, the GMST trend over 1998–2012 is estimated to be around one-third to one-half of the trend over 1951–2012 (Section 2.4.3, Table 2.7; Box 9.2 Figure 1a, c). For example, in HadCRUT4 the trend is 0.04°C per decade over 1998–2012, compared to 0.11°C per decade over 1951–2012. The reduction in observed GMST trend is most marked in Northern Hemisphere winter (Section 2.4.3; Cohen et al., 2012). Even with this "hiatus" in GMST trend, the decade of the 2000s has been the warmest in the instrumental record of GMST (Section 2.4.3, Figure 2.19). Nevertheless, the occurrence of the hiatus in GMST trend during the past 15 years raises the two related questions of what has caused it and whether climate models are able to reproduce it.

In Jan. 2014, Dr. Judith Curry²⁵ testified to the US Senate that the case for human-caused global warming was weakened and that carbon dioxide is not the control knob that can fine tune climate. This means the oil sands are not a 'carbon bomb' as activist scientist James Hansen labelled them in 2011 in his anti-Keystone XL pipeline activism²⁶. Rather than rejoicing at the good news and doing further investigation, the financial community, driven in large part by the UNPRI, CDP Worldwide and the ClimateWorks funded ENGOs, simply upped the climate hysteria. Al Gore's movie "An Inconvenient Truth" appeared in 2006; he and the IPCC won a Nobel Peace Prize in 2007, and 'fear of carbon dioxide' rhetoric has risen to the fever pitch of today's 'climate emergency' - something for which there is no scientific evidence, as asserted by over 800 scientists and professionals.²⁷

²³ nap.edu/catalog/11175/radiative-forcing-of-climate-change-expanding-the-concept-and-addressing

²⁴ telegraph.co.uk/comment/personal-view/3624242/There-is-a-problem-with-global-warming...it-stopped-in-1998.html

²⁵ curryja.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/curry-senate-testimony-2014-final.pdf

²⁶ reuters.com/article/idUS257590805720110829

²⁷ clintel.org/

However, with the ClimateWorks plan laid out in 2005, then the impetus of Al Gore's "An Inconvenient Truth" and the growth of then-lucrative carbon trading markets in Europe, ClimateWorks and the various ENGOs and industries born out of the fear of human-caused global warming simply ramped up efforts to change the world economy.

In addition to funding ENGOs worldwide to agitate for climate policies that would help them achieve their goals of global cap and trade, carbon pricing and vested interests in renewables deployment, ClimateWorks mobilized the world's institutional investors on climate change by participating in or helping establish two key bodies:

- 1) **Carbon Disclosure Project** (today called the CDP Worldwide).²⁸ This is a UK based charity which gathers 'voluntary' GHG emissions reporting from corporations and cities. We believe there to be some additional benefits to being part of that network, but we don't know what it may be. One benefit is being favorably ascribed in CDP reports which go to the UN Principles for Responsible Investors (UNPRI).²⁹
- 2) **UNPRI** is a transnational, unelected, unaccountable body made up of institutional investors and sovereign wealth funds (private funds are NOT allowed to join). The UNPRI group includes some ~1,000 institutional investors with ~\$100 trillion in assets under management. Signatories sign on to a set of six 'voluntary' principles, but when it comes to reporting they must 'comply or explain.' Voluntary becomes mandatory.

ClimateWorks or some of the 13 'green' billionaire foundations have been funding or supporting the development of CDP and the proliferation of its influence.

A 2006 grant of \$235,000 from the Swiss-based Oak Foundation to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) was intended:

"To extend the Carbon Disclosure Project and its approach to reduce carbon emissions by engaging investors and companies in Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Sweden. By using energy consumption costs as a driver to have companies reduce energy consumption, the organisation hopes to have large corporations take action to tackle climate change."

By reporting corporate carbon footprints, the corporations hope to get a favorable rating when CDP has a management firm like PwC or Accenture aggregate results – and thus look good to institutional investors. For Canadian oil sands companies, reporting in good faith to the CDP led to them being demonized in 2016 (perhaps in previous reports, too) following which investors, insurers and banks fled the oil sands in droves.³⁰

So, how does this relate to the Tar Sands Campaign?

Institutional investors wanted to find ways to maximize and guarantee returns and create 'new markets'. Unfortunately, these are not demand markets; these markets are driven by enforced public policy and subsidies. One green corporate trough is through renewables. Renewables provide many new market streams and incomes:

- a) Tradeable Renewable Energy Certificates

²⁸ cdp.net/en

²⁹ unpri.org/

³⁰ <https://ssl.cf3.rackcdn.com/cms/reports/documents/000/001/327/original/oil-gas-report-exec-summary-2016.pdf?1479834286>

- b) Offsets
- c) Natural gas sales
- d) Peaking power plant profits when wind surges/drops
- e) New transmission line build-out
- f) Government subsidies
- g) Quick build of wind/solar farms (1-2 years and ~\$200 million, compared to conventional plants that take decades and ~\$1 billion)
- h) Additional 9-figure IT installations at electric system operator
- i) Long-term guaranteed Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) of 20-40 years
- j) Few environmental regulations
- k) Innovative financing schemes like 'yieldcos'³¹
- l) Preferential corporate tax structures like 'flow-through' shares.

The various benefits and preferential treatment for renewables operations are outlined in Robert Lyman's report (may be subject to change due to various governments turnovers but will provide some insight).³²

Institutional investors with investments in large oil companies have used the oil company as the 'bank' to finance the windfarms, providing the investment oil company with additional 'social license' and the institutional investors (and oil or gas company) with some or all of the revenue streams noted above – either directly or indirectly through mutual funds.

The downside is that to get the general public to agree to spend money on unreliable and expensive wind and solar, **any reliable product like oil or coal must be demonized as dirty and deadly.** So, foundations and unions have funded ENGOs, just like Enron used to, as their nasty messenger and policy agitator. Some of these groups have taken minority shareholder positions so they can also agitate from within a corporate entity (i.e. it appears Sierra Club took a position with TransAlta). Bloomberg (and other green billionaires) has reportedly financed Sierra Club for hundreds of millions to run a coal demarketing campaign.

4.8 Limiting fossil fuel development

Table 8 summarizes the \$69.4 million in grants focused on promoting policy actions and regulations to limit fossil fuel production and development. In this case, \$42 million was devoted to opposing coal power. The major funders in this area were Bloomberg (\$20 million) and MacArthur (\$15 million) which supported the Sierra Club's work on the issue. Funders of similar efforts directed at the coal industry included Rockefeller Brothers, Hewlett, Wallace Global Fund, and Heinz. A second main focus was the \$10.4 million devoted to reducing dependence on coal, gas, oil, and fossil fuels more generally. Leading this effort, Rockefeller Brothers, Hewlett, and Oak gave a combined \$9.5 million to the New Venture Fund to redistribute to a network of groups.

Source: web.northeastern.edu/matthewnisbet/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Nisbet2018_ClimatePhilanthropy_WIREsClimateChange_Final.pdf

Excerpt of SHARE – Report on Risk of Coal as Fossil Fuel

³¹ thirdway.org/report/energy-finance-101-an-intro-to-yield-cos

³² blog.friendsofscience.org/2017/11/05/subsidies-to-solar-and-wind-energy-in-canada-an-inventory/

As noted in TransAlta's 2010 Renewal Form [sic] (p. 26), in November 2009, the US EPA upheld its finding that CO2 is a pollutant and subject to regulation under the US Clean Air Act. In the US, coal pollution has been linked to four of the top five causes of death.[2]

TransAlta has partnered with the Governments of Canada and Alberta and other corporations in "Project Pioneer", a nearly billion-dollar project to carry out a carbon capture and storage initiative. Conversion of existing coal-fired plants to natural gas or other clean energy sources represents a known and proven response to reducing climate change gas emissions, such as CO2, in contrast to an unproven technology.

Page | 22

TransAlta should be a leader in CO2 reduction, not carbon capture. By providing a coal-fired facility conversion plan, TransAlta would meet a key performance measure of the TransAlta 2009 Annual Report to make sustaining capital expenditures more predictable in line with TransAlta's long-range plans.

The Sierra Club urges shareholders to vote for this proposal. (bold emphasis added)

[1] Environment Canada: "Backgrounder: Key Elements of Proposed Regulatory Approach", Date Modified: 2010-08-20

[2] Physicians for Social Responsibility: Coal's Assault on Human Health, Alan H. Lockwood et al., November 2009 ³³

As we have seen with the Tar Sands Campaign, these foreign-funded fake 'grassroots' campaigns quickly become embedded in society and to a large extent become real 'grassroots' campaigns, though much of the plotting appears to be done at a much higher level and possibly not even in Canada or by Canadians (though with their participation). In this comment we refer to Corporate Ethics bio that over 100 international groups were coordinated on the Tar Sands Campaign.³⁴

³³ share.ca/share-proposals/report-on-risk-of-coal-as-fossil-fuel/

³⁴ corpethics.org/about/

become a model for further state and city EV campaigns.

CorpEthics Team



Senior Strategic Adviser, Michael Marx, Ph.D.

Michael received his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he taught communications and organizational behavior courses. Earlier in his career, he founded Selection Sciences, Inc. a management consulting firm specializing in employee selection and management training and assessment. His clients included Fortune 500 companies like Hewlett-Packard, Memorex, Fireman's Fund, Transamerica, Pacific Bell, and American Express. Selection Sciences, Inc. also specialized in jury selection, case presentation, and post-verdict analyses in large civil cases.

In the early 1990s, Michael transitioned out of corporate and legal consulting to become an environmental activist. Working for NGOs like Rainforest Action Network, ForestEthics (which he co-founded), CorpEthics (which he founded), and the Sierra Club, he helped lead several international campaigns to improve the environmental and human rights practices of major corporations like Mitsubishi, Home Depot, Staples, PepsiCo and Walmart. Michael also founded the Business Ethics Network which is comprised of U.S. NGOs that engage in corporate campaigns.

Michael advised the International Tar Sands Oil Campaign, which included over 100 groups working in the U.S., Europe and Canada. He now manages the Moving Beyond Oil Fund which supports groups working to protect the Clean Car Standards as well as coalitions of diverse groups in key states working together to accelerate the electrification of transportation.



Strategic Adviser, Kenny Bruno

Kenny Bruno is a consultant to CorpEthics. He specializes in campaigns to end the era of oil and accelerate alternatives. He has worked for Greenpeace, EarthRights International, Corpwatch, Environmental Health Fund, Corporate Ethics International, and New Venture Fund. He has served as an Adjunct Professor at NYU, teaching courses on Strategic Campaigning and Advocacy and Linking Human Rights and Environment.

Kenny is the founder of two schools for training indigenous leaders on human rights and environment, one in Ecuador and one in Peru, and the co-author of three books: *Greenwash: The Reality Behind Corporate Environmentalism*, *Earthsummit.biz: The Corporate Takeover of Sustainable Development* and *Josie and the Fourth Grade Bike Brigade*.

Source: corpethics.org/about/

Greenpeace was and is an influential player in the Tar Sands Campaign according to pages of their own published materials.

The Tar Sands Campaign consisted of diverse efforts to destroy investor confidence, to denigrate the oil sands work force, to diminish profit margins through increased regulation, to waste time and challenge investor confidence by creating more and more legislative barriers or launching law suits, to publicly smear and denigrate existing environmental assessment, management and mitigation

processes, to block public debate and denigrate any who challenged ENGO misleading claims as 'deniers' or 'paid fossil fuel shills', all the while agitating for the implementation of carbon pricing, cap and trade, renewables and Kyoto/Paris targets. Politicians, anxious to get re-elected, incrementally agreed to many of the public demands (carbon price, coal phase-out, addition of wind and solar to the grid, cap on emissions, restriction on production); major corporations, under pressure from institutional investors and ENGO divestment or denigration campaigns, anxious for 'social license' agreed.

The Tar Sands Campaign moved worldwide and includes the UK Tar Sands Network, funding of the Athabaskan Chipewyan First Nation by the Cooperative Bank of the UK, the EU fuel quality directive, BankTrack's virulent smears on the oil sands....and more. But in Canada, we can look at these activities and identify specific campaigns, activities, and actors who enacted the Tar Sands Campaign goals:

- Blocking of pipelines
- Driving up costs
- Increasing legislation
- Driving off investors
- Legal challenges
- Raising visibility of the negatives

And included:

- Blocking of open debate, denigration of experts
- Implementation of intended ClimateWorks policies of renewables, carbon price, cap and trade

Why was there little-to-no opposition? How could a national economic and technical treasure become the object of fear and loathing in the space of a few short years.

ENERGY ALIENATION-DIVIDE AND CONQUER

Energy alienation has been funded by green billionaires as noted above; within Canada, foreign funded and foreign ENGOs, led by high - profile activists have launched regional campaigns that have divided Canada. Tar Sands Campaign activism has done exactly what the Tar Sands Campaign set as objectives – raising the visibility of the negatives, initiating legal challenges, raising the costs of production, blocking delivery infrastructure and generating federal and state legislation that pre-empt future demand for tar sands oil.

However, the Tar Sands Campaign found already fertile ground in Canada.

Eastern alienation against Alberta pipelines goes back to the 1950's, as outlined in the following from the Canadian Encyclopedia. We do not know who Mr. Levy represented. Based on recent comments from Quebec Premier Legault and Yves François Blanchet of the Bloc Québécois, these same interests likely hold some sway in Quebec.

The Royal Commission on Energy (Borden Commission) was established (1957) by the government of John Diefenbaker under chairman Henry Borden, the president of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co, Ltd, to investigate "a number of questions relating to sources of energy." The most important issue before the commission was the demand by the Alberta independent oil producers to find a market for their crude oil by building a pipeline from Edmonton to Montréal. Their opponents, the large, international oil companies, found it more profitable to use imported oil in their Montréal refineries.

Probably the most influential individual at the hearings was Walter J. Levy, a New York oil consultant, who proposed that the pipeline not be built and that Alberta oil be exported to the US while Montréal continued to be supplied from abroad. In its reports (1958 and 1959), the commission accepted this recommendation, called the **National Oil Policy**, thereby securing the market west of the Ottawa Valley for western oil producers. The **National Energy Board**, proposed by the commission to administer the policy, was established by Parliament in 1959. The **NOP**, established in 1961, remained in effect until the events of the 1970s precipitated dramatic changes in **Energy Policy**.

Page | 25

Cdn encyclopedia

Following the 1988 climate conference, TIDES Canada Initiatives was set up in BC in 1990. TIDES Canada Initiatives and TIDES Foundation in Canada are offshoots of the American TIDES organizations and up to 2010, founder of US TIDES, Drummond Pike, and colleague Joel Solomon served on the boards of both US and Canadian organizations.

A rarely mentioned start-up funder of the Canadian TIDES enterprise is ENDSWELL Foundation

TIDES appears to have been most active on the West Coast, perhaps best known for funding the Canadian arm of the US-based ForestEthics and their battle against forestry and oil sands pipelines and tankers, as revealed by Andrew Frank's 2012 sworn affidavit.³⁵

However, other ClimateWorks foreign funders were busy in Eastern Canada, pushing Kyoto policies through funding the Montreal-based "Global Campaign for Climate Action" ("GCCA" also known as

Grantmaker Name	Grantmake	Recipient Name	Recipient C	Recipient	Year	Autho	Grant Amount	Support Strategies	Description
Oak Foundation		Global Campaign for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2009	\$	5,000,000	Policy, advocacy and s	To mobilise civil society and public opinion in Canada to support transformational change and rapid action to save the planet from dangerous levels of climate change
Sea Change Foundation	CA	Global Campaign for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2010	\$	1,750,000	Program development	To promote awareness of climate change and reduce reliance on high carbon energy
Sea Change Foundation	CA	Global Campaign for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2009	\$	1,500,000	Public engagement and	To promote awareness and support for strong global climate actions
Oak Foundation		Tides Canada Foundation	Vancouver	Canada	2016	\$	1,050,500	Capacity-building and	To enable Inuit leaders, institutions and coastal communities to express their priorities in fostering marine stewardship and resilience to climate change in the Canadian Arctic. Tides Canada Foundation will work with community partners to develop new models for sustainable livelihoods that increase their capacity for marine stewardship and climate change adaptation. The grant will also provide sustaining membership support to the Arctic Funders Collaborative.
Oak Foundation		Global Call for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2016	\$	1,000,000	Cause-related marketin	To design and launch targeted public campaign actions. This grant will help connect, empower and engage 'new entrants' to the climate movement in strategic climate action globally, through a network offering content and tools tailored to their needs. The GCCA is a network of not-for-profit organisations working to mobilise civil society in support of urgent climate action.
Oak Foundation		Global Campaign for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2013	\$	1,000,000	General support;Policy	To connect and facilitate the efforts of organisations around the world in communicating the urgency of climate change, campaigning on the solutions and mobilising the public in supporting strong government action at national and international levels. The GCCA is a global alliance of non-governmental organisations, trade unions and faith groups that was formed to influence the international climate change treaty
Oak Foundation		Global Campaign for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2010	\$	1,000,000	Program development	To meet the overarching goal of global CO2 emissions peaking by 2015 then declining sharply thereafter and stabilizing in the atmosphere at 350 ppm. Long-term objectives are to generate the conditions for equitable and sustainable low-carbon society by directly putting pressure on politicians at key national and international moments and to build a long-term movement for change that empowers individuals, organizations, communities and corporations to take their own actions to tackle the causes and symptoms of climate change
Oak Foundation		Global Campaign for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2012	\$	525,000	Program development	For core support to the GCCA to continue its work. GCCA is a global alliance of more than 270 not-for-profit organisations located across the world. These organisations aim to mobilise civil society and galvanise public support to ensure a safe climate in the future, promote the low-carbon transition of economies and accelerate adaptation efforts in communities already affected by climate change
Global Greengrants Fund	CO	Tides Canada Foundation	Vancouver	Canada	2015	\$	500,000	General support;	The Marine Planning Partnership for the N. Pacific Coast (MapP), a project of the Tides Canada Foundation, will implement its comprehensive regional and sub-regional marine spatial plans. The project will utilize an ecosystem-based management (EBM) framework to protect diverse marine ecosystems, safeguard communities, and build a prosperous and sustainable ocean-dependent economy. Nearly a decade ago, the world celebrated landmark conservation agreements for the Great Bear Rainforest. The rainforest and the adjacent sear are inextricably linked, with each nourishing the other and sustaining the human and economic wellbeing of the region. The British Columbia government and 18 First Nations have since dedicated efforts to developing a precedent-setting marine EBM planning process for the region. Over the next five years, MapP will seek to implement its EBM plan, with focuses on the following: advancing the implementation of the Canada-bC Marine Protected Areas Network Strategy, integrating marine and land use plans, implementing a new model of collaborative ocean governance in agreement with First Nations
Sea Change Foundation	CA	Global Campaign for Climate Action	Montréal	Canada	2010	\$	500,000	Program development	To promote awareness of climate change and reduce reliance on high carbon energy
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	CA	Pembina Foundation for Environmental Research and Edu	Calgary	Canada	2007	\$	500,000	General support;	For general support of Pembina Institute's Kyoto Protocol in Canada implementation program
Oak Foundation		Pembina Institute	Drayton Va	Canada	2010	\$	484,106	Program development;	To ensure that emerging opportunities and interest in renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions are not thwarted by opposing forces; to develop and advocate for a suite of complimentary sustainable transportation policies in key cities and provinces that reduce demand for fossil fuels and create cleaner and smarter transportation systems; and to equip US policy makers, media and environmental organizations with accurate and unbiased information about Canada's oil sands operations and climate policy

tcktckt.org) – a non-profit organization said to be the product of a collaboration of green giant ENGOs, WWF and Greenpeace. GCCA now claims to have 470 ENGOs worldwide in 70 countries that are opposed to fossil fuels.

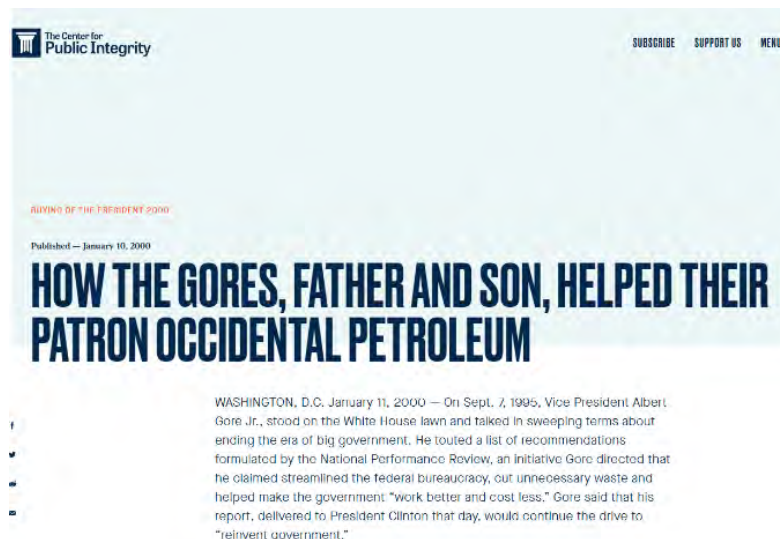
More recently, activist and author Naomi Klein drove much of the public opposition to Energy East (as well as her on-going virulent opposition to the oil sands and all pipelines through the LEAP Manifesto, supported by CUPE, NDP, and many activist ENGO charities³⁶).

Page | 26

Energy East was also stymied by changes to National Energy Board approval processes, requiring a 'climate impact' review of upstream and downstream emissions.^{37 38} On Sept. 7, 2017, TransCanada suspended its application for approval for the \$15.7 billion Energy East pipeline, with Montreal Mayor Denis Coderre celebrating this as a victory on twitter.³⁹

As noted earlier in this document, activist Naomi Klein's roots in this climate and energy issue go back to the days of her father-in-law, Stephen Lewis, hosting the 1988 World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere in Toronto, where keynote speakers were James Hansen and then Senator Al Gore.

Mr. Gore has long standing associations with oil companies that may be competitors to Canadian interests.



Source: publicintegrity.org/federal-politics/how-the-gores-father-and-son-helped-their-patron-occidental-petroleum/

Regarding Naomi Klein, daughter-in-law of Stephen Lewis, the Senate Minority report on "The Billionaires' Club" reports that she has been funded by 'billionaires' club' sources that seem to have a style or relationship to the Tar Sands Campaign.

Source: leftexposed.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/2014-Senate-Billionaire-Club-Report.pdf

³⁶ leapmanifesto.org/en/the-leap-manifesto/

³⁷ thestar.com/business/2017/08/23/energy-east-pipeline-to-review-upstream-downstream-greenhouse-gas-emissions.html

³⁸ canadians.org/blog/win-national-energy-board-review-energy-east-include-upstream-and-downstream-emissions

³⁹ calgaryherald.com/business/energy/transcanada-cancels-energy-east-pipeline-project

At the time that federally registered ENGO charities were busy blocking pipelines and overturning legislation, the following CRA directives applied.

4. The difference between political purposes and charitable purposes

All registered charities are required by law to have exclusively charitable purposes. As the Act does not define what is charitable, we look to the common law for both a definition of charity in its legal sense as well as the principles to guide us in applying that definition. ² The formal objectives or goals of a charity must be set out in its [governing documents](#).

Under the Act and common law, an organization established for a [political purpose](#) cannot be a charity. The courts have determined political purposes to be those that seek to:

- further the interests of a particular political party, or support a political party or candidate for public office
- retain, oppose, or change the law, policy, or decision of any level of government in Canada or a foreign country

The main reason why the courts rule out political purposes for charities is a result of the requirement that a purpose is only charitable if it generates a public benefit. A political purpose, such as seeking a ban on deer hunting, requires a charity to enter into a debate about whether such a ban is good, rather than providing or working towards an accepted public benefit.

It also means that in order to assess the public benefit of a political purpose, a court would have to take sides in a political debate. In Canada, political issues are for Parliament to decide, and the courts are reluctant to encroach on this sovereign authority (other than when a constitutional issue arises). ³

It is important to remember that although the stated purposes of an organization are the obvious source of reference of whether or not an organization is constituted exclusively for charitable purposes, it is not the sole indicator. The Canada Revenue Agency also takes into account the activities that the organization is currently engaged in as a potential indicator of whether it has since adopted other purposes. ⁴

Source: canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/charities-giving/charities/policies-guidance/policy-statement-022-political-activities.html

However, as of 2018, charitable rules were revised:

“Our Government intends to present legislation to this effect in the Fall. The Canada Revenue Agency will develop supporting guidance in collaboration with the charitable sector. **The legislation will be drafted to apply retroactively, including to the audits and objections that are currently suspended.** This suspension will be lifted when the legislation is passed by Parliament, when we intend to fully respond to the *Report of the Consultation Panel on the Political Activities of Charities*.” [bold emphasis added]

Source: canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/news/2018/08/statement-by-the-minister-of-national-revenue-and-minister-of-finance-on-the-governments-commitment-to-clarifying-the-rules-governing-the-political.html

Canadian businesses, taxpayers and consumers are poorly represented on the charitable lobbying file as EACH ENGO charity has a handful-to-dozens of lobbyists active in Ottawa, while industries typically have a single body representing their interests which employs a few lobbyists or a paid lobbying firm; taxpayers and consumers have no coordinated representation and since the ENGO lobbyists are lobbying the elected officials and appointed ministers, the interests of industry, taxpayers and consumers have no fair representation.

Federally registered ENGO charities have built up huge war chests and vast social media networks. They have actively done harm to Canada’s economy, created vast joblessness, enabled green crony capitalists, and damaged Canada’s reputation worldwide for investment. And, they are proud of it.



Ends of Earth Film

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Pipeline delays since 2011 due to activism have cost the oil sands industry in Canada \$19 billion [#endsofearthfilm](#)



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A collection of eight examples of damage to the Canadian economy by foreign funded ENGOs can be found in our letter to Minister Morneau of October 2018, objecting to the proposed changes to the Charities Act.⁴⁰

As discussed in the following section, had there been an opportunity for open, public debate and full cost-benefit analysis on these matters, the Tar Sands Campaign and climate hysteria might not have gained ground. However, in conjunction with the coordinated international and domestic campaigns against the Alberta oil sands, there has simultaneously been a concerted effort to delegitimize any dissenting voices and to block any reasonable media coverage exposing Tar Sands Campaign activity for what it is.

⁴⁰ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/An-Open-Letter-to-the-Minister-of-Finance-o-Charities-Act.pdf

OPINION

NOVEMBER, 2002 - THE PEGG

KYOTO ACCORD

Editor's Note: The PEGG solicited the following exchange on the Kyoto Accord and the science behind it, in an effort to provide two divergent views of the debate. The Point side is in favour of the science behind Kyoto and its implementation; the Counterpoint side disputes the science and doesn't agree that the accord, as it currently stands, is an acceptable way to address climate change. Each side received an advance copy of the other's argument, allowing them to write rebuttals, which also appear here.

Page | 29

In 2002, in “The Pegg”, the professional journal of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA, formerly APEGGA), there was a civilized debate about the Kyoto Accord and climate change between two members of the Pembina Institute on the ‘pro’ side, and two scientists and a Professional Engineer on the ‘no’ side.⁴¹ The scientists, Dr. Sallie Baliunas, astrophysicist and Dr. Tim Patterson, earth scientist, became the scientific advisers to Friends of Science Society that year.

Though this was long before the public implementation of the Tar Sands Campaign, climate change and the Kyoto Accord were at stake. Friends of Science Society was formed at this time as our founders saw the need for informed debate on the intricacies of climate and the potentially devastating economic impacts of the energy policies stemming from Kyoto.

From 2002 to about 2007, Friends of Science Society’s annual events and their speakers enjoyed good coverage in the press. Dr. Tim Patterson’s 2007 presentation got wide coverage in the media.⁴²

By 2005, Endswell Foundation (a forerunner to and funder of TIDES in Canada), along with the Body Shop foundation of the UK and Canadian Lefebvre Foundation financed the establishment of DeSmogBlog, set up by Al Gore acolyte and PR man, James Hoggan with the objective of denigrating any opposition. James Hoggan’s name appears on the board of most West Coast ENGOs and for several years he was the chair of the David Suzuki Foundation. Hoggan also was/is a consultant to SHELL.

As the top 40 ENGOs⁴³ grew in financial power and social media following, their ability to sway the media and politicians grew by leaps and bounds.

It seems Mr. Hoggan’s PR firm advanced the use of the ‘perfect’ term to demean and destroy the reputation of anyone who dared question Kyoto or climate change... “denier.”

⁴¹ friendsofscience.org/assets/documents/KyotoAPEGA2002REV1.pdf

⁴² friendsofscience.org/index.php?id=165

⁴³ (previously referred to in our ‘green’ reports – pgs. 9-11) Referenced here again for easy access: blog.friendsofscience.org/2019/05/07/environmental-charities-a-compilation-of-reports-on-their-finance-power-and-implications-for-canada/

The term implies a similar genocidal fate awaits humankind, and that it will be caused by dissenting voices who obviously oppose ‘saving the planet’ and effectively ends any conversation. This may be why it is reportedly **abruptly used by Al Gore whenever one asks a simple question.**

Likewise PR guru James Hoggan and his staff use it widely on his DeSmogBlog:

*“These are not debunkers, testing outrageous claims with scientific rigor. **They are deniers – like Holocaust deniers** – shouting against a truth that they find economically unpalatable. They are not using science; they’re using a toxic concoction of public relations stunts of which any good PR professional should be ashamed.*

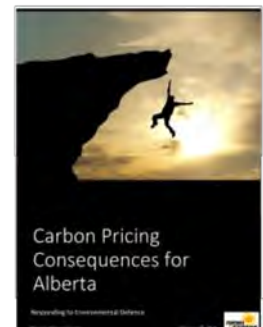
– Jim Hoggan, DeSmogBlog (2005)

The Tar Sands Campaign (indirectly) employs or attracts to its cause a number of very good journalists and authors,^{44 45} (who often appear to be acting on conscience), and due to its very successful *international* press campaigns, national and regional news editors and journalists quickly jumped on the bandwagon against the oil sands and in favor of Kyoto/Paris-style policies, with little question. Likewise, an early ForestEthics (now named STAND.Earth) executive director, worked with Ralph Nader⁴⁶ and is/was noted as a VP for ad agency McCann Erickson.⁴⁷ The War in the Woods was able to get high profile coverage in major American media. Any dissenting voices have been quashed as ‘deniers’ or ‘fossil fuel funded shills.’

THE CONSEQUENCES OF MEDIA SILENCE AND COMPLICITY

The consequences for Alberta are severe. The Tar Sands Campaign has devastated a multi-billion-dollar, world-class industry and major national media like CBC, for example, have been lead actors in that destruction through “The Nature of Things” co-production of “The Tipping Point: Age of the Oil Sands”.⁴⁸

The implementation of related ENGO-driven ClimateWorks policies like consumer carbon tax, coal phase-out, the additional of more renewables on the Alberta grid have had devastating consequences of ordinary Albertans. We detail these impacts in our report “Carbon Pricing Consequences for Alberta.”⁴⁹



⁴⁴ blog.friendsofscience.org/2019/07/24/markham-hislop-plays-softball-with-tides-canada/

⁴⁵ blog.friendsofscience.org/2019/05/19/debunking-markham-hislop-on-tar-sands-campaign/

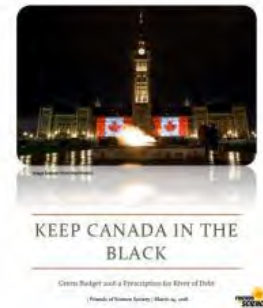
⁴⁶ stand.earth/person/todd-paglia

⁴⁷ adage.com/article/news/people/101136 (2004)

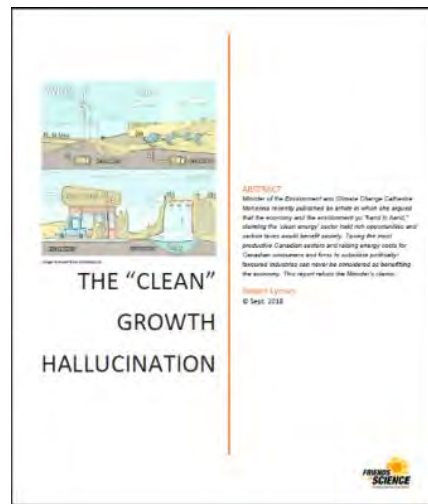
⁴⁸ imdb.com/title/tt1846394/

⁴⁹ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Carbon-Pricing-Consequences-for-Alberta-Final-feb-4-2019.pdf

Another Oak Foundation funded effort has been the denigration of fossil fuels as being highly subsidized by taxpayers, a claim made by Oil Change International. We rebutted these claims in our report “Keep Canada in the Black.”⁵⁰ An unfortunate outcome of this campaign is that the oil sands (and conventional oil/gas producers) are seen as being a drain on the public purse when they are the driver of the Canadian economy. Worse, the advocates of a Green New Deal (or *Pact for a Green New Deal/Le Pacte* as it is known in Canada) believe there is some \$58 billion in fossil fuel subsidies that they can ‘easily’ divert for financing their net-zero Utopia.⁵¹



We have issued a counter report to Smart Prosperity’s claims of an imminent disruptive clean-tech revolution, entitled “Grounded in Reality.”⁵² Robert Lyman has written a report comparing clean-growth to conventional energy and industry in terms of the economy, entitled “The Clean Growth Hallucination.”⁵³ We have countered the “*Pact/Le Pacte for a Green New Deal*” with a report entitled “Look Before You Leap into ‘Climate Emergency’ Mode”,⁵⁴ but the press is now largely driven by institutional investor direction.



EXPOSING THE TAR SANDS CAMPAIGN – EDUCATING A PUBLIC WITH SCANT ENERGY LITERACY

Part of the challenge that Alberta faces, going forward, is that, aside from exposing the destruction and chaos wrought by the Tar Sands Campaign actors, many of the notions of ClimateWorks ‘Brave New World’ have been embedded in the minds of consumer, media and social media influencers, policymakers, educators and union members.

⁵⁰ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/a-business-review-of-green-budget-2016-final-mar-11-2016.pdf

⁵¹ dogwoodbc.ca/news/green-new-deal-public-money-oil-companies/

⁵² blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/grounded-in-reality-may-03-2017-final.pdf

⁵³ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/The-Clean-Growth-Hallucination-FINAL-Sept-19-2018.pdf

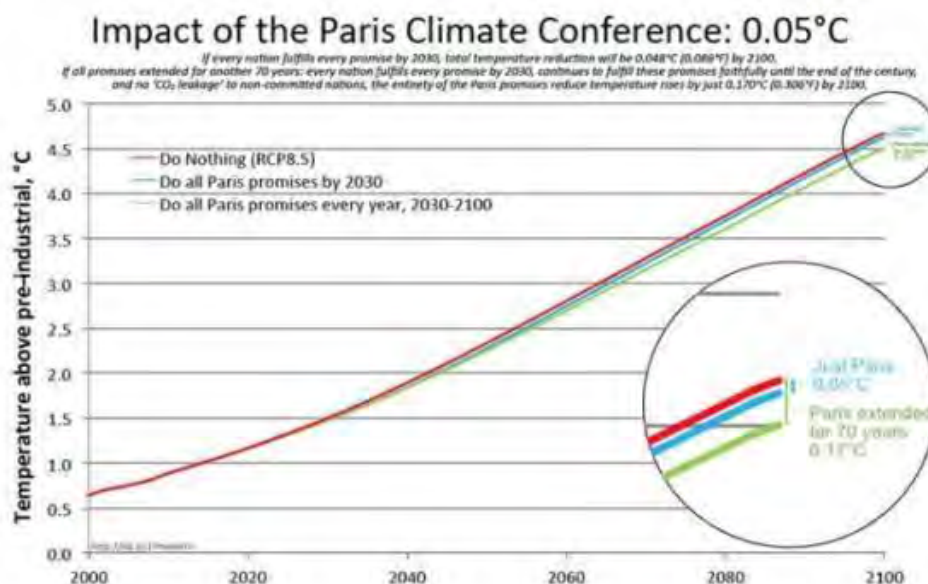
⁵⁴ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Look-Before-you-Leap-into-Emergency-Mode.pdf

These notions include the sincere belief in and imminent transition to a world run by wind and solar, where fossil fuels are not needed for any purpose, where all things simply run on 'magical' clean electric power, where oil and gas and oil sands face imminent demise due to lack of demand for product, meanwhile these same people continue to fly worldwide, drive cars, buy imported essentials like vegetables from California and Mexico, enjoy low-cost electronics, fashion and other manufactured goods imported from South Asian factories. The acolytes of Green New Deal ideology have no thought that without fossil fuels there would not be modern medicine – in fact society would collapse into chaos (in the absence of new, suitable technology). These Utopian notions are deeply embedded in the media, in the minds of educators at all levels of instruction in Canadian society, and the membership of many large unions - their pension funds are invested in the 'clean-tech/clean-energy' world, so of course the large unions will continue their anti-oil/oil sands, pro-renewables activism, often funding ENGOs who promote these goals and objectives.



The folly of consumer carbon tax.

Likewise, these same parties are convinced that the Paris Agreement is an effective way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, when Bjorn Lomborg has shown that even if all parties met their targets, the reduction in warming would be 0.05 °C reduction in warming by 2100. This is an immeasurable and insignificant change, at the cost of economic destruction for industrialized nations.



Source: Bjorn Lomborg

If one reviews the stated Canada Revenue Agency mandate of most of the 40 major ENGOs, climate change was typically not mentioned as part of their mandate. In part, this is due to Canada Revenue Agency laws and policies that require federally registered charities to address *tangible, local, measurable issues* that result in a *net public benefit*.

Today, most of the Tar Sands Campaign ENGOs frame all their communications around climate change, climate leadership (or being a laggard) and adherence to Paris Agreement GHG reduction targets.

They generally claim that Canadians have ‘one of the highest GHG footprints’ of all countries even though that is nonsense⁵⁵.

As Robert Lyman reports, Canada’s present climate policies are “Futile Folly” and Canadians deserve better.⁵⁶

“China’s GHG emissions in 2016 were 9,114 Mt (according to British Petroleum data). In other words, China emits more in one month than Canada does all year. The average growth in emissions in China over the past decade is 202 Mt per year. Thus, Canada’s total emissions represent about three and a half months of China’s emissions growth. If someone one could instantaneously wipe Canada off the map, so that it produced zero emissions forever after, this would have a modest-to-negligible effect on global carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere in 2100, and it would make no difference whatsoever as to whether the IPCC emissions reduction targets (i.e. 1.5 degrees or 2 degrees C.) were met.” (pg. 12)



As far as the claim that Paris Agreement targets are being met by other nations, ironically only the US is meeting GHG reduction targets – and it is the only country that has pulled out of the Paris Agreement! The EU (calculated as one body) is deemed to be on track to meeting targets – but at the cost of an ‘industrial massacre’. Robert Lyman reports on global progress in “Promises vs Performance.”⁵⁷

“In summary, none of the largest emitters, except the EU, will meet the emissions targets they set for themselves in 2015. This makes it highly likely that global emissions in 2030 will be well above, not below, those today. There is no “global decarbonization transition” occurring. In other words, based on current trends, the IPCC’s goals will not be met. Indeed, it is highly likely that emissions from China, India and the United States combined will exceed 24 GT by 2030. That means that all the other countries of the world could completely eliminate their emissions, and indeed cease to exist, within twelve years and the two-degree C. goal would not be met.”



⁵⁵ blog.friendsofscience.org/2019/03/04/the-emissions-per-capita-distraction/?highlight=lyman

⁵⁶ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Futile-Folly-FINAL.pdf

⁵⁷ blog.friendsofscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/PROMISES-VS-PERFORMANCE-Final.pdf

Remembering that the 2°C target was arbitrarily set by an economist, not a scientist, some 40 years ago, long before we had the many climate monitoring systems we have today, it seems striving for such a target is a fool's errand, designed to box nations into a corner where their 'only option' is to...set a high carbon price and engage in global cap and trade.

OUST AND END THE GREEN TRADE WAR AGAINST CANADA

Page | 34

In "The Art of War", Sun Tzu wrote:

To fight and conquer in all your battles is not supreme excellence; supreme excellence is breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting.

Based on the foregoing research, it is clear that for over a decade, Canada's resistance has nearly been broken without us fighting at all. Our resistance is being broken in the cruelest way – through the use and abuse of your good will and charitable hearts.

The Tar Sands Campaign has been undertaken primarily by a network of federally registered ENGO charities and non-profits, originally and intermittently funded from foreign sources, that have amassed multi-million-dollar war chests of Canadian taxpayers' money, and many millions of dollars in tax-free real estate and other assets by driving donation campaigns that claim to 'save the planet', while destroying the lives of millions of hard-working Canadians. They have created granting and regranteeing circles of influence⁵⁸ that are unrelated to expertise and that are damaging to sound public policy.

"Fear and Loathing" has attempted to give the 'big picture' on the Tar Sands Campaign.

The Tar Sands Campaign has divided this country and heightened age-old suspicious and resentments between regions, linguistic groups, between First Nations communities and between First Nations and off reserve communities. This appears to have been intentional.

United Canada stood for 150 years – now divided, our house in conflict and disarray, driven largely by the Tar Sands Campaign interlopers, will we stand?



⁵⁸ parkergallantenergyperspectivesblog.wordpress.com/2019/11/26/pan-canadian-expert-collaboration-phase-four/

ABOUT THE FRIENDS OF SCIENCE SOCIETY

The Friends of Science Society is an independent group of earth, atmospheric and solar scientists, engineers, and citizens who are celebrating its 17th year of offering climate science insights.

After a thorough review of a broad spectrum of literature on climate change, Friends of Science Society has concluded that the sun, cosmic rays and other natural forces are the main drivers of climate change, not carbon dioxide (CO₂).

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- library on climate change friendsofscience.org
- bilingual website climatechange101.ca
- active twitter feed twitter.com/FriendsOScience
- very active Facebook page facebook.com/FoSClimateEd
- over 330 mostly short videos youtube.com/FriendsofScience/videos
- blog with reports and articles blog.friendsofscience.org
- LinkedIn page linkedin.com/company/Friends-of-Science-Society
- Instagram instagram.com/fosclimateed

