

What Will the 'New Canada' Look Like - A Reasonable Prediction of Post-Reform Governance

By Brad Kempo B.A. LL.B.

There are two options for this country going forward. The old guard remains in power as it has for many generations and continues to enjoy what the consolidation of power affords, such as ensuring more decades of prosperity theft in the trillions. As it's done for decades it'll continue to strengthen the police force and security apparatus with that embezzled wealth and perpetuate the façade of rule of law accountable parliamentary governance. Or the entrenched, to-date reform resilient, 'elite' is exorcized from elected office and Bay Street and the political, economic, judicial and regulatory systems they inherited and improved will be replaced with a genuine form of democracy and free market capitalism.

There isn't a collection of organizations in Canada like what universities and colleges have, except the federal/provincial, public/private sector unions. Similarities include membership size, homogenous needs and aspirations, including parliamentary governance and economic justice, unity of purpose and networks of collaboration. However, the latter are unable to effect political change because like every other major component of our society that is critical to the maintenance of the *status quo* and wealth generation they've been infiltrated, co-opted, undermined and fractionalized from within for decades, making them totally impotent and subservient to the interests of the Ottawa-Toronto-Montreal elite.

What will remain intact or be in store for the 'new Canada' can be observed by reference to one example. Some countries with large energy resources have set up trust funds for their citizens.

Norway	Alberta
Area 385,252 km ² or 148,746 sq mi	Area 661,848 km ² or 255,541 sq mi
Population 5,009,150	Population 3,645,257
GDP (2011) \$265.911 billion	GDP (2011) C\$286.6 billion
Per capita \$53,470	Per capita \$49,563

Size of their respective energy trust accounts:

NORWAY
\$600 BILLION

ALBERTA
\$15.4 BILLION

How Norway grew a \$600 billion sovereign fund from oil

by Alex DeMarban

Alaska Patch

November 5, 2011

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In an address detailing Norway's success capitalizing on its offshore oil and gas resources – including creating a 21-year-old investment fund worth \$600 billion and an oil company with worldwide operations – the country's energy minister said a stable tax regime for producers has been critical.

Improving Albertans' Quality of Life

Government of Alberta

February 9, 2012

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As detailed in the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund 2011-12 Third Quarter Update, the Heritage Fund is valued at \$15.4 billion as of December 31, 2011, a 4.6 per cent increase over the second quarter.

There are only three reasons for this massive multi-hundred billion dollar discrepancy: (i) oil sands wealth was egregiously mismanaged; (ii) it's another instance of prosperity theft; (iii) or both. Given the evidence

presented in *The Unchallengeable Proof of Systemic Wealth Misappropriation* and what's published in *Thieves of Bay Street: How Banks, Brokerages and the Wealthy Steal Billions from Canadians* there can be no doubt it's more of (ii) than (i).

In *Unchallengeable Proof* attention is drawn to outward foreign direct investment; that is, capital and profits exported out of the country to generate wealth from the economies of other nations. Plus, that money is being funneled into tax havens and to finance lavish lifestyles of which Canadians aren't aware. Between 1985 and 2006 \$6.1 trillion left Canada.



Accounting for trends during the 2000s, the cumulative - and a conservative - estimate of outward FDI during the last five years is that another \$2.5 trillion was exported.

Much of that departed money is a direct result of prosperity theft and thus it rightfully belongs to Canadians in the form of "proceeds of crime" as defined in the *Criminal Code*.

But being outside the country and thus beyond the reach of domestic mechanisms, what can be done to return it?

As globalization evolves and countries become richer, systemic corruption of this nature is predicted to get worse. Out of the 194 nations on the planet,

the vast majority of them are second and third world, and are thus governed by parasitic elites that engage in wholesale wealth plunder. Predicting that if nothing is done on the international level many billions of people will lose out on what their economies produce, the United Nations' membership designed and implemented a multilateral system to deliver relief to afflicted nations.

The preamble to the [United Nations Convention against Corruption](#) (December 2005) states in part:

Concerned about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law,

Concerned further about cases of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, which may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of States, and that threaten the political stability and sustainable development of those States,

Convinced that corruption is no longer a local matter but a transnational phenomenon that affects all societies and economies, making international cooperation to prevent and control it essential,

Convinced also that a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach is required to prevent and combat corruption effectively,

Convinced that the illicit acquisition of personal wealth can be particularly damaging to democratic institutions, national economies and the rule of law...

Chapter Five is entitled "Asset Recovery". It is the repatriation section of the Convention. The [U.N. reports](#) that as of March 2012 there are 160 parties and 140 signatories. Canada ratified it on October 2, 2007. That means that we can get our stolen wealth back using this international search, find, seize and return treaty.

What will doing so mean for Canadians? And what will the proper management and wealth distribution of resources like the oil sands lead to?

Students will see tuition costs go down substantially and services markedly increase. It'll mean middle class burdens, such as taxes, fees and levies, will decrease. And there'll be capital to fund baby boomers' massive health care costs, pay down if not eliminate the national debt, finance major public infrastructure improvements and build a 21st century economy.