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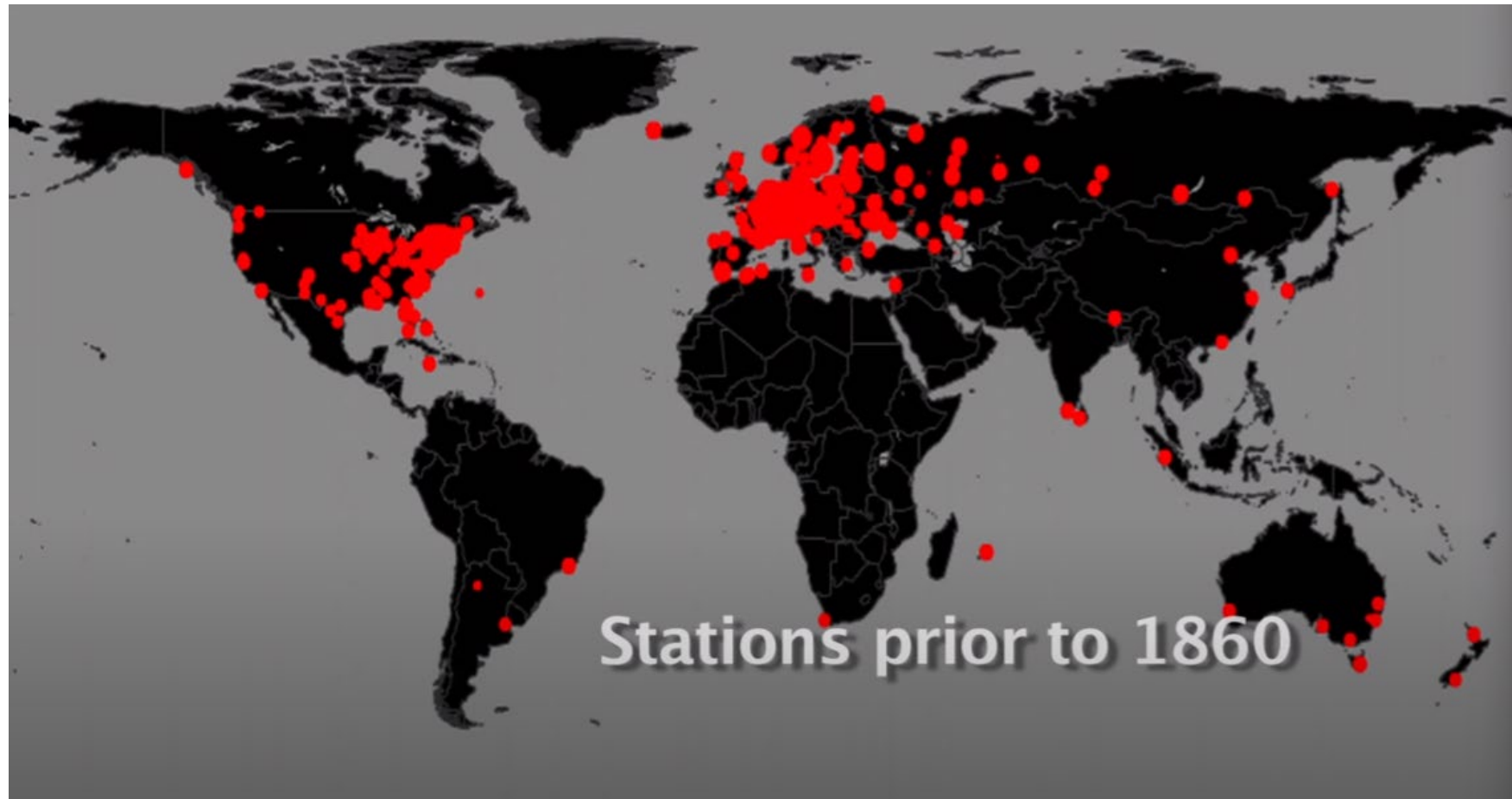


# Let's Talk About the Carbon Tax

A presentation for the  
Alberta Women's Institute District 5  
Presented by Michelle Stirling, Friends of  
Science Society ©2026

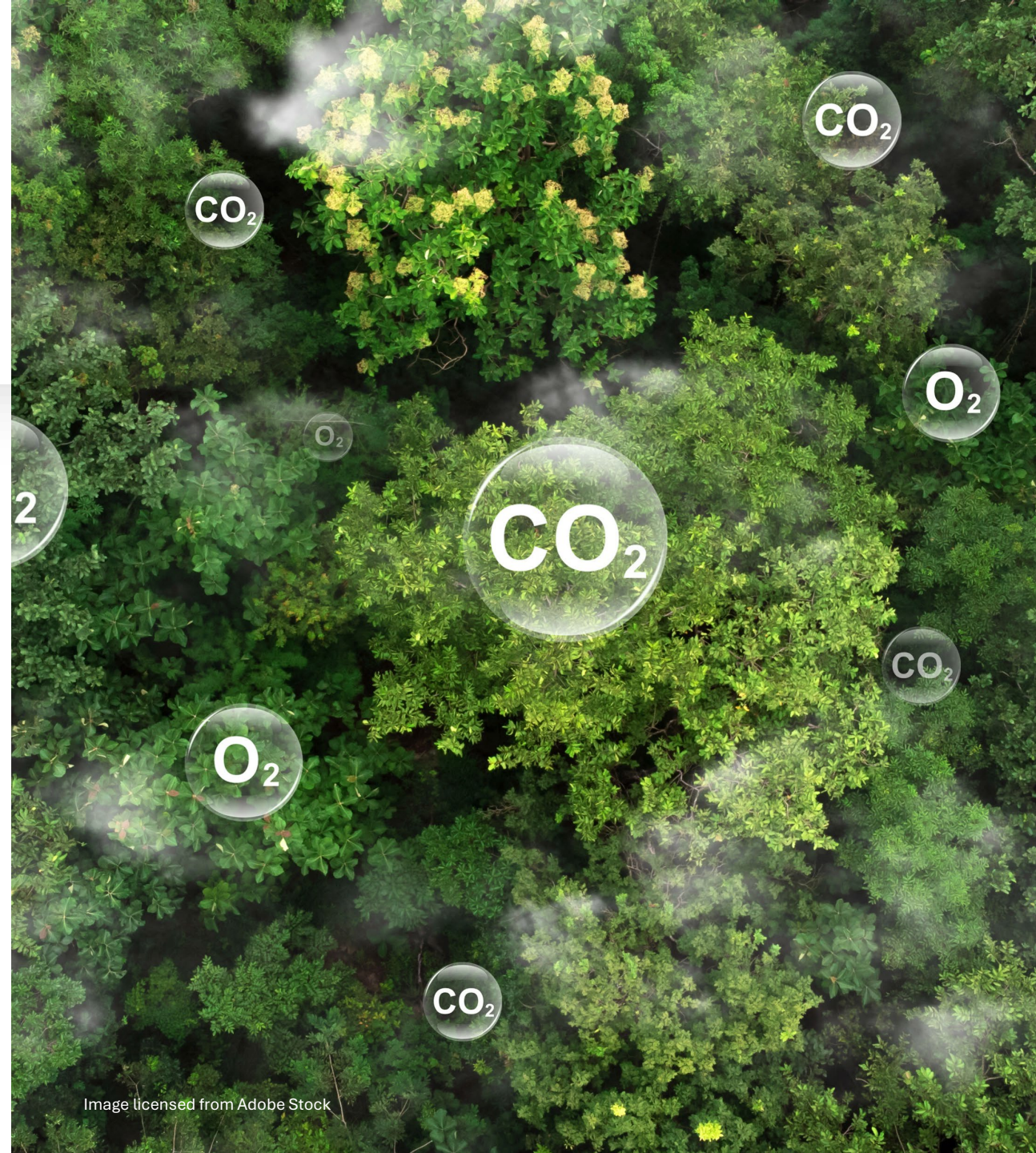


# About my T-shirt



# In this talk:

- Consumer carbon tax is only zero-ed – not gone
- Industrial carbon tax remains and impacts everything we use – costs are passed on to consumers
- Justification for the carbon tax (and thus carbon trading markets) relies on the claim of an impending ‘climate emergency’
- This was based on a computer modelled scenario known as RCP 8.5 – recently rejected as ‘implausible’ by climate science community
- Is Canada warming twice as fast as the rest of the world? What of wildfires and extreme weather?
- Climate science insights



Minister Julie Dabrusin claims the impact of the industrial carbon tax is zero...

...the impact of the industrial carbon tax is ZERO. The Clean Fuel regulations do NOT impose a price at the pump.



**MINISTER JULIE DABRUSIN**

**INDUSTRIAL CARBON TAX**

**DOESN'T INCREASE FOOD OR FUEL PRICES**

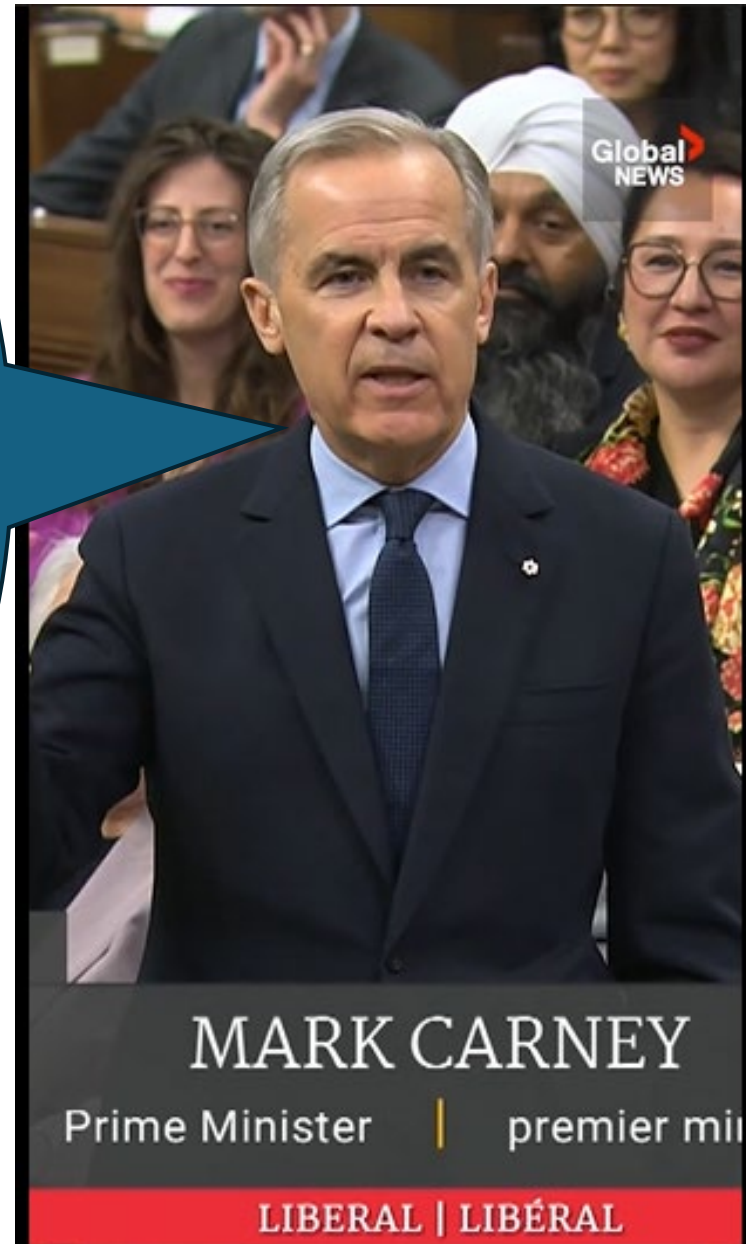
 **John Louis Johnson** · Follow

 John Louis Johnson · Original audio

Minister Julie Dabrusin defends industrial carbon tax, stating it doesn't increase food or fuel prices, with the impact being \$0.... See more

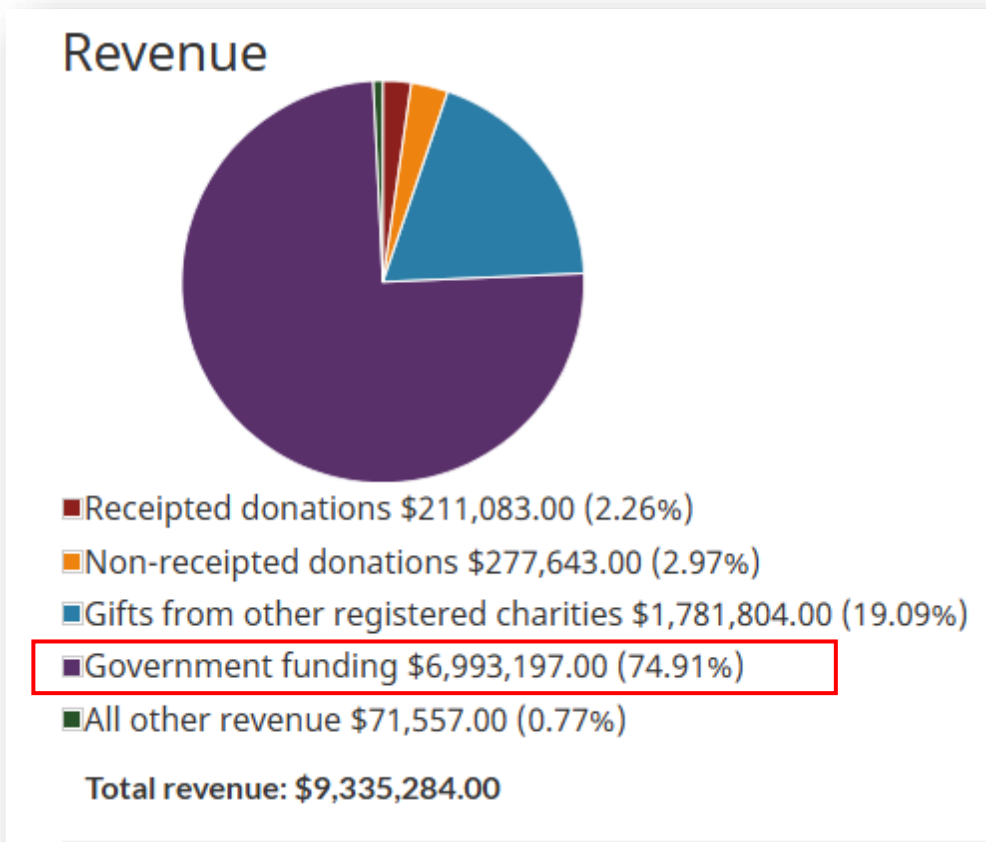
Prime Minister  
Carney seems to  
think the impact of  
the industrial  
carbon tax is  
ZERO...(or the  
price of a Timbit  
on the oil sands)

...ZERO!



<https://globalnews.ca/video/11724670/it-feels-like-groundhog-day-carney-rebukes-poilievre-question-on-industrial-carbon-tax>

Where do they get the Zero...or the Timbit Tax calculation from?  
From the largely government-funded Canadian Climate Institute, a group that was set up by the federal government and then morphed into a 'charity'.



Government funding

**\$6,993,197.00**  
**(74.91%)**

# Zero Impact per household; Timbit Tax on Oil Sands

## FACT SHEET: How industrial carbon pricing reduces emissions at minimal cost



### 1. Industrial carbon pricing costs Canadian consumers next to nothing—and in some cases even provides benefits.

- Our research shows that industrial carbon pricing systems have an impact of around zero per cent on household consumption, a measure of income, in 2025. These costs are projected to remain very low and reduce consumption by just a tenth of one per cent by 2030.

<https://climateinstitute.ca/news/fact-sheet-canada-industrial-carbon-pricing-systems/>

- Our research shows that if industrial carbon pricing is strengthened in line with the Canada-Alberta MOU, oil sands producers would still only be paying 50 cents per barrel in 2030—roughly the cost of a Timbit, after inflation is factored in.
- Industrial carbon pricing imposes much lower costs on total emissions than consumer carbon pricing, around \$10 or less per tonne of emissions against a carbon price of \$95 per tonne.

# By contrast in a Canadian Taxpayer Federation email:

- Prime Minister Mark Carney said he's looking at how the government can "cushion the blow" of high gas prices.

You can show Carney that he doesn't need to look too hard. He needs to **cut his gas taxes.**

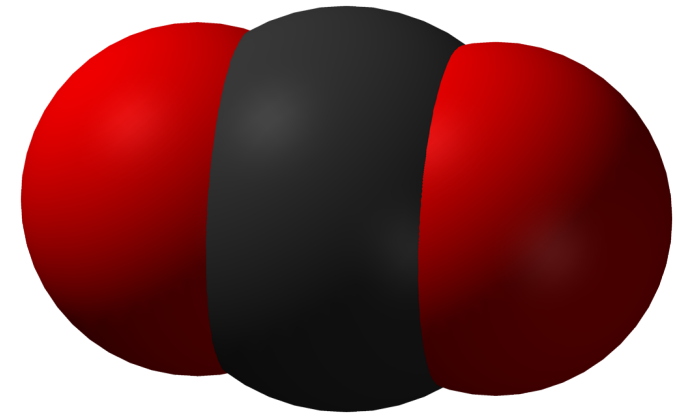
Ottawa charges an **industrial carbon tax on refineries** and that makes gas more expensive.

Ottawa charges a **hidden carbon tax in fuel regulations** that costs about **seven cents per litre of gas.**

Ottawa charges a **fuel tax** that costs **10 cents per litre of gas.**

Ottawa even adds its **sales tax** on top of those other fuel taxes.

Official Opposition Leader Pierre Poilievre called on Carney to cut gas taxes. Politicians in Australia, Italy, Spain, Ireland and Portugal cut gas taxes to provide their citizens with relief.





**Candice Malcolm**  @CandiceMalcolm · 27m




In an exclusive interview, Kris Sims and Pierre Poilievre discuss affordability, arguing that federal fuel taxes add roughly 25 cents per litre—about \$20 per fill-up and up to \$1,200 a year for a family of four—and says those costs ripple through groceries, deliveries, and transportation.

Watch The Fighter: [junonews.com/p/exclusive-pi...](https://junonews.com/p/exclusive-pi...)



2:43



 13

 44

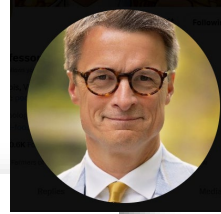
 1.2K



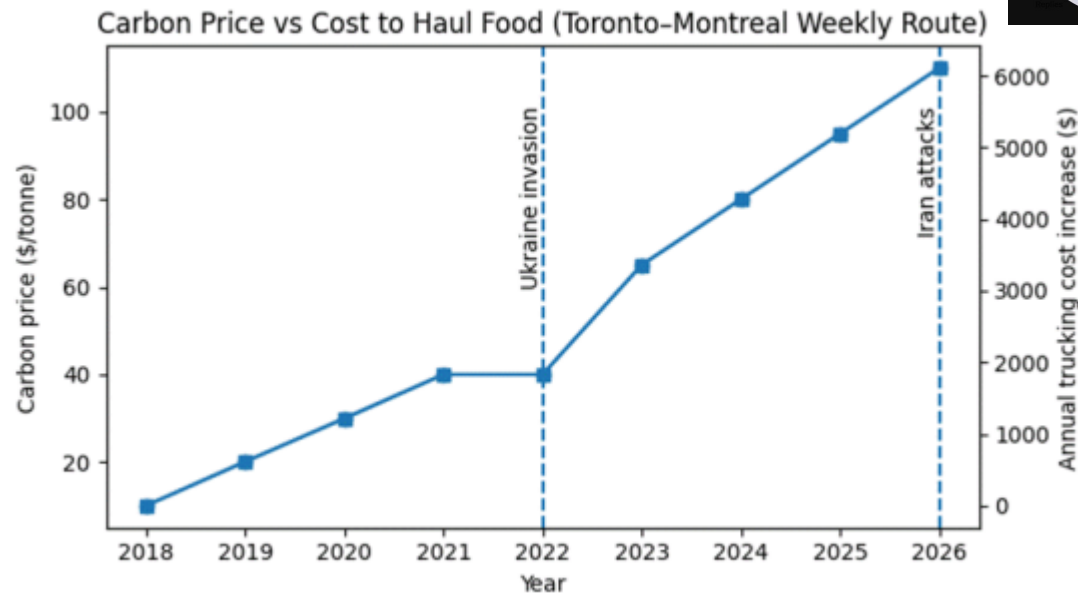
Cumulative Timbit Carbon & Fuel Taxes add up...  
and they all get passed on to you!



# Transportation. The Food Professor's insights:



Prof. Sylvain Charlebois writes: On April 1, 2026, the carbon price will reach \$110 per tonne—more than double what it was when the Ukraine war began.



## The Inconvenient Truth About the Carbon Tax and Food Prices

Ottawa cannot control global energy markets, but it can decide whether domestic policy adds pressure to the cost of feeding Canadians

[https://open.substack.com/pub/agrifoodanalyticslab/p/the-inconvenient-truth-about-the?utm\\_campaign=post-expanded-share&utm\\_medium=web](https://open.substack.com/pub/agrifoodanalyticslab/p/the-inconvenient-truth-about-the?utm_campaign=post-expanded-share&utm_medium=web)

**For that same weekly Toronto-Montreal route, the additional carbon tax cost alone rises to roughly \$6,000 per year compared with 2018.** That is more than three times the burden carriers faced when the Ukraine war began. And that calculation excludes the obvious: higher fuel prices themselves, which inevitably accompany geopolitical shocks such as Ukraine in 2022 or the latest tensions involving Iran.



Image licensed from Adobe Stock By Luliia AI generated

## Cumulative Effect is Large

- (con't...) The cumulative effect becomes clearer when looking at the national logistics system. Canada likely sees 800 to 1,200 long-haul food truck trips each day, many covering distances of roughly 1,000 kilometres. **At a carbon price of \$110 per tonne, the diesel tax component alone represents approximately \$34 million to \$52 million per year in additional costs across those shipments.** And this estimate is extremely conservative.



## Previous global energy norms have been swept away

- With the conflict in Iran and the oil and LNG supply disruption in the Strait of Hormuz, global energy prices will also rise due to the shortage of supply. **These are ‘black swan’ events with no historic precedent.**

# The future? Fraser Institute estimates of economic damage from a \$170/t carbon tax by 2030:

- This policy would impose substantial costs. In Alberta, real GDP could decline by 2.0%, relative to a scenario in which the industrial carbon price does not increase after 2025.
- This corresponds to about \$1,730 [in losses in Alberta] per employed person and a decline of more than 10,000 jobs.
- At the national level, the economy would shrink by 1.3%, equivalent to about \$1,160 [in losses] per employed person, with a loss of over 50,000 jobs.

*Estimated Impacts of a \$170 Industrial  
Carbon Price in Alberta and Canada*



**MINISTER JULIE DABRUSIN**  
**INDUSTRIAL CARBON TAX**  
**DOESN'T INCREASE FOOD OR FUEL PRICES**

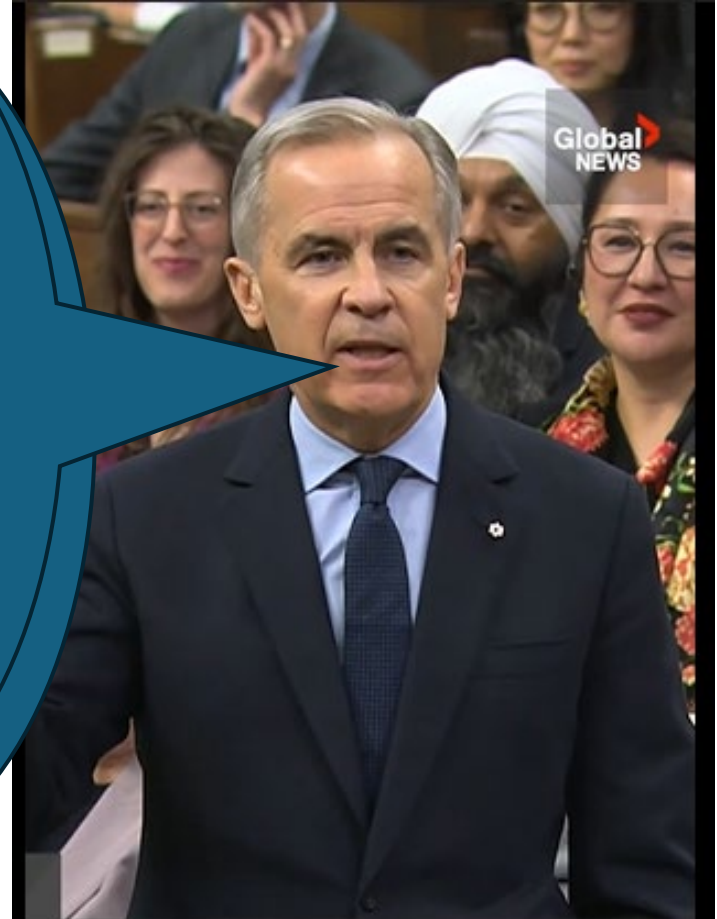


John Louis Johnson · Follow

John Louis Johnson · Original audio

Minister Julie Dabrusin defends industrial carbon tax, stating it doesn't increase food or fuel prices, with the impact being \$0.... See more

...ZERO!



**MARK CARNEY**

Prime Minister | premier mi

**LIBERAL | LIBÉRAL**

# Recent News!

 **Courtney Theriault** @cspotweet · 4h  
BREAKING:

PM Mark Carney announces feds will suspend the federal fuel excise tax on gas and diesel across Canada from April 20 until September 7.

Carney says it will drop cost of a litre of regular gas by 10 cents and a litre of diesel by 4 cents.



0:29 So were taking more action to help build

277 379 2.1K 281K

...but the Clean Fuel Standard is still in place, as is the Industrial Carbon Tax – and as you have seen, these costs are not ZERO...they are cumulative, and they make Canadian companies uncompetitive. **Unlike Timbits, they are not 'ALWAYS fun'.**

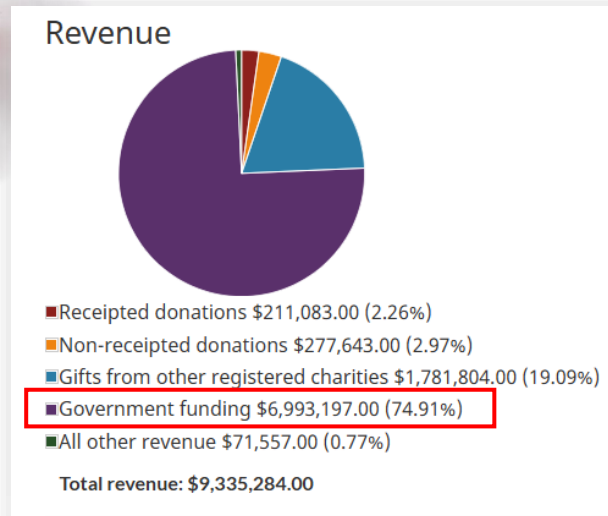
**Temporary suspension also means additional debt and interest.**



# Who do you think has the right math related to the impact of fuel and industrial carbon taxes?

The government funded Canadian Climate Institute?

Or the Canadian Taxpayer's Federation, The Food Professor and the Fraser Institute?

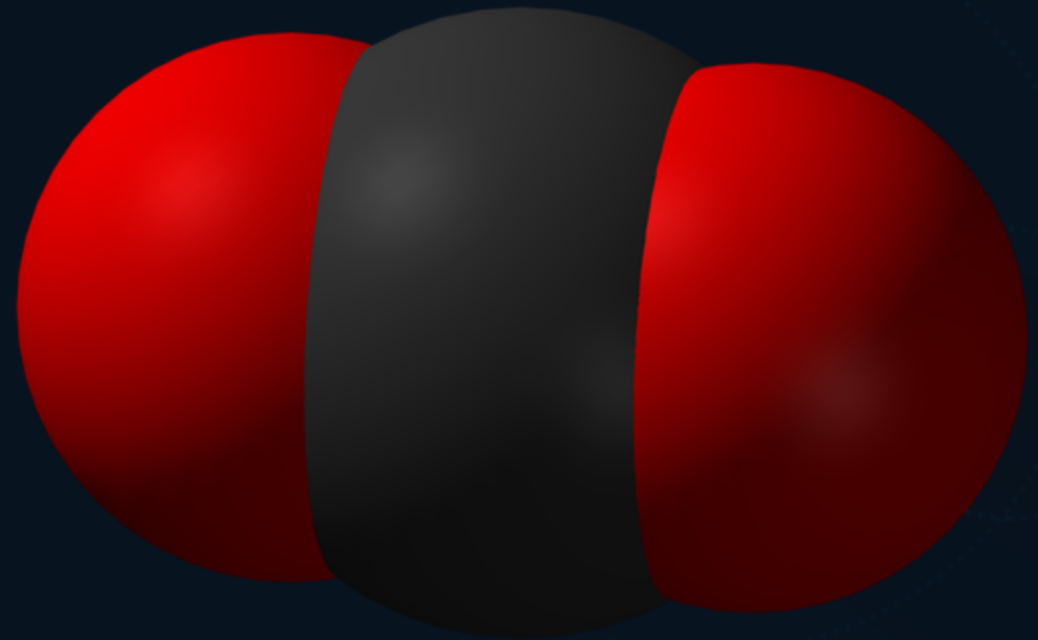
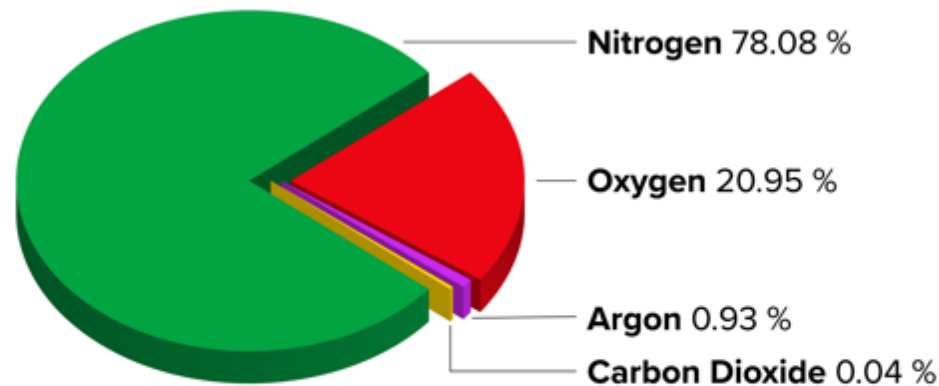


- **CTF:** Federal fuel taxes add roughly 25 cents per litre – about \$20 per fill-up and up to \$1,200 a year for a family of 4.
- **Food Professor on transportation:** At a carbon price of \$110 per tonne, the diesel tax component alone represents approximately \$34 million to \$52 million per year in additional costs across those shipments.
- **Fraser Institute on impact of \$170/t carbon tax:** At the national level, the economy would shrink by 1.3%, equivalent to about \$1,160 [in losses] per employed person, with a loss of over 50,000 jobs.

# What is Carbon Dioxide – CO<sub>2</sub>?

- An odorless, colourless, tasteless benign gas, made up of one carbon atom (C) and two oxygen atoms (O<sub>2</sub>).
- Present concentration in ambient air of 0.04% -or **422.8 parts per million (ppm)**
- **You breathe out carbon dioxide at 40,000 ppm!**

## COMPOSITION OF AIR



Composition of air, multi colored pie chart of the main chemical components of Earth's atmosphere, excluding water vapor. Dry air contains nitrogen, oxygen, argon, and carbon dioxide. Isolated. By [Peter Hermes Furian](#)

Why many  
economists  
endorse a carbon  
tax: Pigouvian  
Taxes Price  
Negative  
Externalities

Cigarettes and alcohol add a fiscal burden to public health – thus the rationale for taxing them.

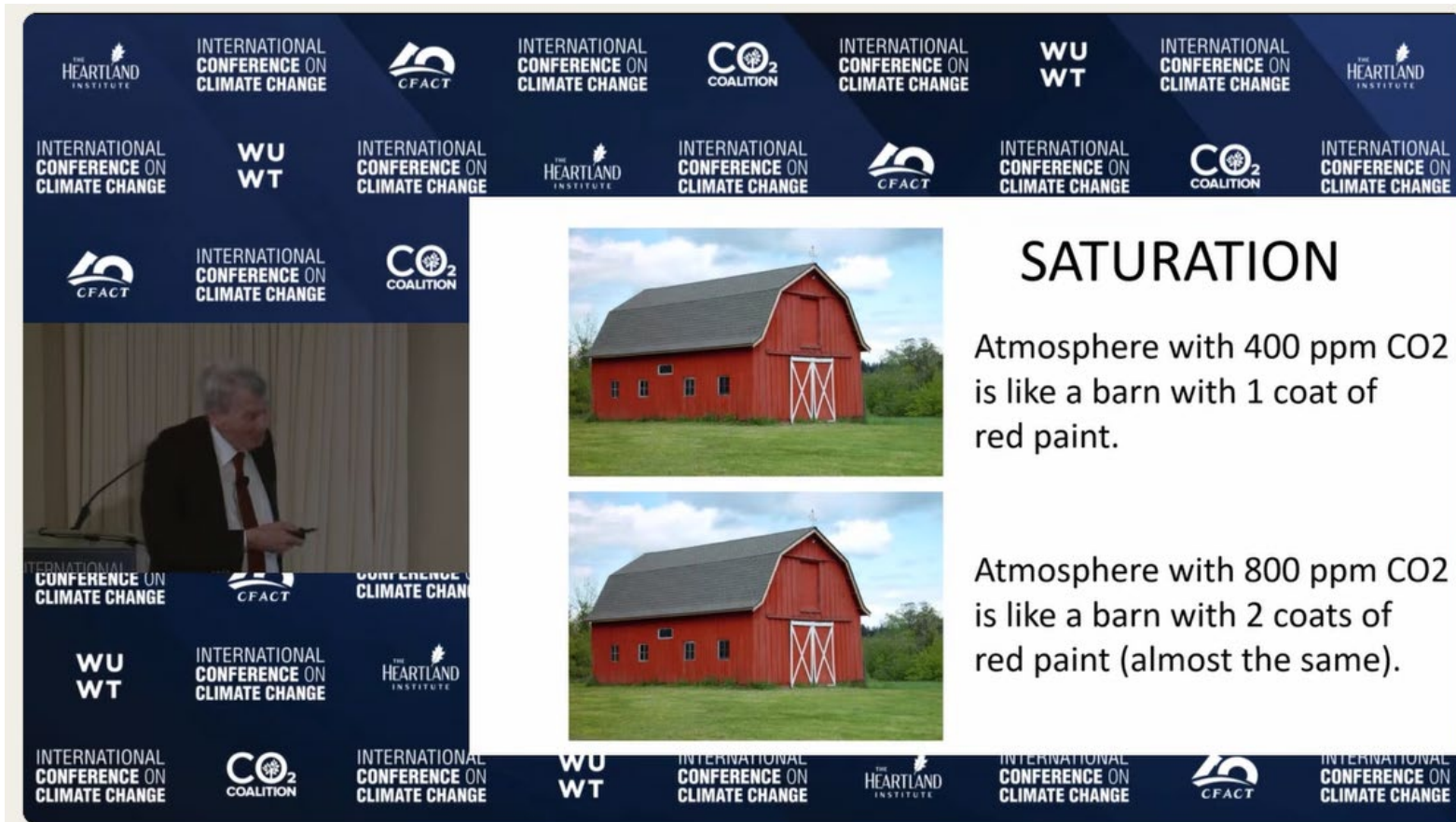
The use of cigarettes and alcohol is optional. These are ‘elastic’ categories for taxing. You can smoke or drink less and thus pay less.

There are (cheaper) alternatives – other beverages; vaping; nicorettes; chewing gum.

**The use of energy is not optional – especially in modern society.**

**Energy use is ‘inelastic’ and there are no other equivalent alternatives.**

# Good News! Doubling CO<sub>2</sub> will not cause catastrophic warming. Cows are NOT the new 'coal'. Prof. William Happer



**SATURATION**

Atmosphere with 400 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> is like a barn with 1 coat of red paint.

Atmosphere with 800 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> is like a barn with 2 coats of red paint (almost the same).

How did we get  
to a 'climate  
emergency'?

What about  
'The Science'?

Isn't Canada warming  
twice as fast as the  
rest of the world?

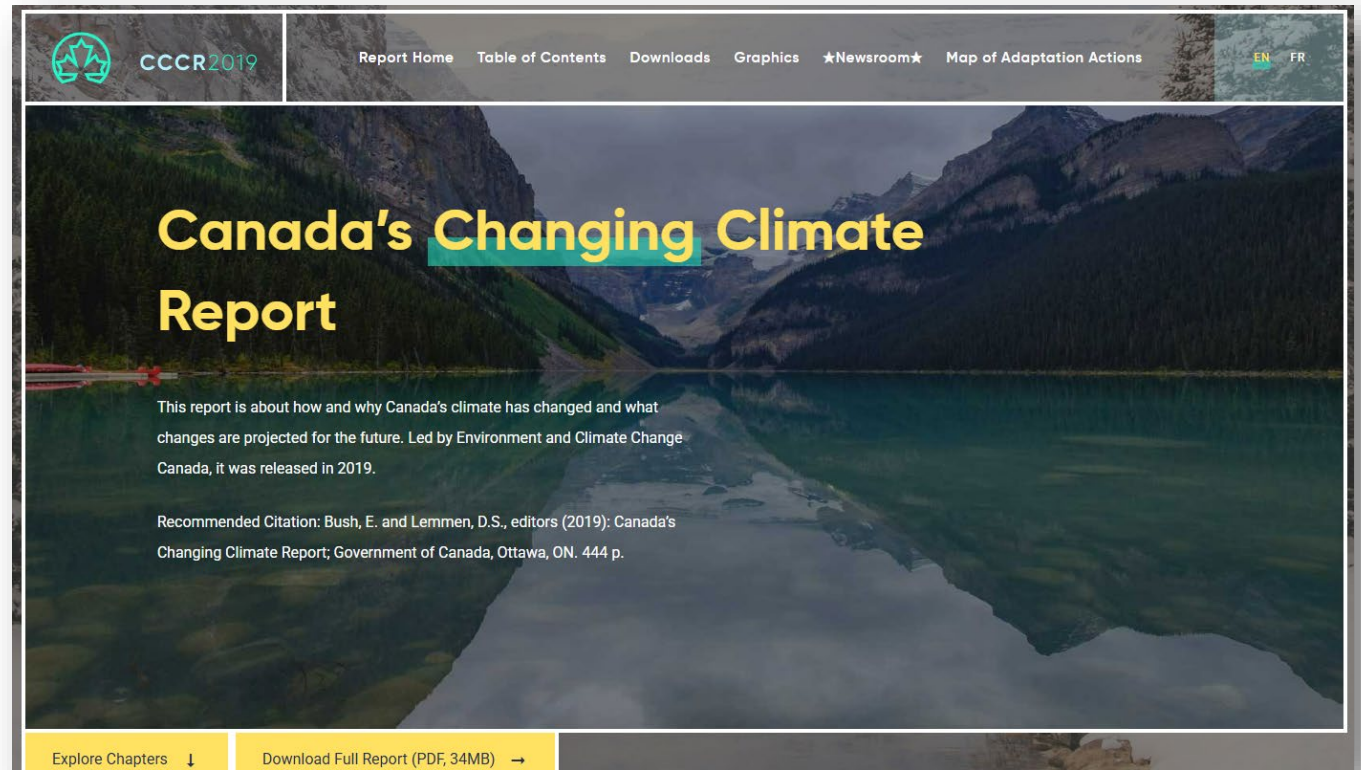
A satellite view of Earth showing the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Europe and Asia. The image is dominated by brown and tan colors representing arid and semi-arid regions, with some green areas indicating vegetation. The Mediterranean Sea is visible in the center, and the Red Sea is to the east. The curvature of the Earth is visible on the left side.

That's what Environment and  
Climate Change Canada  
reported on April 1, 2019

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# “The Science” CCCR2019

- The report was issued on April 1, 2019, a day after the very unpopular federal carbon tax policy was implemented and as a constitutional court case began over the validity of a federally imposed carbon tax on the provinces.
- On June 18, 2019, Canada declared a climate emergency.



<https://changingclimate.ca/CCCR2019/>

Friends of Science Society issued a rebuttal report showing how the Sun is the **main** driver of climate change

- **We also noted:**
- **Most expert scientists in the field of climate reject the use of the Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP8.5) high end model assessment as being completely unrealistic in terms of energy use.** However, RCP 8.5 it is used throughout the CCCR2019 report, frequently with bright 'red-hot' visuals.



<https://blog.friendsofscience.org/2019/05/01/climate-change-your-mind-rebutting-canadian-governments-climate-report/>

Seven years later we learn that RCP 8.5 has been formally rejected as “implausible”



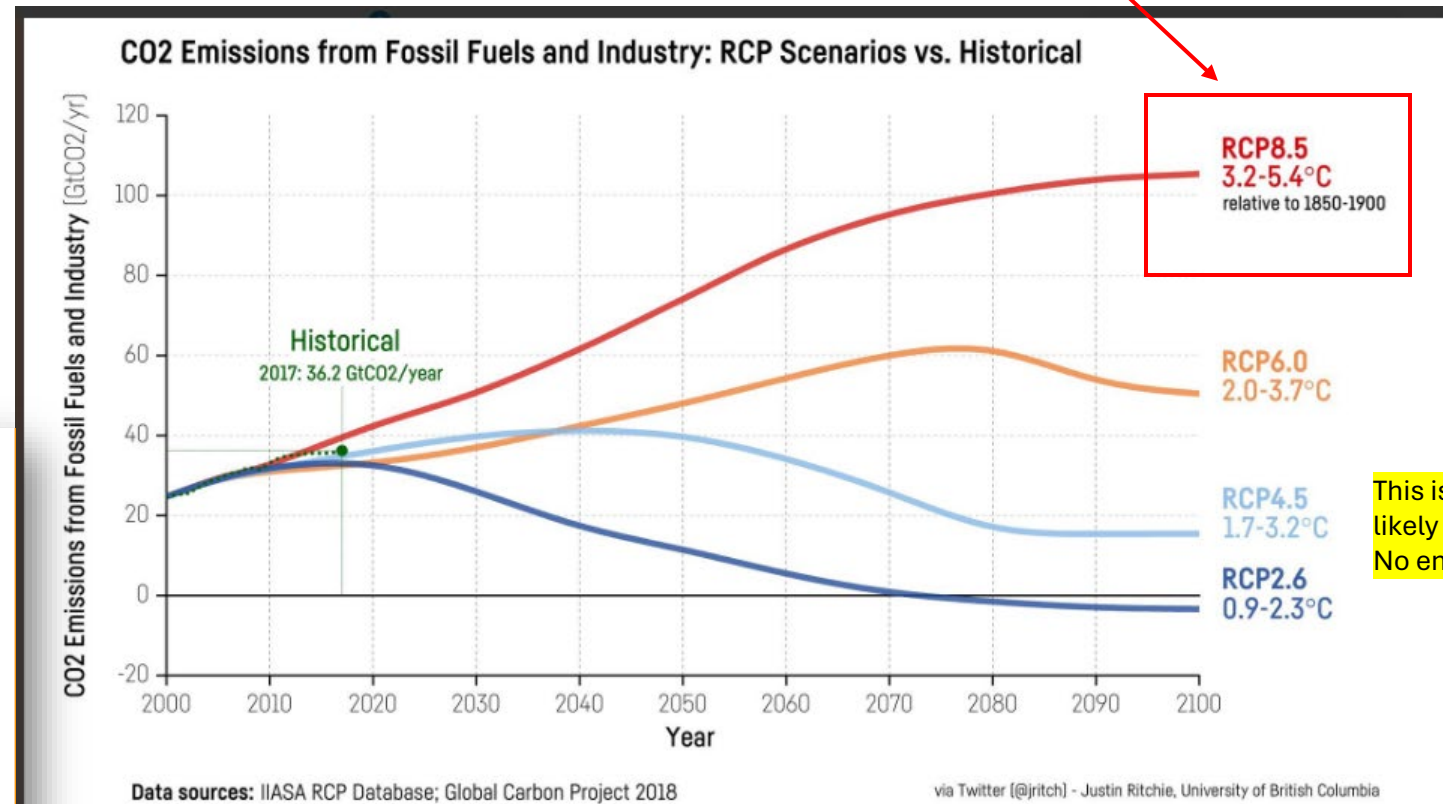
Geosci. Model Dev., 19, 2627–2656, 2026  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-19-2627-2026>  
 © Author(s) 2026. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



### The Scenario Model Intercomparison Project for CMIP7 (ScenarioMIP-CMIP7)

Detlef P. Van Vuuren<sup>1,2</sup>, Brian C. O'Neill<sup>3</sup>, Claudia Tebaldi<sup>3</sup>, Benjamin M. Sanderson<sup>4</sup>, Louise P. Chini<sup>5</sup>, Pierre Friedlingstein<sup>6,7</sup>, Tomoko Hasegawa<sup>8,9</sup>, Keywan Riahi<sup>10</sup>, Bala Govindasamy<sup>11</sup>, Nico Bauer<sup>12</sup>, Veronika Eyring<sup>13,14</sup>, Cheikh M. N. Fall<sup>15</sup>, Katja Frieler<sup>12,16</sup>, Matthew J. Gidden<sup>3,10</sup>, Laila K. Gohar<sup>17</sup>, Annika Högner<sup>10,18</sup>, Andrew D. Jones<sup>19,20</sup>, Jarmo Kikstra<sup>10</sup>, Andrew King<sup>21</sup>, Reto Knutti<sup>22</sup>, Elmar Kriegler<sup>12,23</sup>, Peter Lawrence<sup>24</sup>, Chris Lennard<sup>25</sup>, Jason Lowe<sup>17</sup>, Camilla Mathison<sup>17,26</sup>, Shahbaz Mehmood<sup>27</sup>, Zebedee Nicholls<sup>28,10,29</sup>, Luciana F. Prado<sup>30</sup>, Qiang Zhang<sup>31</sup>, Steven K. Rose<sup>32</sup>, Alex C. Ruane<sup>33</sup>, Marit Sandstad<sup>4</sup>, Carl-Friedrich Schleussner<sup>10,18</sup>, Roland Seferian<sup>34</sup>, Jana Sillmann<sup>4,35</sup>, Chris Smith<sup>36,10</sup>, Anna A. Sörensson<sup>37,38,39</sup>, Swapna Panickal<sup>40</sup>, Kaoru Tachiiri<sup>41</sup>, Naomi Vaughan<sup>42</sup>, Saritha S. Vishwanathan<sup>9,43</sup>, Tokuta Yokohata<sup>44</sup>, Marco Zecchetto<sup>10</sup>, and Tilo Ziehn<sup>15</sup>

The most extreme scenario “RCP 8.5” had been framed as the ‘business-as-usual’ case, when it is implausible. This is the source of the so-called ‘climate emergency.’



# “Risky Business” based on RCP 8.5 proliferated through the business, finance and academic communities, driving carbon trading markets

**Forbes**

BUSINESS > ENERGY

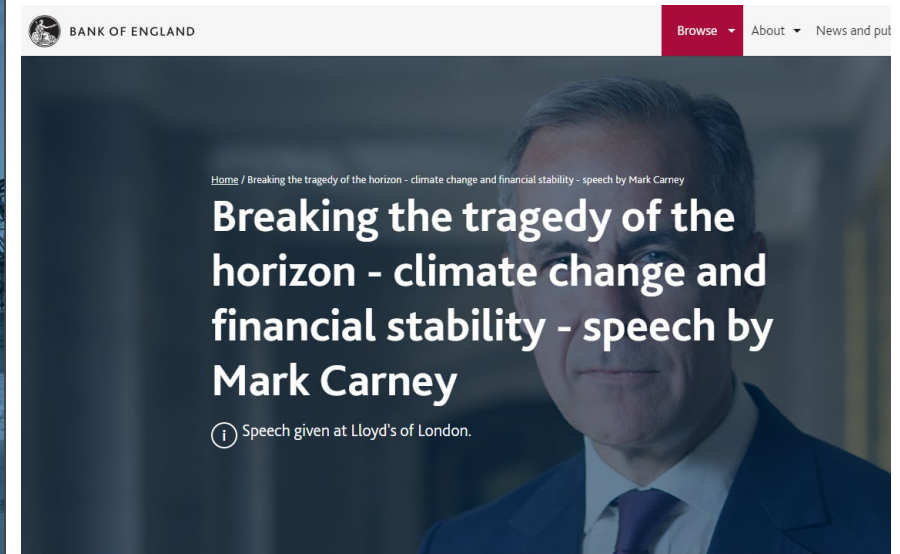
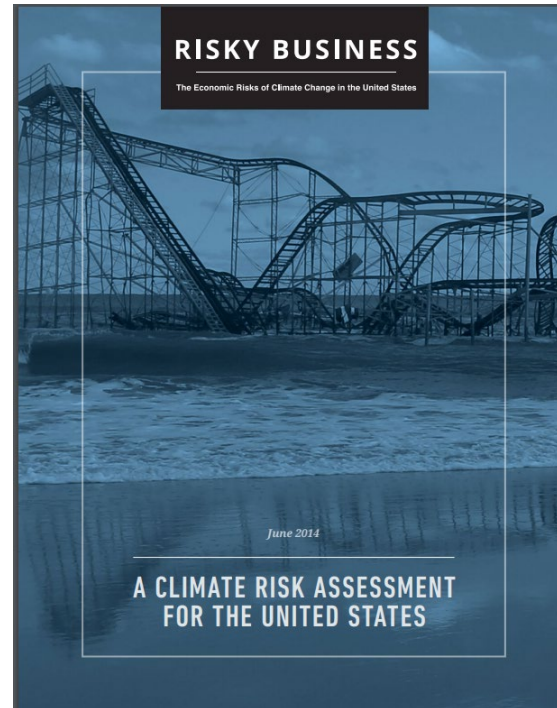
## How Billionaires Tom Steyer and Michael Bloomberg Corrupted Climate Science

By [Roger Pielke](#), Former Contributor. © I research and write about science and technology in polic...

Published Jan 02, 2020, 12:08pm EST, Updated Feb 04, 2020, 03:56pm EST

[Nov. 2012] At the kitchen table meeting, Steyer was focused on the question: “[How do you make climate change feel real and immediate for people?](#)” He was convinced by attendees that **the best way to answer this question was through people’s pocketbooks, through economics.** (bold emphasis added)

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/rogerpielke/2020/01/02/how-billionaires-tom-steyer-and-michael-bloomberg-corrupted-climate-science/>



Sept. 2015 – Mark Carney’s speech to Lloyd’s of London, activated banks and insurance companies to assess climate risk in their operations. This was just months before the Paris COP21 meeting; Dec. 12, 2015, 195 countries adopted the Paris Agreement.

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

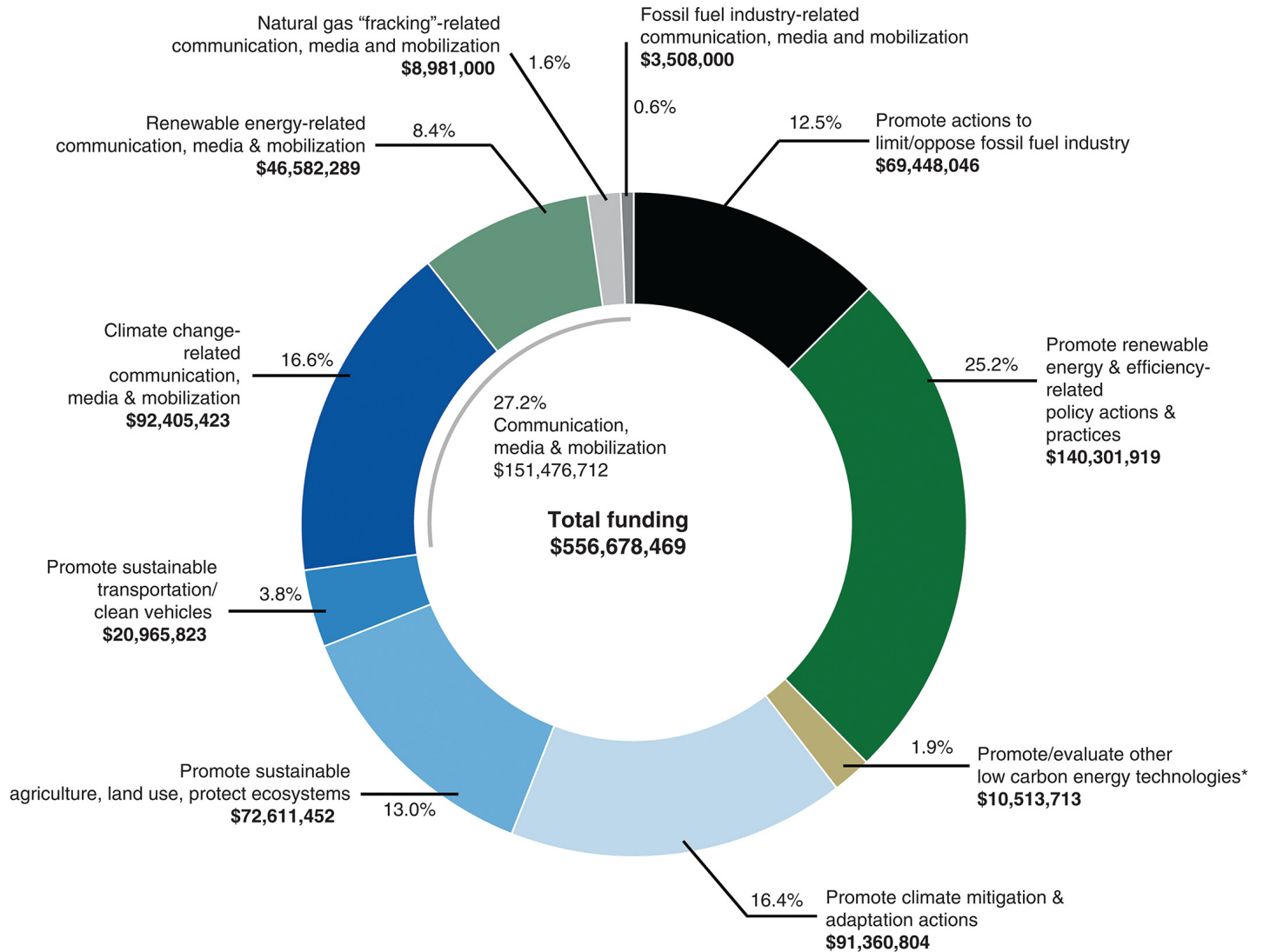
The observed global mean surface temperature (GMST) has shown a much smaller increasing linear trend over the past 15 years than over the past 30 to 60 years (Section 2.4.3, Figure 2.20, Table 2.7; Figure 9.8; Box 9.2 Figure 1a, c). Depending on the observational data set, the GMST trend over 1998–2012 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 can simulate it.

Ironically, there had been a 15 year ‘pause’ in global warming dating back to before the Kyoto Accord, as reported by the IPCC in 2013

But a group of 'green' philanthropies wanted to establish 2 cap-and-trade systems worldwide; for that you need a price on carbon, and scientific rationale. They funded scientists, academics and ENGOs. They almost succeeded in the US in 2009.

Strategic Philanthropy in the post cap-and-trade era by Matthew Nisbet

<https://wires.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.524>



Tom Harris of the International Climate Science Coalition debunks the CCCR2019 report with the work of Dr. Joseph Hickey.



## Canada's Changing Climate Report (CCCR2019):

“Since 1948, when nation-wide records became available, Canada’s annual average temperature over land has warmed by a best estimate of 1.7°C...

“Annual average temperature over northern Canada increased by 2.3°C since 1948. The greatest warming has occurred in winter.”

<https://youtu.be/nCqTA0bQ9jl?t=22923>

Ref: “Canada’s Changing Climate Report” at <https://changingclimate.ca/CCCR2019/>, last accessed on 03/04/2026

Many people have noticed that this “faster than the rest of the world” is impossible

**U.S. West warming faster than rest of world: study**

CLIMATE & ENERGY

ENVIRONMENT

**Australia Is Heating Up Faster Than The Rest Of The World**

FEBRUARY 26, 2015

Russia's Coldest Region Warming Four Times Faster Than Rest of Globe

BY: PLANET EDITOR

Northern Canada is warming at three times the global average and will continue to get warmer, faster, a major report released on Monday concludes.

THINKPROGRESS

**West Antarctica Warming Three Times Faster Than Global Average, Threatening To Destabilize This Unstable Ice Sheet**

THINKPROGRESS

POPULAR SCIENCE

ENVIRONMENT

**Australia Is Heating Up Faster Than The Rest Of The World**

Spain warming faster than rest of northern hemisphere: study

April 13, 2010

Like a shrimp on the barbie

**MOUNTAINS ARE WARMING TWICE AS FAST AS THE REST OF THE WORLD**

# But what about 'The Science'?

What of extreme weather events like floods,  
wildfires, heat domes?

## A Chronological Listing of Early Weather Events

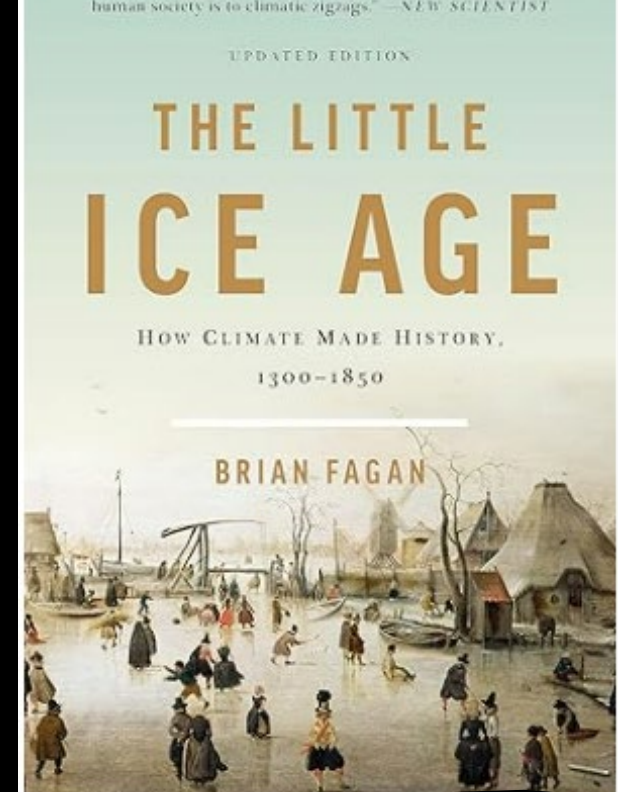
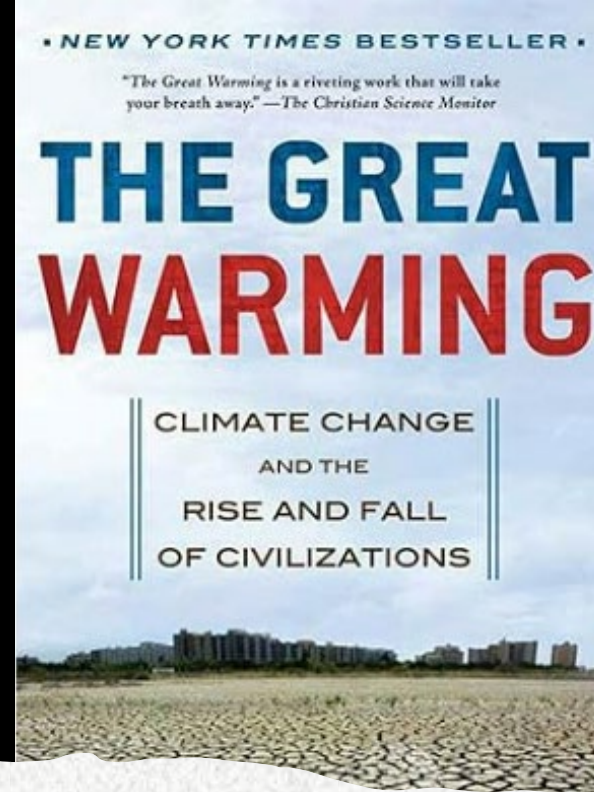
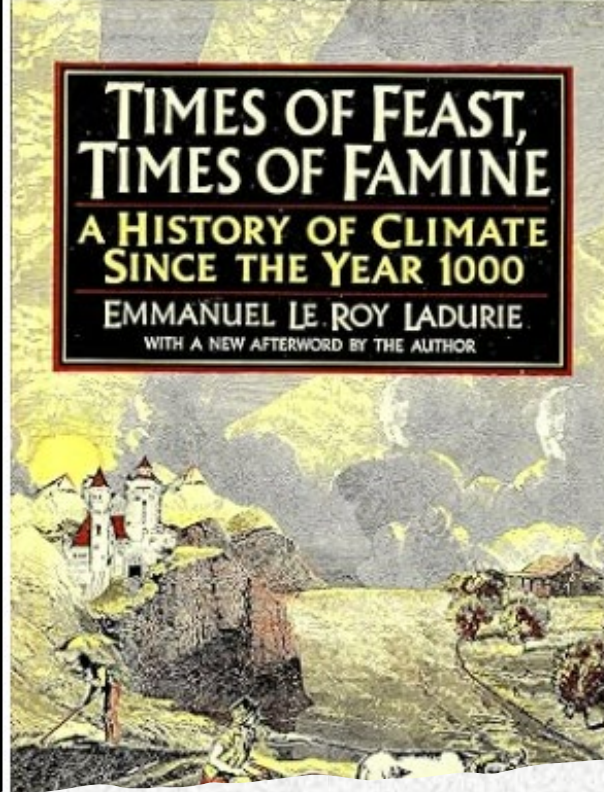
7th Edition

James A. Marusek

[impact@hughes.net](mailto:impact@hughes.net)

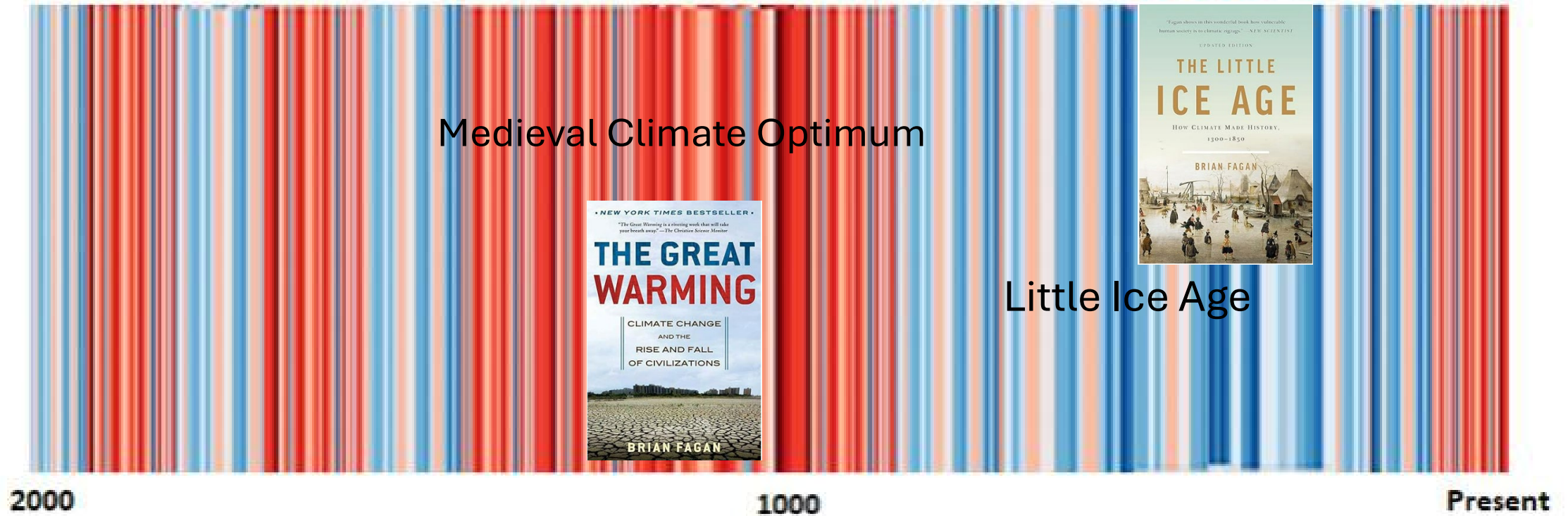
<http://www.breadandbutter-science.com/Weather.pdf>

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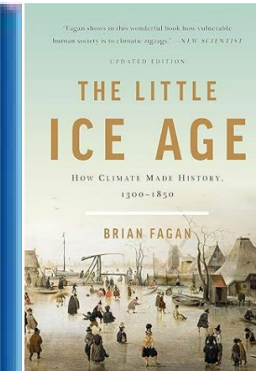
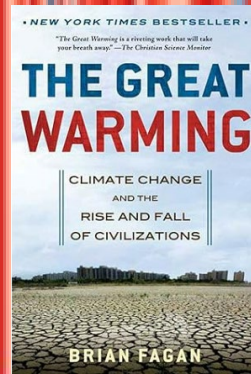


# What does human history tell us?

# Climate Change is Cyclical.



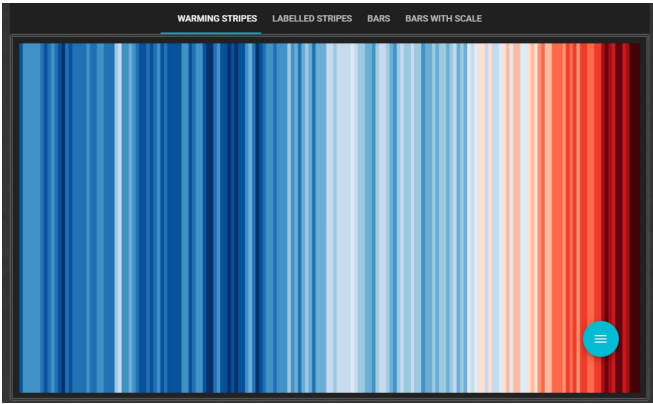
Medieval Climate Optimum



Little Ice Age

Stripes by Dr. Roy Spencer

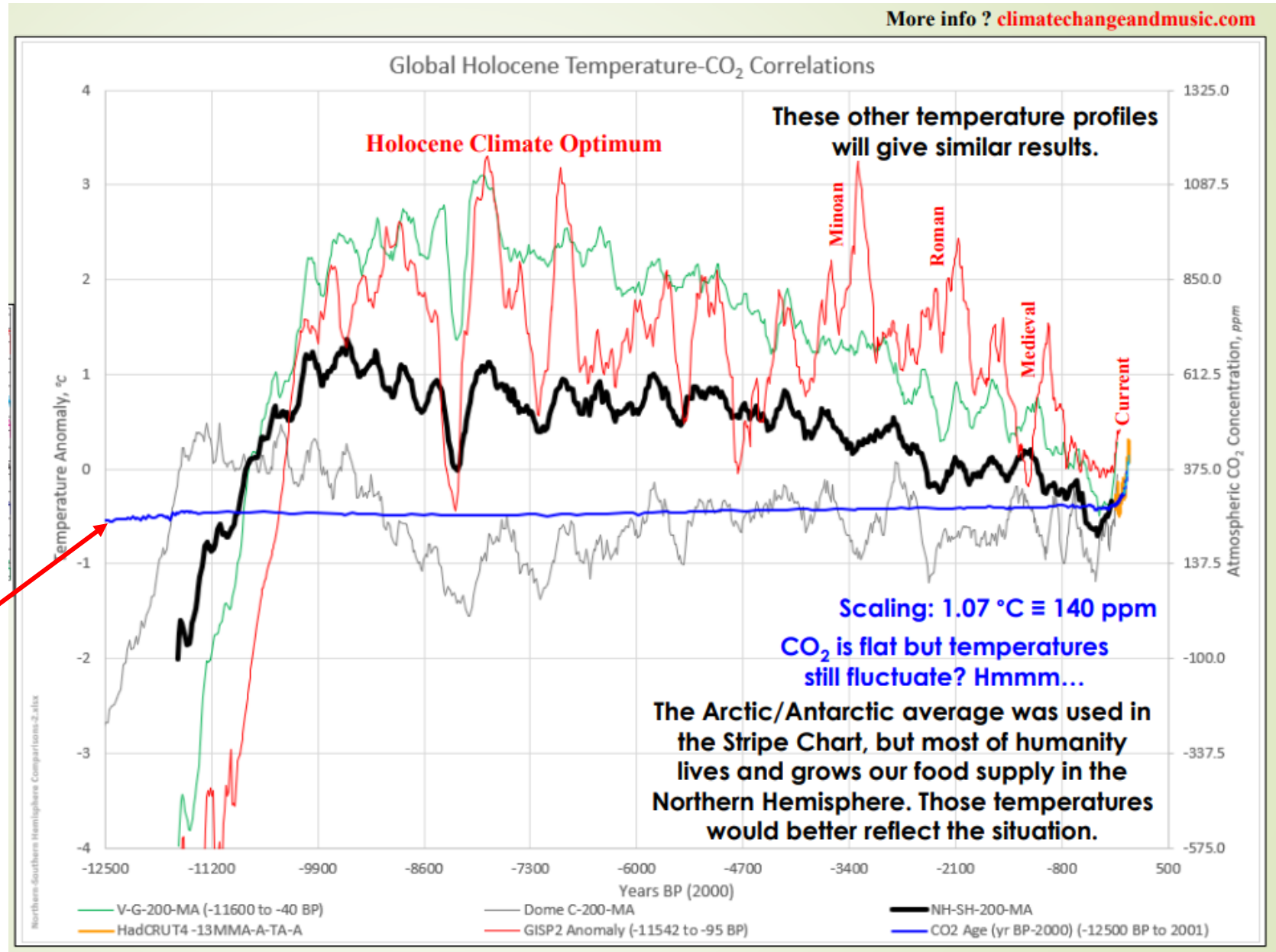
## Climate Change is Real



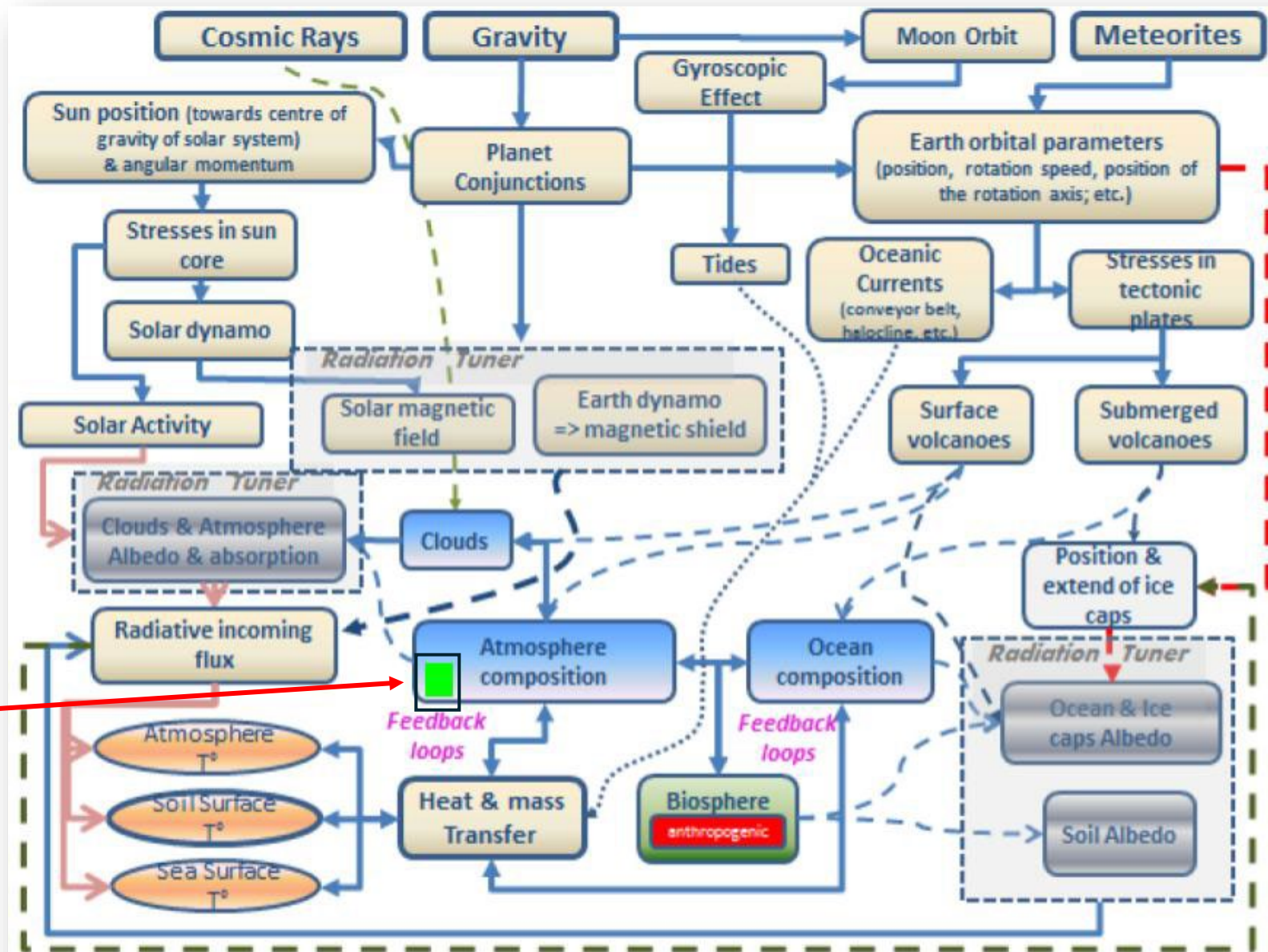
Climate activists like to cut off the ups and downs of the historical record and **#ShowYourStripes** only focusses on the last part of the Modern Temperature Record.

During the Holocene Climate Optimum of the past ~12,500 years, the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration (blue line) is flat, but temperatures are rising and falling.

<https://climatechangeandmusic.com/holocene-stripe-chart-fact-check/>



Climate change is driven by many factors, not just human-caused carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions



**"In climate research and modelling, we should recognize that we are dealing with a coupled non-linear chaotic system, and therefore that long-term prediction of future climate states is not possible."**

**~ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ~  
(IPCC)**

**Third Assessment Report (2001)**

**Section 14.2.2.2, page 774**

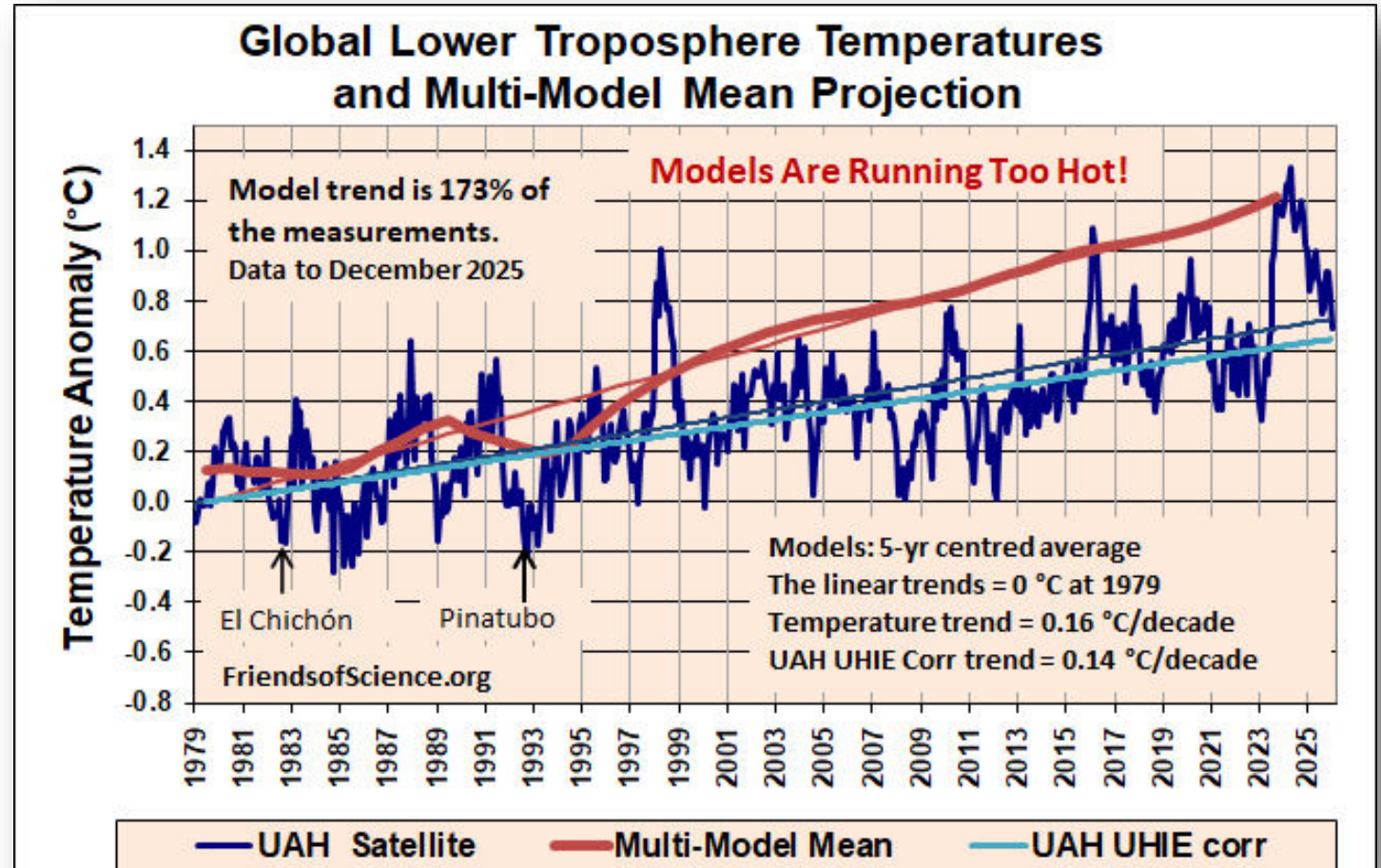
# The IPCC said “we can’t predict future climate states” – then they do it anyway

The IPCC projects 3 °C of warming per doubling of CO<sub>2</sub> with a high Social Cost of Carbon (i.e., climate damage – the basis of carbon tax calculations). This projected warming is claimed to be **dangerous**.

You can see that the temperature projection is far too high. The IPCC science fails to match the data observations. When using surface data, the rate needs to be corrected for the urban heat island effect UHIE.

This is the lower atmospheric temperature graph updated to Dec. 2025, which is compared to the climate models\* which represents the IPCC science.

\*Models are computer simulations.

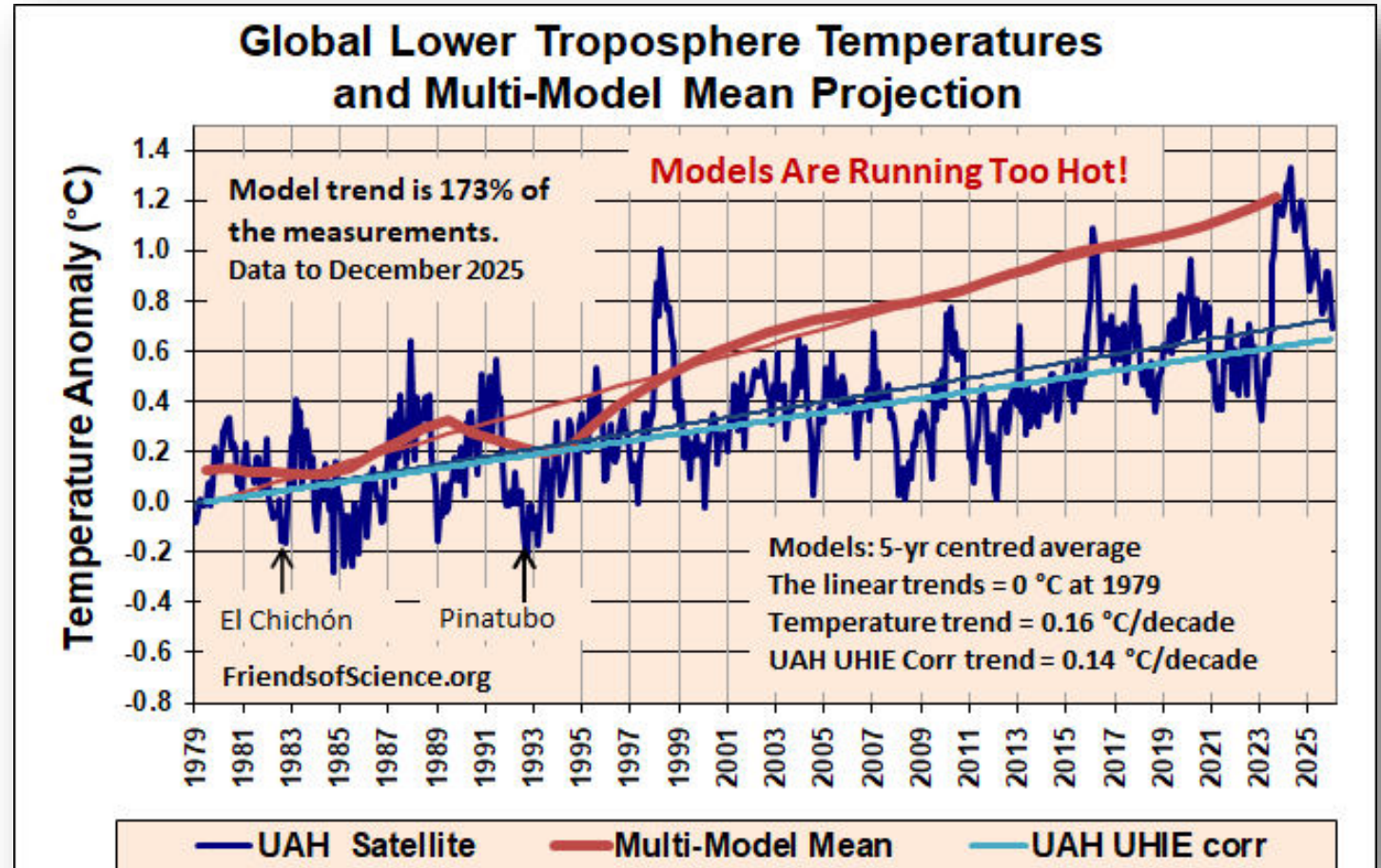


# If the theory (climate model) disagrees with the measurement, then it is wrong!

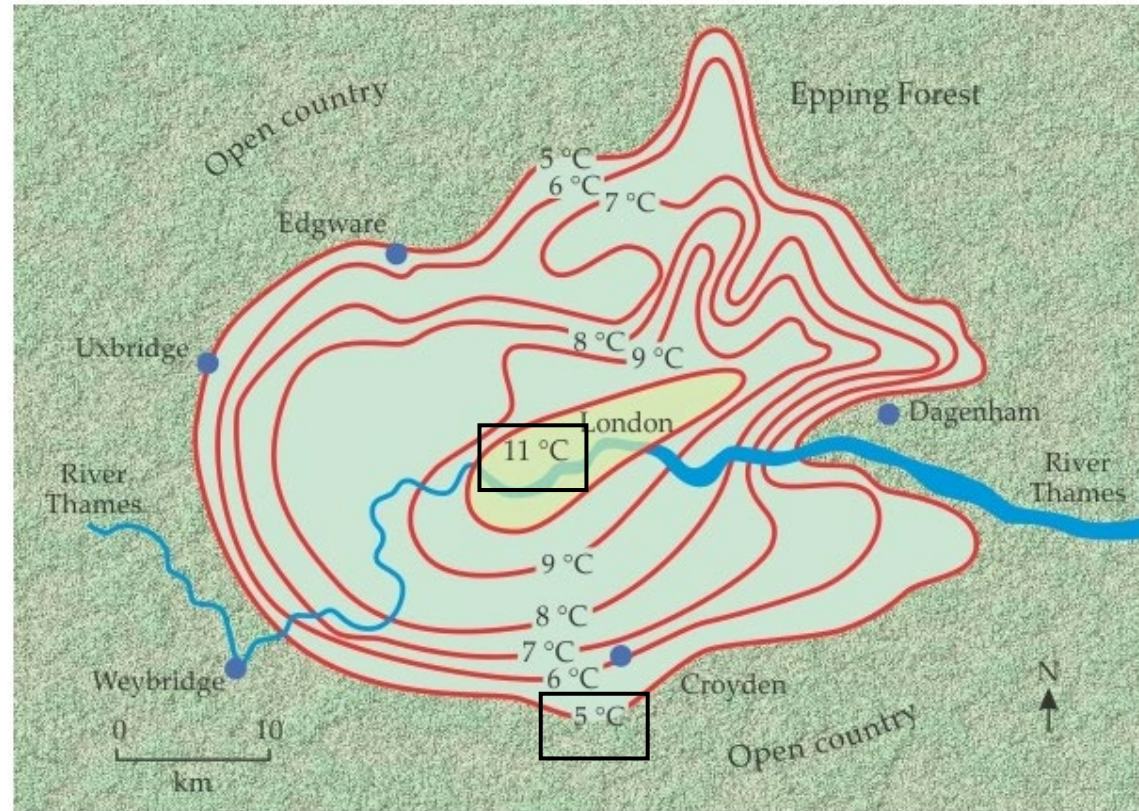
There is a **173% discrepancy** between the climate model trend and the measurement.

The December 2025 global average temperature was 0.64 °C less than the peak temperature in 2024.

The December temperature is only 0.48 °C higher than the average 1980 temperature.



# Urban Heat Island Effect in London, England



**Figure 4.** The urban heat-island effect, driven largely by the replacement of forests with roads and buildings, gives rise to temperatures in London that are as much as 6 °C warmer than those in the surrounding open country. Shown here are the low temperatures on a typical day in May. (Adapted from ref. 18.) [View larger](#)

<https://physicstoday.aip.org/features/lands-complex-role-in-climate-change>

**Half of the warming of over land and recorded by surface stations is due to the urban heat island effect (UHIE).**

Some of the data is made up – from Ghost Stations



**John Shewchuk** @\_ClimateCraze · Dec 28, 2025



Westminster, MD has a ghost station: USHCN No. 189440. Another closed weather station, that was improperly located, and yet NOAA still fabricates its temperature data. [#NOAAghoststation](#) #206

**USHCN ghost station No. 189440, Westminster, MD.  
Temperature observations began in 1893 and ended in 2012.  
NOAA now fabricates its temperature reports.**

Station Edit History

UPDATE SOURCE	PROVIDED BY	VERSION	NATIVE ID	EFFECTIVE DATE	ENTERED BY	ENTERED DATE
SIS	INGEST	5	COOP:18-9440:5	2014-04-01	INGEST	2015-07-28

Update: CLOSE A STATION



2012-11-09 to 2013-10-01 39.5736, -76.9883

4 22 98 1.7K

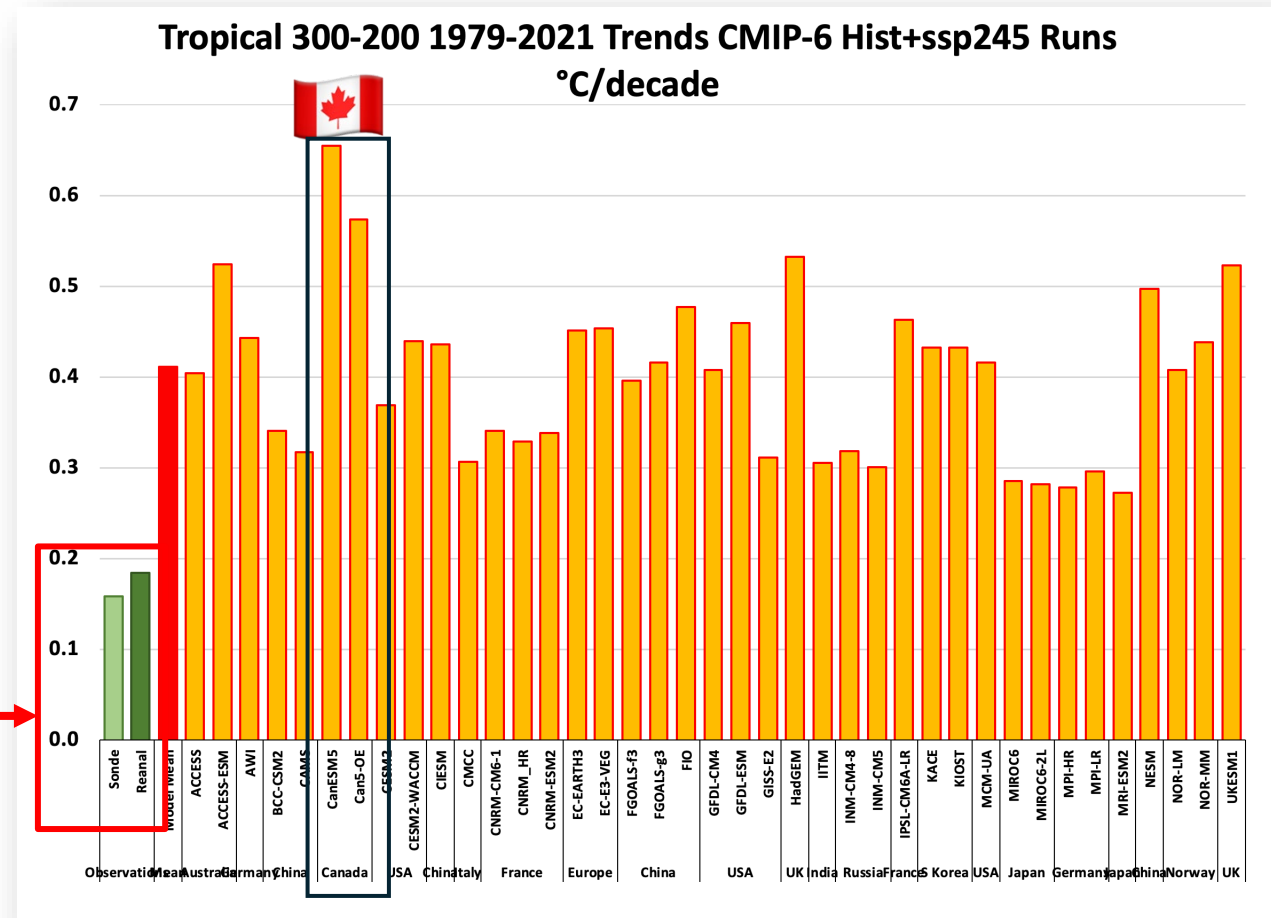
# Canadian Climate Models – Wishful Thinking for Global Warming?

The greenhouse effect is greatest in the mid-troposphere in the tropics. See [here](#).

The models over-warm the tropical atmosphere by a **factor of 2.40**.

The Canadian model is the worst as the average warming trend of its two versions is **3.6 times the observations**.

Observed radio sonde and reanalysis



# Models are wrong

Dr. Roy Spencer's graph of modeled vs measured warming trends in the US corn belt of 12 states shows a huge discrepancy.

Therefore, the models are wrong.

This graph is in the U.S. [DOE report](#) on the impact of greenhouse gases.

Note the huge range of warming trends among the models, all of them far greater than the surface measurements.

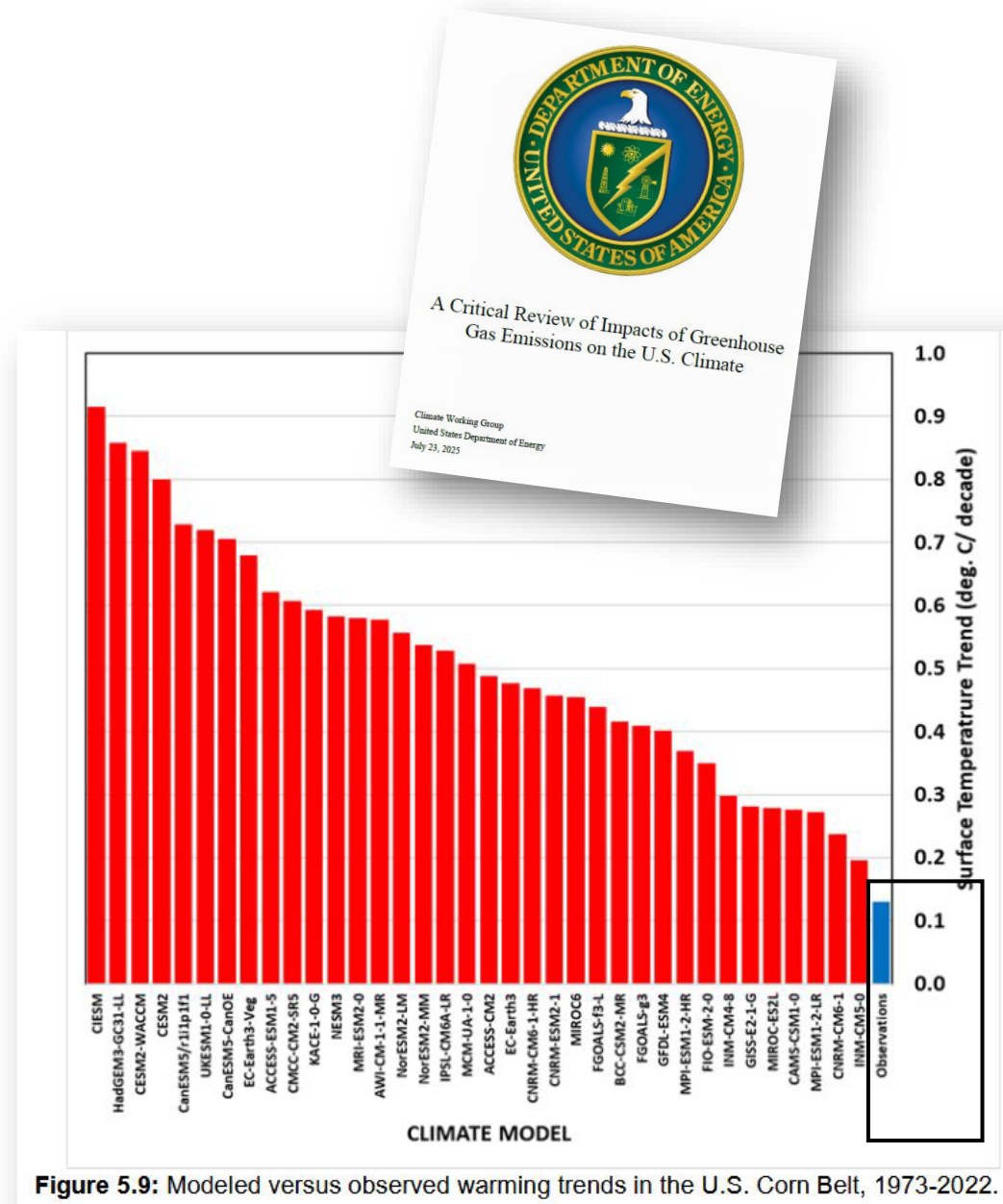
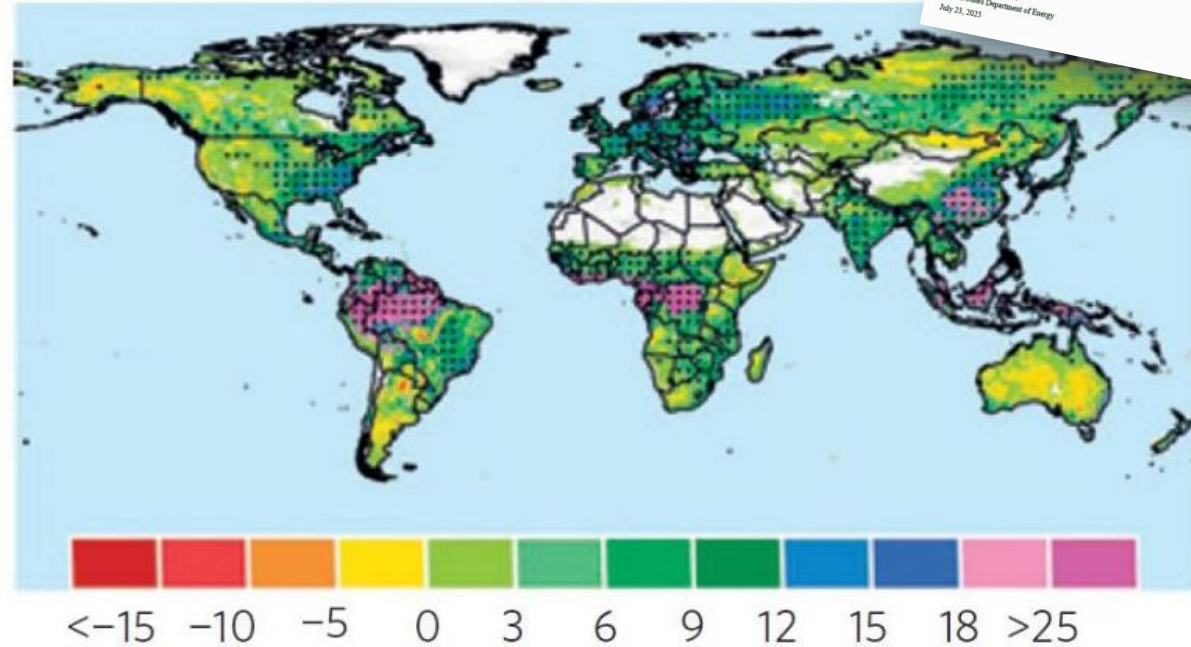


Figure 5.9: Modeled versus observed warming trends in the U.S. Corn Belt, 1973-2022.

# Benefits of CO<sub>2</sub> Fertilization and Warming are Huge

The U.S. [DOE report](#) discussed the enormous direct benefit of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions on crop yields and the greening of the Earth, especially in arid regions. The summary says "CO<sub>2</sub> enhances photosynthesis and improves plant water use efficiency, thereby promoting plant growth. Global greening due in part to increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere is well-established on all continents."



Trend in average observed LAI ( $10^{-2} \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ )

**Figure 2.1:** Trends in average Leaf Area Index (LAI). Source: Zhu *et al.* 2016 Figure 3.



# Social ~~Cost~~ Benefit of Carbon = Huge Benefits to Humankind

- CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization has driven an increase in observed global photosynthesis by 30 percent since 1900. That is huge, and this isn't included in IPCC or government estimates of the social cost (benefits) of CO<sub>2</sub> (SCC). There are thousand of studies showing the huge beneficial effect of CO<sub>2</sub> on plant growth, all of which are ignored by SCC estimates.
- When the Equilibrium Climate Sensitivity (ECS) is set to 1.6 °C to account for the UHIE and the millennium cycle, and adjusting the CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization effect to match observations, **the SCC is calculated by the FUND economic model to be about US -\$13.07 per tonne CO<sub>2</sub> at a 3% discount rate and about US -\$7.28 per tonne CO<sub>2</sub> at a 5% discount rate.**
- **The negative sign means that the benefits of emissions are greater than the social costs. That is, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are currently quite net beneficial.**

**The benefits of CO<sub>2</sub> impacts on agriculture are 75 times the estimated impacts of storms and sea level rise combined.**

# Climate Change does not drive Wildfires...and so far, no Emergency



The IPCC has not detected or attributed fire occurrence or area burned to human-caused climate change

[https://open.substack.com/pub/rogerpielkejr/p/what-the-media-wont-tell-you-about-783?utm\\_campaign=post-expanded-share&utm\\_medium=web](https://open.substack.com/pub/rogerpielkejr/p/what-the-media-wont-tell-you-about-783?utm_campaign=post-expanded-share&utm_medium=web)

## Are we in a Climate Crisis or Climate Emergency or Climate Catastrophe?

Table 12.12 | Emergence of CIDs in different time periods, as assessed in this section. The colour corresponds to the confidence of the region with the highest confidence: white cells indicate where evidence is lacking or the signal is not present, leading to overall low confidence of an emerging signal.

Climatic Impact-driver Type	Climatic Impact-driver Category	Already Emerged in Historical Period	Emerging by 2050 at Least for RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5	Emerging Between 2050 and 2100 for at Least RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5
Heat and Cold	Mean air temperature	1		
	Extreme heat	2	3	
	Cold spell	4	5	
	Frost			
Wet and Dry	Mean precipitation		6	7
	River flood			
	Heavy precipitation and pluvial flood			8
	Landslide			
	Aridity			
	Hydrological drought			
	Agricultural and ecological drought			
Wind	Fire weather			
	Mean wind speed			
	Severe wind storm			
	Tropical cyclone			
Snow and Ice	Sand and dust storm			
	Snow, glacier and ice sheet		9	10
	Permafrost			
	Lake, river and sea ice	11		
	Heavy snowfall and ice storm			
	Hail			
Coastal	Snow avalanche			
	Relative sea level		12	
	Coastal flood			
Open Ocean	Coastal erosion			
	Mean ocean temperature			
	Marine heatwave			
	Ocean acidity			
Other	Ocean salinity	13		
	Dissolved oxygen	14		
Other	Air pollution weather			
	Atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> at surface			
	Radiation at surface			

1. High confidence except over a few regions (CNA and NWS) where there is low agreement across observation datasets.  
 2. High confidence in tropical regions where observations allow trend estimation and in most regions in the mid-latitudes, medium confidence elsewhere.  
 3. High confidence in all land regions.  
 4. Emergence in Australia, Africa and most of Northern South America where observations allow trend estimation.  
 5. Emergence in other regions.  
 6. Increase in most northern mid-latitudes, Siberia, Arctic regions by mid-century, others later in the century.  
 7. Decrease in the Mediterranean area, Southern Africa, South-west Australia.  
 8. Northern Europe, Northern Asia and East Asia under RCP8.5 and not in low-end scenarios.  
 9. Europe, Eastern and Western North America (snow).  
 10. Arctic (snow).  
 11. Arctic sea ice only.  
 12. Everywhere except WAN under RCP8.5.  
 13. With varying area fraction depending on basin.  
 14. Pacific and Southern oceans then many other regions by 2050.

High confidence of decrease    Medium confidence of decrease    Low confidence in direction of change    Medium confidence of increase    High confidence of increase

Table 12.12 from IPCC shows that climate change has **NO EFFECT** on:

1. Frost
2. Mean precipitation
3. River flood
4. Heavy precipitation
5. Landslide
6. Aridity
7. Hydrological drought
8. Agricultural and ecological drought
9. Fire weather
10. Mean wind speed
11. Severe wind storm
12. Tropical cyclone
13. Sand and dust storm
14. Snow, glacier and ice sheet
15. Heavy snowfall
16. Hail
17. Snow avalanche
18. Relative sea level
19. Coastal flood
20. Coastal erosion
21. Marine heatwave
22. Ocean acidity
23. Air pollution

Source: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/chapter/chapter-12/>

Graphic by: Dr. Matthew Wielicki - @MatthewWielicki - IrrationalFear.com

# Climate Emergency?

## No.

- **Natural as well as anthropogenic factors cause warming**
- **Warming is far slower than predicted**
- **Climate policy relies on inadequate models**
- **CO<sub>2</sub> is plant food, the basis of all life on Earth**
- **Global warming has not increased natural disasters**
- **Climate policy must respect scientific and economic realities**

<https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/>



# Canada's industrial carbon tax is now \$110/t; the Alberta-Ottawa MOU proposes \$130/t

The average industrial carbon tax in Europe varies by country, but for specific national taxes, it averages approximately €49–€57 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>e, with some nations exceeding €110. The broader EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), which heavily impacts industry, had an average auction price of around €65 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2024. [Tax Foundation +2](#)

## Key Data on European Carbon Pricing:

- **Average Rate:** While rates fluctuate, the average carbon tax rate in listed European countries is around €57.10, covering 31% of emissions in those jurisdictions.
- **EU ETS Prices:** The EU ETS, the primary cap-and-trade mechanism for industry, has hovered between €60 and €80, with an average auction price of €64.74 in 2024.

China Emissions Allowance (CEA) price averaging 98 yuan (€13) in 2024....

By early 2024, the carbon price surpassed 100 yuan (€13) following the adoption of new ETS regulations.

<https://www.clearbluemarkets.com/knowledge-base/chinas-carbon-market-the-evolution-challenges-and-opportunities>

1 Euro equals  
1.62 Canadian Dollar



Apr 14, 8:23 p.m. UTC · Disclaimer

57 | Euro ▾

92.55 | Canadian Dollar ▾

13 Chinese Yuan equals

2.63 Canadian Dollar

Apr 14, 8:40 p.m. UTC · Disclaimer

100 | Chinese Yuan ▾

20.20 | Canadian Dollar ▾

# USA - our largest trading partner has **no carbon tax**; China - our second largest has a **very small carbon tax**.

Countries exporting to	2001	% of total
World	261,058,775	100.0%
United States of America	227,244,275	87.0%
11 Other Countries with between \$169.9 thousand and \$1.4 billion	17,210,090	6.59%
Japan	5,388,491	2.1%
China + Hong Kong	4,274,171	1.6%
United Kingdom	3,268,685	1.3%
Germany	1,891,282	0.7%
Mexico	1,779,831	0.7%

Countries exporting to	2024	% of total
World	569,244,052	100.00%
United States of America	435,713,063	76.45%
between \$45.3 million and \$1.472 billion		
China + Hong Kong	25,745,587	4.52%
United Kingdom	25,630,908	4.50%
Japan	20,680,842	3.63%
Mexico	10,976,024	1.92%
Korea, Republic of	6,278,202	1.10%
Netherlands	5,561,544	0.98%
Germany	5,107,259	0.90%
Switzerland	4,937,163	0.87%
India	4,557,823	0.80%
France	3,871,906	0.68%
Belgium	3,274,080	0.56%
Italy	2,774,482	0.49%
Australia	2,390,852	0.42%
United Arab Emirates	2,288,004	0.40%
Brazil	1,878,947	0.33%
Indonesia	1,817,688	0.32%
Norway	1,687,628	0.30%
Singapore	1,677,141	0.29%
Taipei, Chinese	1,603,506	0.28%
	1,481,383	0.26%

**CAGR number of countries**  
2001 to 2024  
**4.6%**

**CAGR value of exports**  
2001 to 2024  
**3.4%**

**Multilateral agreements**

Four of Canada's FTAs are multilateral:

- Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA): In force since 2020, this agreement with the U.S. and Mexico replaced the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
- Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA): This deal with the European Union went into provisional effect in 2017.
- Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP): This partnership, in force since 2018, includes 10 other countries in the Pacific Rim.
- Canada-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Free Trade Agreement: In force since 2009, this agreement includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland.

**Bilateral agreements**

Canada has 11 bilateral FTAs with individual countries, with implementation dates ranging from 1997 to 2021. These agreements include pacts with Chile, Israel, Costa Rica, Peru, Colombia, Jordan, Panama, Honduras, South Korea, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

Canada Exports 2001

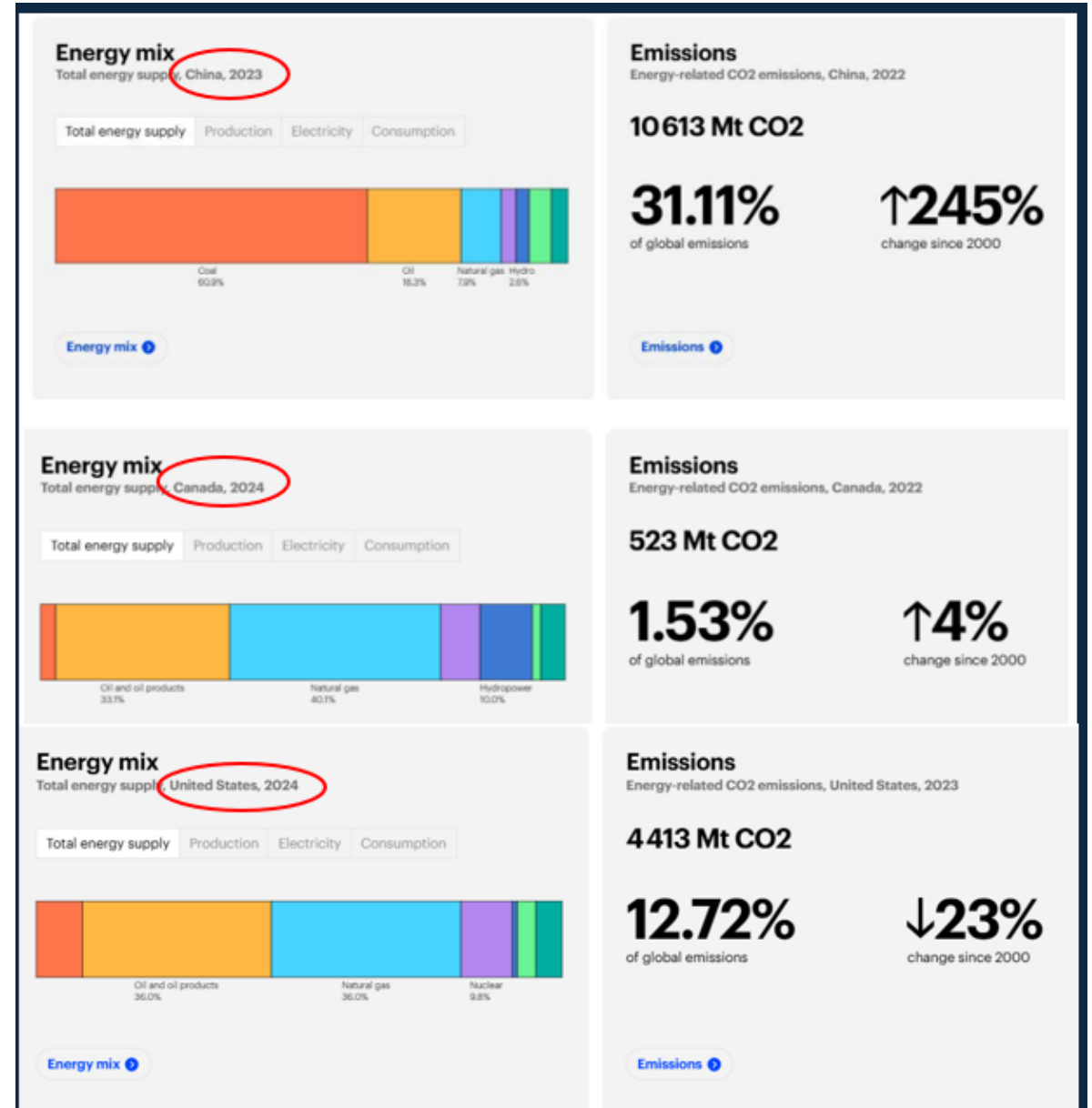


Canada Exports 2024



China is the world's largest emitter of GHGs. Carbon taxes are intended to reduce emissions. If Canada is a 'climate leader' why is China a 'strategic partner'?

Source: IEA



# What is Alberta's contribution to global warming over the past century?

Gas	World Warming C/Century	Canadian Contribution C/Century	Alberta Contribution C/Century
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.85	0.016	0.0052
CH <sub>4</sub>	0.085	0.0016	0.00052
N <sub>2</sub> O	0.064	0.0012	0.0037
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.019</b>	<b>0.006</b>

six thousandths

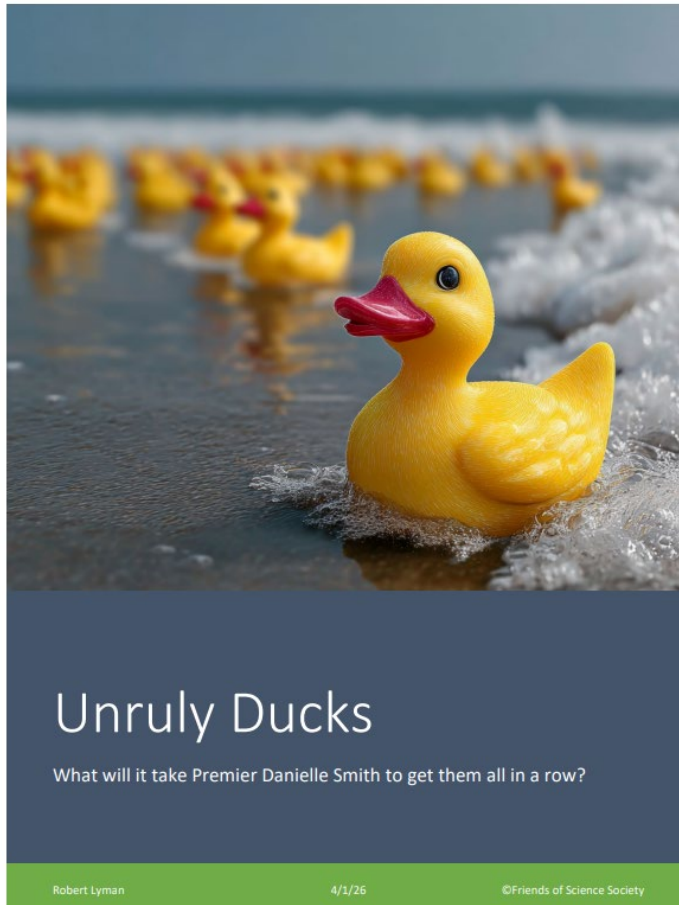
-The world warming column is from: C. de Lange, J. Ferguson, W. Happer & W. A. van Wijngaarden, 2022, "Nitrous Oxide & Climate", *Atmos. & Oceanic Phys.* arXiv: 2211.15780.

-Canada produced 1.9% of CO<sub>2</sub> according to <https://www.worldometers.info/co2-emissions/>

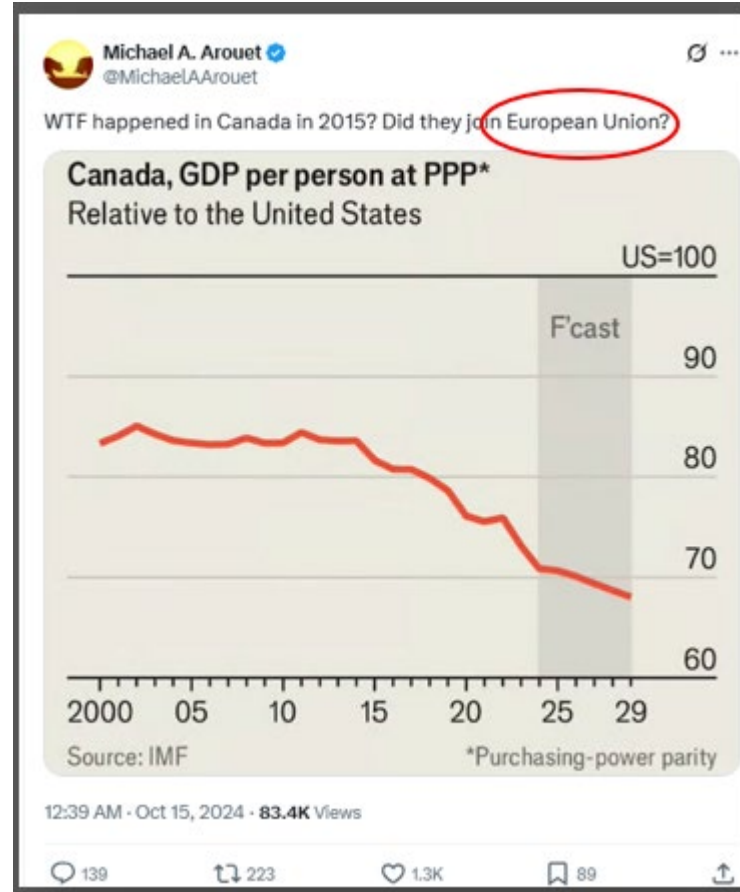
-According to Environment and Natural Resources Dept. of Government of Canada in 2019 Alberta generated about 37% of Canada's carbon dioxide equivalent output.

-For simplicity, we assume same emission fraction for CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O as for CO<sub>2</sub>

# The self-imposed heavy carbon taxes make us uncompetitive globally. Read our new reports!



<https://blog.friendsofscience.org/2026/04/02/unruly-ducks/>



<https://blog.friendsofscience.org/2026/02/11/the-invisible-industrial-carbon-tax/>

# Climate Change ‘emergency’ is the foundation of global carbon trading



“Conning the Climate” Mark Schapiro,  
Harper’s Magazine Feb. 2010

**“The carbon market is  
based on  
the lack of delivery of  
an invisible  
substance to no one”**

**“CO<sub>2</sub> is not a control knob  
that can fine tune climate...”**



Judith Curry  
Atmospheric Scientist  
Georgia Tech

  
**FRIENDS  
OF SCIENCE**.org

**PATISON**



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Join us in the Race  
FROM Net Zero!  
*Become a Friend of Science!*

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