

ANTI-CORPORATE TEACH-IN WITH LINDA MCQUAIG

Feb 26, 2011 11am-5pm
40 St. George St, Bahen center, Room 1130, UofT

TAKE ACTION!

- **Spread the Word!** Share this information with your network of friends.
- **Sign the Petition!** check out our online petition "Petition against Corporatization and for the Cancellation of the Munk Contract at the University of Toronto" on www.petitiononline.com/munkoff/
- **Get involved!** There are local groups in Toronto that meet regularly and work on Environmental Justice issues.
 - **Mining Injustice Solidarity Network:** solidarityresponse.net
 - **EJ Toronto:** www.opirgtoronto.org/actiongroups/current/ejto
- **Learn more!** MunkOUTofUofT.wordpress.com • ProtestBarrick.net
 - SolidarityResponse.net • MiningWatch.ca

PHOTO: DANIEL VANDERVOORT OF THE GRADUATE STUDENTS UNION SOCIAL JUSTICE GROUP JOINS PROTESTS IN FRONT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO'S GOVERNING COUNCIL DEMANDING THE MUNK CONTRACT BE ANNULLED. ALLANLISSNER.NET



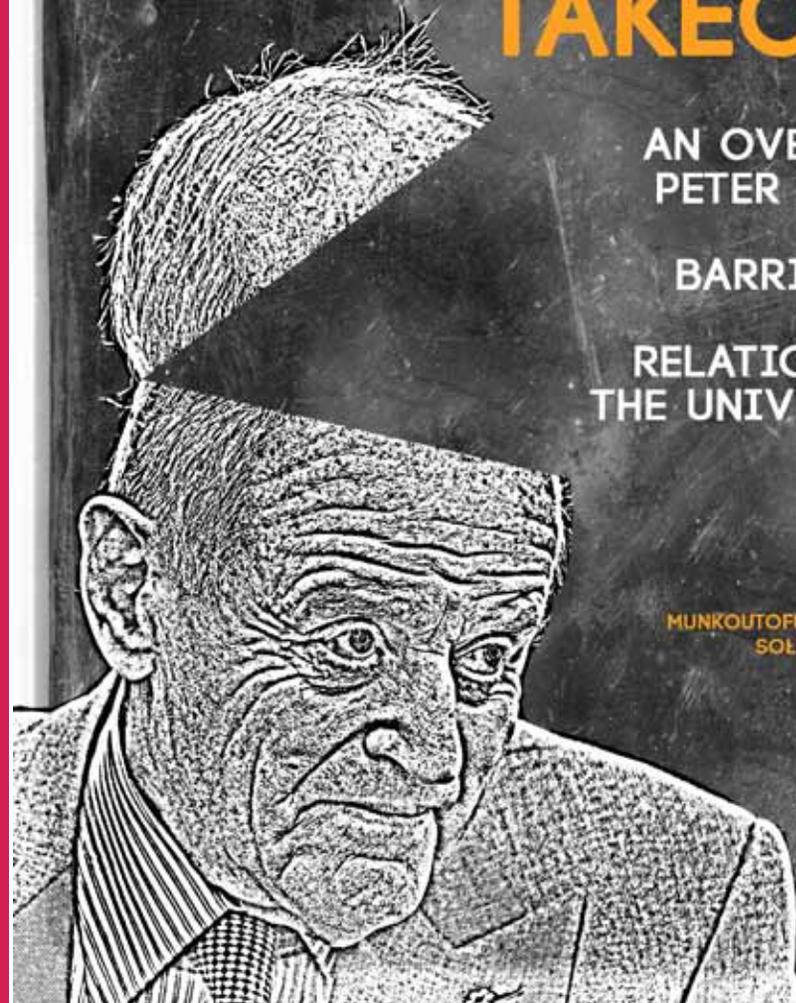
MUNK OUT OF UOFT

STOP THE CORPORATE TAKEOVER

AN OVERVIEW OF
PETER MUNK, HIS
COMPANY
BARRICK GOLD,
AND HIS
RELATIONSHIP TO
THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

MORE INFORMATION:
MUNKOUTOFUOFT.WORDPRESS.COM
SOLIDARITYRESPONSE.NET

IMAGE PETER MUNK
FOUNDER AND CHAIRMAN
OF GOLD MINING GIANT
BARRICK GOLD



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PHOTO: ZEXI WANG (UofT Student and Vice President External, UTSU), MIDHAT SIDDIQUI (U of T Student, Associate to the Executive at UTSU) and LAUREN ASH (U of T Student, LGBTOUT EXEC) JOIN PROTESTS IN FRONT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO'S GOVERNING COUNCIL DEMANDING THE MUNK CONTRACT BE ANNULED. ALLAN.LISSNER.NET



INTRO: MUNK AND THE UoFT

Earlier this year, Peter Munk, the chairman and founder of the world's largest gold mining company, had his foundation pledge a historic contribution of \$35 million to the University of Toronto. In doing so, he created the Munk School of Global Affairs, which aims to prepare students to become global leaders and foster "a deep understanding of the broader architecture and the forces that shape the global system."

But what are the implications of this donation? How much influence will Munk have over the University's curriculum and bias? Who is Peter Munk and what is his company Barrick Gold's reputation worldwide?

This zine has been created to provide facts to inform these discussions. In it, you will find a profile of Peter Munk and his company, Barrick Gold, as well as an analysis of the Munk Memorandum of Agreement with UofT and an analysis of this donation within the larger context of transnational corporate impunity and the struggle for corporate accountability within Canada.

Intended to empower students with the information necessary to demand a cancellation and renegotiation of this contract, this zine is more than a source of information, but a link to an on-going campaign to achieve that end.

Contact: MunkOUTofUofT@gmail.com if you have any questions or want to get involved!

PHOTO: INDIGENOUS LEADERS FROM CHILE, AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNITE IN CANADA TO SPEAK THEIR TRUTH AT BARRICK'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IN 2008. ALLAN.LISSNER.NET





WHO IS PETER MUNK?

Peter Munk, a former stereo manufacturer with his company Clairtone, first made a splash in the Canadian press when he disposed of his shares in the company shortly before it was declared insolvent. As founder and chairman of Barrick Gold, he now leads the world's largest gold mining company. His fortune has allowed him to buy a reputation as a philanthropist and he has even been honored by the Canadian government by receiving the Order of Canada, the country's highest civilian honor.

However, a look into Munk's political connections reveals a shady past with questionable connections. For instance, former US President and CIA director George Bush Sr. was the former chairman of Barrick's International Advisory Board, a post likely connected to the honorary degree he received from the University of Toronto in 1997. Gustavo Ciscneros, a Venezuelan Media mogul implicated in the coup attempt against Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, sits on Barrick's board of directors. And Adnan Khashoggi, a notorious Saudi arms dealer and known conduit in the Iran-Contra Scandal, was one of Barrick's first major financiers. In fact, when Peter Munk was asked why he named former PM Brian Mulroney to sit on his board of directors, he famously responded, **"he knows every dictator in the world on a first-name basis."**

SOME CHOICE MUNKISMS

On Feb 18 2011, in response to Barrick Security personnel being implicated in the gang rape of local women in Porgera, Papua New Guinea, Munk was quoted in the Globe and Mail saying that it would be impossible to police the behaviour of 5,550 employees, particularly in countries where, **"gang rape is a cultural habit."**

note: Impacted communities from PNG have traveled to Barrick's AGM in Toronto every year since 2008 to complain of human rights abuses at the hands of Barrick Security, such as gang rapes, only to have these allegations repeatedly denied by Barrick Gold.

At a shareholders' meeting in Toronto on May 9, 1996, Peter Munk, Chairman of Barrick Gold corporation, praised General Augusto Pinochet for "transforming Chile from a wealth-destroying socialist state to a capital-friendly model that is being copied around the world." Regarding Pinochet's human rights record Munk said, **"they can put people in jail, I have no comment on that, I think that may be true...I think [the end justifies the means] because it brought wealth to an enormous number of people. If you ask somebody who is in jail, he'll say no. But that's the wonderful thing about our world; we can have the freedom to disagree."**

THE MUNK CONTRACT: AN ANALYSIS

THE CONTRACT WAS NEGOTIATED AND APPROVED IN SECRET¹

At a Governing Council orientation session on September 10, 2009, the Chair informed governors that the first Council meeting scheduled for October 22, 2009 would be cancelled due to insufficient items on the agenda. This cancellation was invalid according to By-Law 2 (one of the documents governing the operation of the Governing Council) because it had been decided upon by an online ballot that at that point, had not been ratified by the Executive Committee. It was also highly irregular given that the first cycle of meetings of the Governing Council had not been cancelled in over ten years. This meeting cancellation also allowed for the extension of Summer Executive Authority which was delegated on June 23, 2009 and allowed for the concentration of decision-making powers with the President, Chair and Vice-chair of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Boards and Committees until December 10, 2009. It is during this extended period of supposed inactivity at the Governing Council that the donation and memorandum between the Munk Foundation and the University – signed on behalf of the Governing Council – was approved without any form of consultation with governors or with the students, faculty and staff. Nor did the Secretary and Chair of the Governing Council make any effort to inform Governing Council about the decision, memorandum and donation at the December 10, 2009 meeting of the Governing Council- as is the practice (to report on any and all approvals made under Summer Executive Authority).

In this fashion, a few individuals (including the President, Chair and Vice-Chair of the Governing Council) seem to have usurped decision-making powers on this critical item, which carries with it a host of ethical concerns, and deliberately and strategically sidestepped both discussion and a vote on either the Academic Board or Governing Council in order to ram through a decision on this donation.

It was several months later- on April 12, 2010 that the members of Governing Council were first made aware of the proposed Munk donation. In a confidential memorandum from the Assistant Secretary of the Governing Council, Henry Mulhall, circulated on April 12, 2010 to members of the Governing Council, asked the governors to consider a proposed change to the name of the School of Global Affairs to the Munk School of Global Affairs and were given just 24 hours to register their comments. Even at this late stage, the details of the donation and memorandum were withheld from the governors and the University community. The at-the-time confidential memorandum did not specify either that the contract had already been signed several months before

1. Summarized from a letter from Joeita Gupta (Member, Governing Council at the University of Toronto.)

and failed to provide the exact amount to be donated, stating only vaguely that this was one of the largest gifts in the history of the institution. The memorandum also discussed the provision and approval of an expedited process to consider the matter by the Executive Committee of the Governing Council at its meeting on March 25, 2010.

The Chair of the Governing Council and the President went on to inform governors about the donation as well as the accompanying Federal and Provincial contributions at the May 2010 meeting of the Governing Council- roughly six months after the signing of the contract, but the details of the contract were still withheld.

Therefore, the process leading to the approval of this donation is demonstrative of broader concerns about the corporatization of the campus and the lack of accountability and transparency of our governance processes. It is imperative that members of the University community take stock of this situation, especially in light of the more dubious provisions of the recently approved Taskforce on Governance which delegates substantial decision-making powers to the Executive Committee of the Governing Council which meets in closed session, thereby eliminating numerous opportunities for public engagement with the governance process and reduced openness and transparency in decision-making.

THE CONTRACT HAS STRINGS ATTACHED, COMPROMISING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Within the Munk donation there are a number of conditions that threaten the school's academic integrity, including a condition that requires the director of the Munk School to meet annually with the Donor's board of Directors following the submission of a detailed report "to discuss the programs, activities and initiatives of the School in greater detail."²

As there is a \$15 million gift that can be terminated based on the Donor's subjective³ determination as to whether the school is achieving its objectives⁴, it is clear that this contract enables the donor to exercise undue influence over the Munk School's program areas.

THE DONOR HAS A CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN THE SCHOOL'S AREA OF FOCUS

One of the most troubling aspects of the Munk Contract is that Peter Munk gets to brand a School of Foreign Affairs for a price, while his company has a vested interest in global policy.

In the last year, Barrick Gold has spent over \$600,000⁵ on lobbying the

2. Munk Memorandum of Agreement, section 16

3. Munk Memorandum of Agreement, section 4

4. Munk Memorandum of Agreement, section 20

GOLD FEVER

★ AN INSANE INDUSTRY ★

Gold, long said to inspire insanity in the men who would search for it has now become an insane industry, producing over a million times more waste than product^a. Barrick's gold mines on average use more water^b than the entire bottle water industry in Canada^c, and this water is polluted with mining waste products such as cyanide, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, selenium, and sulfides.

All this waste and pollution is in exchange for a product that has very few practical applications. The vast majority of gold is used for jewelry, while its use for investment is next in line. That leaves less than 11%^d for all other uses of the soft shiny metal. What's more, since gold is eternally recycled and never consumed, there's enough that is already dug up to meet practical demands for all of the foreseeable future.

Sound crazy? Just compare copper's price-tag at \$4.50/lb versus gold's at \$1,400/oz. and you can guess at how much more waste companies are willing to produce to get at it. With environmental costs almost entirely unaccounted for, the processing costs are all that stand in the way for companies to realise huge profits at the expense of those living next to the mines.

Congress in the US, where companies must disclose this spending. In Canada, Barrick was singled out⁶ by NGOs and Embassy magazine as being a major lobbying force against regulatory oversight of the Canada's international mining industry. According to Mining Watch Canada⁷, Barrick Gold registered seven lobbyists to lobby on Bill C-300, the "responsible mining bill", and Barrick's lobbyists met with at least 22 Members of Parliament and 3 Senators. In October, 2010, bill C-300 lost by a mere 6 votes.

However, Barrick does more than simply hire lobbyists to prevent legislation that could regulate the mining industry. When the Canadian Government initiated its multi-stakeholder "roundtables" process to develop standards for Canadian corporations operating abroad, Barrick refused to engage⁸. Then, Barrick joined a parallel process called the Devonshire Initiative, which is a plat-

a. New York Times "Behind Gold's Glitter: Torn Lands and Pointed Questions" June 14, 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/10/24/international/24GOLD.html?pagewanted=all>

b. Of the 23 mines that Barrick provides water usage data for, the average water consumption totals 3.6 billion litres/year for 2009. Barrick Gold website. <http://www.barrick.com/CorporateResponsibility/Reporting/PerformanceTables/Environment/default.aspx>

c. In 2006, Canada consumed 2.15 billion litres of bottled water <http://www4.agr.gc.ca/AAFC-AAC/display-afficher.do?id=1171644581795&lang=eng>

d. According to Gold Fields Mineral Services, in 2003, 412 tons of a total 3,833 tons of gold consumed was used for something other than jewelry or private investment, which is less than 11%.

5. \$100,000 4Q March 29, 2010: <http://www.businessweek.com/ap/financialnews/D9EOHU780.htm>, \$261,000 1Q spending, May 17, 2010: <http://www.businessweek.com/ap/financialnews/D9FOPGB85.htm>, \$125,000 2Q spending, August 23, 2010: <http://finance.yahoo.com/news/Barrick-Gold-spends-125000-on-apf-3806418316.html?x=0>, \$133,000 3Q spending, January, 2011: <http://www.businessweek.com/ap/financialnews/D9EOHU780.htm>

6. Embassy Magazine "Corporate Social Responsibility Rules for Mining Industry Blasted" http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/rules_mining-4-1-2009

7. Mining Watch Bill C-300 a High Water Mark for Mining and Government Accountability <http://www.miningwatch.ca/en/bill-c-300-high-water-mark-mining-and-government-accountability>

8. Embassy Magazine "Corporate Social Responsibility Rules for Mining Industry Blasted" http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/rules_mining-4-1-2009

form for mining companies and select NGOs, the majority of which happen to be funded by none other than Barrick Gold⁹. Even more interestingly, the founder of the Devonshire Initiative was Marketa Evans¹⁰, the founding director of the Munk Centre for International Studies.

Now, Ms. Evans is the Canadian Government's first-ever corporate social responsibility counsellor¹¹, whose job it is to mediate disputes between mining companies in impacted communities. Her appointment to this post and the Devonshire Initiative are both seen by many civil society organizations as a deliberate attempt to avoid regulation and sideline the roundtables process¹². Furthermore, Marketa's connection to the Munk Centre extends this controversy to the University of Toronto and compromises its image of academic integrity.

THE DONOR'S COMPANY HAS A REPUTATION WORLDWIDE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVASTATION

Barrick Gold has been the subject of many documented studies of human rights abuses and environmental devastation, from NGO's such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch to university studies and even the Norwegian Government. Last year, the Norwegian Pension fund divested¹³ \$230 million from Barrick for ethical reasons, especially related to their mine in Papua New Guinea. And when Swiss Research firm Covalace compiled both quantitative and qualitative data spanning seven years and 581 companies they listed¹⁴ Barrick as the 12 least ethical company in the world.

In Papua New Guinea, Barrick housed police who acting on situation reports¹⁵ from Barrick Gold burnt down an entire hillside of houses adjacent to their Porgera Mine. Barrick initially denied these allegations, remarking¹⁶ that it was their understanding that 50 temporary shacks were tore down. But, a follow-up Amnesty report¹⁷, released in January 2010 showed evidence of at least 130 permanent houses burnt down, while villagers were beaten, harassed, and detained. Additionally, just this month Human Rights Watch released a report¹⁸ detailing gang rapes by Barrick's security guards at the Porgera Mine.

In Tanzania, there have been two reports^{19,20} confirming lasting negative

effects of a toxic spill in Tanzania that occurred last May. The latest report, commissioned by an interfaith committee in Tanzania and written by scientists from Norwegian University of Life Sciences and the University of Dar es Salam, found potential life threatening levels of arsenic around Barrick's North Mara mine in Tanzania. The study investigated the area around the tailing dam and the site of an accidental spill that occurred on May 9, 2009. Despite the fact that these areas were tested four to seven months after the spill, this study shows that the water remains toxic for human consumption and grazing use. According²¹ to Evans Rubara of the Christian Council of Tanzania, "Following the spill in May, 203 people became ill, 43 people died, and 1358 livestock died according to the Ward authorities in North Mara." Barrick responded to the report criticizing the integrity of the science, to which the authors responded²² with a detailed defense of their methodology.

In addition to Barrick's activities already having been linked to a 56-70% decrease²³ in the size of nearby glaciers by the Government Water Commission, the Pascua Lama project is also plagued by a lawsuit²⁴ by the Diaguita Huascoaltinos Indigenous community against the Chilean state, recently admitted by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Their claim states that the government not only violated the Diaguita's Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), but they also did not consider comments submitted by their community in the Environmental Assessment Process of the Mine. The claim also states that Barrick's claim to land on and near the Pascua Lama project on the border of Chile and Argentina relies on a series of fraudulent land claims²⁵ to collectively held-Diaguita Huascoaltinos land. The Diaguita Huascoaltinos also initiated two lawsuits against Barrick in Chile, seeking to slow down and stop Barrick's mining and exploration on their land.

21. Norwegian Church Aid, "Dangerous Levels of Arsenic Found Near Tanzania Mine" press release. <http://www.miningwatch.ca/en/dangerous-levels-arsenic-found-near-tanzania-mine>
22. "Response to Barrick Gold Corporation's critique of IPM-Report 2009" <http://www.protestbarrick.net/downloads/Barrick%20Response.pdf>
23. Santiago Times "CONGRESSMEN SEEK PASCUA LAMA REVIEW BECAUSE OF GLACIER DAMAGE" http://web.archive.org/web/20071224131629/http://www.tcgnnews.com/santiagotimes/index.php?nav=story&story_id=14096&topic_id=15
24. Santiago Times "Government Study: Chilean Gold Mine Threatens Local Glaciers" 7/1/2010 http://www.santiagotimes.cl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=17972:government-study-chilean-gold-mine-threatens-local-glaciers&catid=44:environmental&Itemid=40
25. "HUASCOALTINOS CLAIM IS ADMITTED BY THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS: a statement from the Diaguita Huascoaltinos" <http://www.protestbarrick.net/article.php?id=570>
26. ibid

9. Devonshire participants AMREF, Engineers Without Borders, Search for Common Ground, and World Vision all take money from Barrick Gold.
10. Embassy Magazine "CSR counsellor met with anger, allegations: Connections to Munk Centre, mining industry prompt concern." http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/csr_counsellor-10-14-2009

11. ibid

12. ibid

13. Norwegian Government website <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/press-center/Press-releases/2009/mining-company-excluded-from-the-governm.html?id=543107>

14. Huffington Post The 12 Least Ethical Companies In The World: Covalence's Ranking", http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/01/28/the-least-ethical-compani_n_440073.html

15. Post Courier "MP calls for SoE in Porgeraby HARLYNE JOKU. <http://www.postcourier.com.pg/20090220/news03.htm>

16. Northern Miner, "Barrick To Build Pascua-Lama: WOES CONTINUE AT PORGERA IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA" Trish Saywell. 5/18/09 <http://www.northernminer.com/issuesV2/VerifyLogin.aspx>

17. Amnesty International "Undermining Rights: Forced Evictions and Police Brutality around the Porgera Gold Mine, Papua New Guinea" <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA34/001/2010/en/2a498f9d-39f7-47df-b5eb-5eaf586fc472/asa340012010eng.pdf>

18. Human Rights Watch, "Gold? Costly Dividend: Human Rights Impacts of Papua New Guinea? Porgera Gold Mine" 1/2/2011

19. Bitala, Manfre, Charles Kweyunga, and Mkabwa LK Manoko, "Levels of Heavy Metals and Cyanide in Soil, Sediment and Water from the Vicinity of North Mara Gold Mine in Tarime District, Tanzania" June 2009 <http://www.protestbarrick.net/downloads/North%20Mara%20Pollution%20Report.pdf>

20. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, "Investigation of trace metal concentrations in soil, sediments and waters in the vicinity of eita Gold Mine and North Mara Gold Mine in North West Tanzania 2009" <http://www.protestbarrick.net/downloads/FinalTanzania-2.pdf>



PHOTO: JETHRO TULIN OF THE AKALI TANGE ASSOCIATION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA SPEAKS OUT AT A BARRICK SHAREHOLDERS MEETING IN 2009. ALLAN LISSNER/NET

THE DONOR HAS A HISTORY OF INTIMIDATING AND THREATENING ACADEMICS

excerpted from www.freespeechatrisk.ca

Threats Against Freedom of Expression and Academic Freedom by Canadian Companies

Ecosociete, a small publisher based in Quebec, and authors Alain Deneault, Delphine Abadie and William Sacher are facing a lawsuit from Barrick Gold for \$6 million over the publication of “Noir Canada: Pillage, corruption et criminalité en Afrique”, in the spring of 2008. Barrick alleges that the book is libellous and that the defendants have orchestrated an international campaign to harm their reputation.

In writing their book, the author and his collaborators used UN and government sources, the reports of respected NGOs (such as Human Rights Watch), and the writings of broadly recognized specialists in this area. Many reputable international media journals, such as Le Monde, Le Monde diplomatique, Le Devoir and France Culture, have declared that Noir Canada was a necessary book. More than 60 publishers from 30 countries have declared their undivided support for the Quebec publisher and are calling on the protagonists of the Noir Canada affair to respect the rights of freedom of expression and publication.

Over 200 organisations have also showed their support, such as the Council of Canadians and the Canadian Labor Congress (CLC), while Noam Chomsky, Avi Lewis and Naomi Klein are among the public figures that support the authors in their battle for the freedom of expression and for academic freedom.

Strategic lawsuits against public participation

Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP) seriously threaten freedom of expression and weaken public debate. They most often take the form of a civil libel action, instigated against an individual or an organization taking a stand in the context of an issue of public interest. SLAPPs also include the threat of legal proceedings. In fact, their success results not so much from the prospect of legal victory in court but from the process itself, which aims to intimidate the defendant, by placing such a heavy financial burden on them that they are forced into silence. The plaintiff usually therefore attacks isolated individuals or small organisations, and will use the threat of damages which are completely excessive in relation to the harm that the plaintiff has allegedly suffered. If the threats do not have the desired effect, legal proceedings are instigated, with the result that a public issue is transformed into private litigation. All the financial and emotional resources of the defendants will therefore be monopolised in their defense, to the detriment of promoting the socio-economic, environmental or cultural cause they have been fighting for.

THE CONTRACT DEMANDS THAT UOFT HOUSE A RIGHT-WING THINK TANK

According to the Munk Memorandum of Agreement, up to one quarter of the Heritage Mansion is to be set aside (and remodeled to accommodate) the Canadian International Council (C.I.C). According to a recent article “The Perils of Philanthropy: The Case of the Munk School” by UofT academics John Valleau and Paul Hamel, “this organization is not part of the University, and indeed is not an academic organization at all. It can best be described as a right-wing ‘think tank’, comparable in its make-up and ideology to the Canadian Council of Chief Executives (C.C.C.E.) but with a self-interested focus on Canada’s posture in foreign policy and trade. The C.I.C. appears to be the creature especially of 18 high-profile Canadian corporations (including for example Scotiabank, the Power Corporation, Research-in-Motion, Goldcorp, Manulife, Magna International and of course Barrick Gold), the CEOs or Presidents of which constitute the C.I.C. Senate. Its Board of Directors combines such people with other influential people such as Perrin Beatty (now CEO of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce), Bill Graham (former Foreign Minister) and Janice Stein (current Director of the Munk School).”

MINING: Canada’s Dirty Secret is only a secret to Canadians

In 2003, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxic Waste and Products made special note of Canadian corporate behavior and lack of accountability. The report also noted that illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes by Canadian corporations had adversely impacted human rights. The rapporteur recommended “that particular attention is paid to allegations relating to threats to the traditional lifestyles and rights of indigenous groups” and called on “the Canadian and other Governments to explore ways of establishing extraterritorial jurisdiction over human rights violations, committed by companies operating abroad.”

2006 marked the year of the first National Roundtables on Corporate Social Responsibility and the Canadian Extractive Industry in Developing Countries, a forum that was organized in reaction to a 2005 Report from Canada’s Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Standing Committee report admitted that Canada did not have laws ensuring that Canadian companies observe human right standards in other countries. “Public comment” was received from people all over the world who traveled to Canada to tell their stories of abuse at the hands of Canadian mining companies, though members of the press were explicitly banned from these hearings. There continues to be no laws governing Canadian corporations abroad to this day.

In March 2007, the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) issued a formal recommendation to Canada. It called on Canada to better regulate and monitor its mining corporations abroad when they are operating on indigenous lands and to complete a report within the next 12 months on corporate activities.