

# NO FIREWALL BETWEEN POLLUTERS AND POLITICIANS

25 years of meddling. The impact of the coal industry in national and international policy-making

**COP 21, Paris, France.** Shortly before the Paris summit, the World Coal Association intends to host a meeting in Brussels, the centre of European decision-making.

**COP 19, Warsaw, Poland.** Poland's state-owned power company PGE, French builder of coal-fired power plants Alstom, and steel and mining giant ArcelorMittal, are major sponsors of the COP. A parallel World Coal Association "International Coal and Climate Summit" is endorsed by Poland's Minister of Economy.

**COP 18, Doha, Qatar.** To increase acceptance of carbon capture and storage (CCS) as a climate-friendly technology, the Australia-funded Global CCS Institute and its so-called Environmental NGO Network put a lot of effort in the attempt to mollify the conference participants.

**COP 17, Durban, South Africa.** South Africa's largest emitters, Eskom the utility and mining giant, and Sasol, producer of coal-to-liquids petrol, are present at the conference. They are also influential members of the South African delegation. Public protests demanding their ejection are rejected.

**COP 15, Copenhagen, Denmark.** Only months before the 2009 summit, the US Congress rejects the modest Waxman-Markey climate bill following the most expensive lobbying battle in climate history.

**COP 13, Bali, Indonesia.** Six months before the climate summit, Bali hosts the largest gathering of coal producers and users in Asia, CoalTrans, to tie against pollution criticism.

**COP 3, Kyoto, Japan.** At the Framework Convention's third Conference of the Parties (COP), an agreement is reached to reduce carbon emissions. The Global Climate Coalition runs a successful campaign opposing US ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

The United Nations General Assembly establishes the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The Global Climate Coalition is founded by fossil-fuel companies that deny climate science and oppose climate action.

Before the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to negotiate the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, the industry-oriented Information Council on the Environment conducts a disinformation campaign.

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