

Unmasked: The 138 ‘Polluters’ at Key Climate Talks

By [Rob Edwards](#)

Global Research, July 28, 2021

[The Ferret](#) 25 July 2021

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [Environment](#), [Oil and Energy](#)

In-depth Report: [Climate Change](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website” drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

Visit and follow us on Instagram at [@crg_globalresearch](#).

More than a hundred executives with links to industries blamed for pollution were permitted to take part in vital international talks to combat climate change, The Ferret can reveal.

Shell, Chevron, middle eastern oil companies, other fossil fuel firms, carbon traders, agribusiness and chemicals multinationals all registered to join United Nations (UN) climate negotiations in May and June — as did the nuclear power industry.

Campaigners say that allowing such “vested interests” to be involved is “pandering to climate-wrecking” and “unacceptable”. They accuse big businesses of trying “to delay genuine progress and push false solutions”.

The companies, however, defend their right to have their voices heard by decision-makers. “The business community needs to be part of the solution, so it needs to be part of the process,” argues one industry association.

In November Glasgow is due to host a meeting of world leaders to make decisions about cutting climate pollution. Known as [COP26](#), it could be [the largest international summit](#) ever held in the UK.

It is seen by many worldwide as the most important since the 2015 [historic agreement](#) on cutting greenhouse gas emissions agreed by 196 countries in Paris. The US President, Jo Biden, is [expected to attend](#).

[COP26](#) is being organised by the UK Government for the [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)](#). Online negotiations in the run-up to COP26 were [hosted by UNFCCC in Bonn from 31 May to 17 June](#), covering the agenda for Glasgow and country actions to tackle climate change.

[An analysis](#) of all those who [registered to attend](#) has revealed that 138 were linked to big business interests. They included 45 with links to the fossil fuel industry, 24 from the carbon trading business, 19 from the nuclear power industry and its backers, 12 from agribusiness interests, eight from the chemical industry and 30 from other industry groups.

The largest delegation was 24 people from the [International Emissions Trading Association](#)

(Ieta), based in Geneva. It says its mission is to be “the trusted business voice on market-based climate solutions” and has many [fossil fuel companies](#) as members.

One of the Ieta representatives was David Home, chief climate change advisor to the oil giant, [Shell](#). He [reportedly claimed](#) in 2018 to have helped write part of the [2015 Paris Agreement](#) on carbon markets.

In May Shell [was told](#) to cut its carbon emissions by a court in the Netherlands, following a legal challenge by environmental groups. On 20 July [the company said](#) it would appeal against the ruling.

Others on Ieta’s list included Kate Shilina from the German energy company, [RWE](#), and Takashi Hongo from the Japanese firm, [Mitsui](#). Both companies have fossil fuel interests.

The Paris-based business lobby group, the [International Chamber of Commerce \(ICC\)](#), had 15 people registered to attend the UN climate sessions. They included another of Shell’s climate advisors, Steve Schofield.

Other ICC representatives were Hinse Boonstra from the German drugs and pesticides multinational, [Bayer](#), and Gloria Jaconelli from the agrochemical industry association, [Croplife International](#).

There were four people registered from the [International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association \(Ipieca\)](#), which says it aims to advance “environmental and social performance”. One was Arthur Lee, a senior strategy advisor from the US oil company, [Chevron](#).

Others included 11 people from [Kuwaiti oil companies](#), one from a United Arab Emirates [oil firm](#) in Dubai, and one from [Qatar Petroleum](#). Three of Russia’s delegation had links to fossil fuel, mining and chemical industries.

The [World Business Council for Sustainable Development](#) registered eight people with links to the Indian manufacturer, [Tata](#), the Spanish energy company, [Iberdrola](#), the Swiss food giant, [Nestlé](#), and others.

Amongst others who registered for the climate talks were the [Global Dairy Platform](#), which represents the dairy industry; the [Edison Electric Institute](#), which brings together US power companies; and the industry-backed [International Fertiliser Association](#).

The [analysis of registrations](#) was done by the campaign group, [Glasgow Calls Out Polluters \(Gcop\)](#). It met with UK COP26 president, [Alok Sharma MP](#), in June to urge him to “kick polluters out of COP26”.

Gcop organiser, [Eilidh Robb](#), warned that there could be a “corporate circus” at COP26. “The UK Government is refusing to challenge the industries at the centre of the climate crisis,” she said.

“Instead, they are pandering to their climate-wrecking interests by encouraging them to join vague and ill-defined [net zero](#) programmes which allow them to kick the can of climate action further down the road.”

[Friends of the Earth Nigeria](#) warned that the “profit-only” goals of businesses were incompatible with those of the UNFCCC. “Given the fossil fuel industry’s role in the massive carbon emissions that have led to the climate crisis, their accreditation and that of their allies to attend the climate talks represents an unacceptable and irreconcilable conflict of interest,” argued the group’s [Philip Jakpor](#).

[Corporate Europe Observatory](#), which exposes company lobbying, also criticised the UK Government. “The likes of Shell are only at the UN talks to delay genuine progress and push false solutions like carbon markets and offsets via lobby groups such as IETA,” said the group’s researcher, [Pascoe Sabido](#).

“Rather than slash industry emissions, these approaches allow firms to keep digging up and selling fossil fuels, which spells disaster for the climate. Yet the UK Government appears to be on board, and is pushing a similar agenda at COP26.”

Industry representatives insisted that they should be involved in international climate talks. “We believe in an open and fair democratic UN process that includes all points of view, including those who need to reduce emissions,” said a spokesperson for the [International Emissions Trading Association](#).



Photo thanks to Glasgow Calls Out Polluters

“It is true that our membership includes fossil fuel companies and other industries — which know they need to, and are committed to, change.”

IETA supported the [Paris Agreement](#) using “market-based approaches” which it said could deliver climate goals effectively. “We support the UK Government’s efforts to inspire a monumental, cooperative effort to achieve the Paris goals as soon as possible,” the spokesperson added.

“The business community needs to be part of the solution, so it needs to be part of the process. The Paris goals require cooperation at a scale not seen before — not exclusion and

‘cancel culture’ tactics.”

Ieta denied that it wrote parts of the Paris Agreement. “Ieta supported negotiators with our observations and recommendations on drafts, just like many other groups did, as part of the normal UN diplomatic and stakeholder process,” the spokesperson said.

“Our members observe UN climate negotiations, because they are serious about bringing business solutions to the climate challenge.”

Shell also said it supported the Paris Agreement. “We are very clear about the steps that we are taking to help meet society’s needs for more and cleaner energy,” a company spokesperson told The Ferret.

“We make no apology for [talking to policy makers](#) and regulators around the world to make our voice heard on crucial topics such as climate change and how to address it.”

Altogether the climate negotiations in May and June involved 177 governments and governmental groups with more than 3,200 people. In addition there were 219 non-governmental organisations present as observers, comprising more than 1,600 individuals.

The Cabinet Office in London, which is co-ordinating the UK COP26 presidency, referred The Ferret to the UNFCCC, saying it organised the talks. “The UK COP Presidency did not have a role in determining attendance of the event,” said a spokesperson.

The [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) has been approached for comments. The International Chamber of Commerce and Chevron did not respond to requests to comment.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram, @crg_globalresearch. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

This story was published in tandem with the [Sunday National](#).

Featured image is from iStock/[philips](#)

The original source of this article is [The Ferret](#)
Copyright © [Rob Edwards](#), [The Ferret](#), 2021

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Rob Edwards](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants

permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca