

Multi-Trillion Dollar Systemic Wealth Misappropriation a Decade Later

By Brad Kempo Esq. B.A. LL.B.

The inaugural chapter concluded with:

“Thirty million plus Canadians will continue to be victims in perpetuity unless they hold the [Liberal] old guard accountable by ousting them from political and corporate office”.

This is the *raison d’etre* of the First Nations Coalition.

The original analysis was conducted in mid-2010 when it was estimated that some \$10 trillion had been secretly embezzled. With the launch of the FNC, the matter was revisited to ascertain what had transpired over the last 9 years. The author wasn’t surprised at what he discovered as soon as he began searching for information, statistics, documents and charts. This was the first search result:

Canadian Outward Foreign Direct Investment to the World

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In 2017, the total stock of Canadian outward investment increased by 13.4% (\$1,121 billion in 2017 vs \$1,083 billion in 2016), while the stock of Canadian outward investment to Asia increased by 4.3% (\$68,518 million in 2017 vs \$71,538 million in 2017). In the past two decades, our portfolio has become more diversified, at least on a regional basis. For example, the share of Canadian investment abroad in the United States has fallen from around 63% in 1980 to just 45% today. Apart from the United States, a significant amount of Canadian FDI is located in the United Kingdom (\$102.6 billion), Luxembourg (\$76.9 billion) and the low tax haven of Barbados (\$48.9 billion).

As a footnote, what further strengthens the Chinese joint governance analysis are these outward FDI flows to China between the years 2000 and 2017.

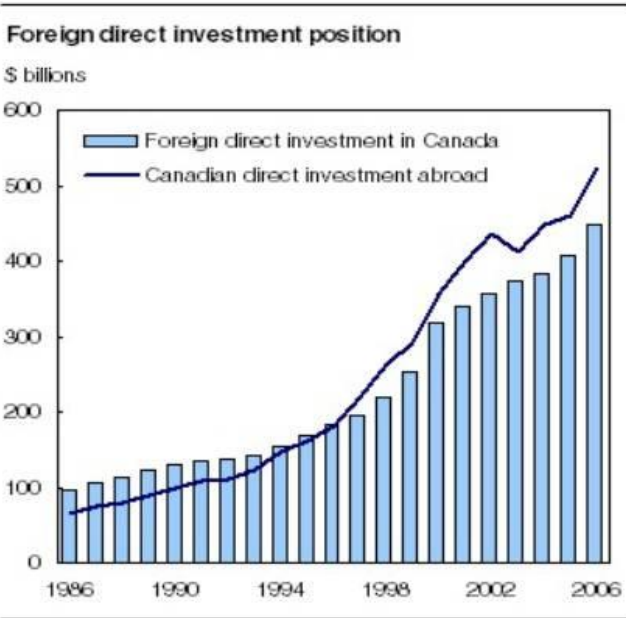
Canadian Outward Foreign Direct Investment to Asia

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At the beginning of the 1980s, Canadian investment in Asia was heavily concentrated in Australia and Indonesia. Since that time, investment in Singapore and Hong Kong has grown rapidly. Australia is now the country in which Canada has the most investment. Canada's outward FDI to China grew remarkably from 2000 to 2014 and in 2017 China was the second designation of FDI for Canada. Outward investment in Vietnam has registered a negative balance in 2014 and 2015. In 2017, the total stock of Canadian outward investment to the listed countries increased by 4% over 2016.

The incredible trajectory noted in this chart that led to the prosperity theft analysis in 2010...



...continued unabated for this most recent 5 year period.

Canadian Direct Investment Abroad (Stocks) - Millions of dollars

Country/Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Rank 2017
All countries	778,371	845,203	1,043,822	1,083,730	1,121,102	

Of critical importance to the analysis is this statement...

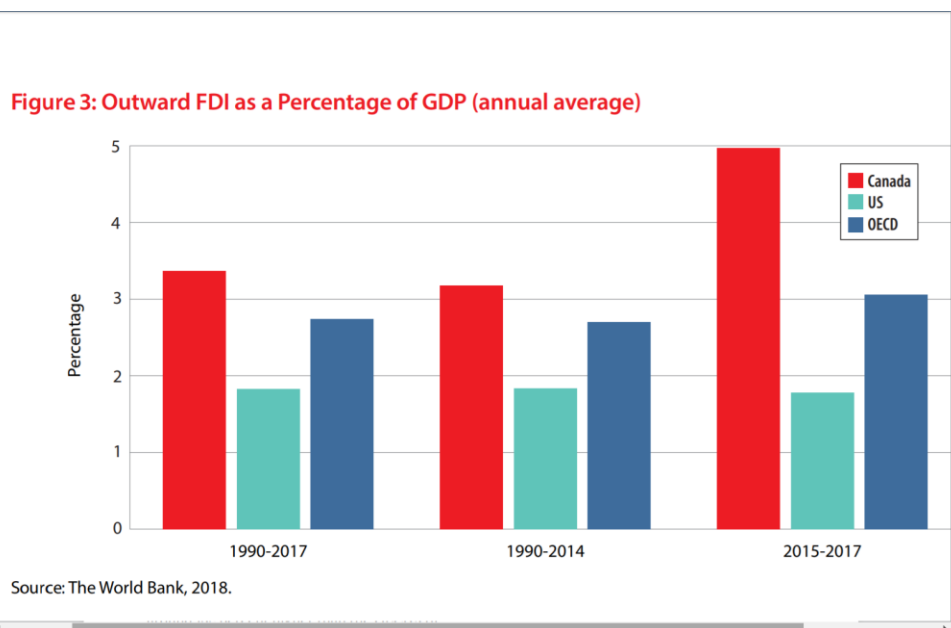
“Canada’s share of global outward FDI flows fell from a high of 10.8 per cent in 1981 to 2.9 per cent in 2011. Yet its share of world outward FDI in 2011 was still 1.2 times its share of world GDP, *which means it was still playing a larger role in outward FDI than its economic size would warrant.*”

Source: Conference Board of Canada [\[Link\]](#)

[Emphasis added]

...which in this researcher’s opinion is *the smoking gun* of what by now could well be more than \$15 trillion in prosperity theft.

Here’s another source that makes the case – providing corroboration.



A Canadian think tank puts it this way:

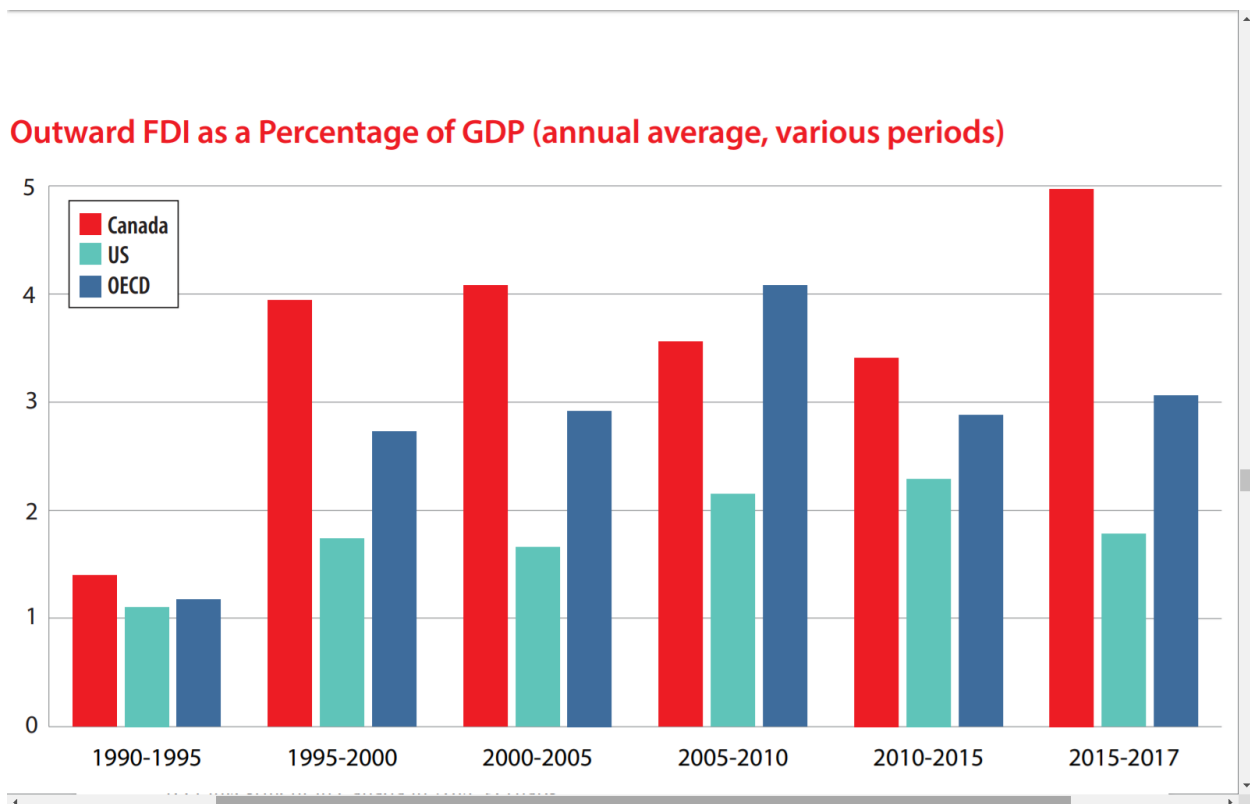
“[O]utward FDI from Canada relative to GDP increased ... compared to other countries.

[...]

Relevant data reported in figure 4 clearly indicates that outward FDI as a percentage of GDP for Canada compared to other developed countries reached its highest value in the 2015–2017 sub-period. Specifically, Canada’s ratio of outward FDI to GDP was almost three times higher than the US ratio. ... The next closest sub-period was 2000–2005, when Canada’s ratio was almost two and a half times the US ratio. Canada’s ratio of outward FDI to GDP was around 152 percent higher than the OECD’s ratio for 2015–2017.”

Source: Fraser Institute [\[Link\]](#)

Included is the World Bank’s 2018 chart – which is “figure 4”:



A footnote question that should be asked is whether the country's uber-rich did a good job when investing *our money* in foreign markets. Here's a chart proving they're beyond inept with this country's vast wealth: 1970s C; 1980s C; 1990s D; 2000 – 2011 D.

Canada fell from a "C" grade in the 1970s and 1980s to a "D" in the 1990s and 2000s. The key to understanding Canada's "D" grade is to compare how its outward FDI performance stacks up against that of its competitors. Canada's share of global outward FDI flows fell from a high of 10.8 per cent in 1981 to 2.9 per cent in 2011. Yet its share of world outward FDI in 2011 was still 1.2 times its share of world GDP, which means it was still playing a larger role in outward FDI than its economic size would warrant.

So why does Canada not earn a higher grade on this indicator? The answer is simple: Other countries are doing relatively better. Belgium—the top performer in 2011—accounted for only 0.7 per cent of global GDP but 4.2 per cent of global outward FDI.

The U.S. earns a "D" on the Outward FDI Performance Index. Why? Because the U.S. accounted for 21.6 per cent of world GDP in 2011 and only 23.4 per cent of global outward FDI, resulting in an outward FDI performance index of 1.1.

For more on FDI trends:

[Canadian Outward Foreign Direct Investment and Its Implications for the Canadian Economy](#) (Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada, 2012).

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Outward FDI Performance Index

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000-11
Australia	D	C	D	D
Austria	D	D	D	D
Belgium	D	D	A	A
Canada	C	C	D	D
Denmark	D	D	C	D
Finland	D	D	C	D
France	D	D	C	C
Germany	n.a.	n.a.	D	D
Ireland	D	D	D	C
Japan	D	D	D	D
Netherlands	A	A	A	B
Norway	D	C	D	D
Sweden	D	A	B	C
Switzerland	n.a.	A	A	B
U.K.	B	A	B	D
U.S.	D	D	D	D

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

To understand the foregoing in terms of impacts on aboriginal communities and Canada's other inescapably poor, here are excerpts from studies that offer no new information to nationally, regionally and provincially operating organizations:

"Poverty is a severe social problem among many First Nations. According to the 2001 Census, the average individual income of the total population was \$29,769, but only \$19,132 for an individual of Aboriginal ancestry, and a staggering \$14,616 for an Aboriginal living on reserve (Mendelson, 2006). The poverty of First Nations has been the result of being stripped of their lands, their traditional livelihoods, and cultures, and having been placed on less valuable lands as reserves, as well as serious lack of educational opportunities (Neu & Therrien, 2003). The resulting poverty, unemployment, low rates of education lead to food and water insecurity, lack of housing or severe over-crowding, lack of infrastructure for sanitation or power, higher rates of preventable diseases like heart attack, stroke, asthma, diabetes and TB which leads to hopelessness, despair and the corresponding higher rates of violence, depression and suicide (RCAP, 1996).

[...]

The failure of federal policies to improve the conditions of First Nation communities has recently been highlighted by the media coverage of the crisis in Attawapiskat (Lux, 2011), and previously by Pikangikum and Kashechewan (Galloway, 2011). This led to the Crown-First Nation gathering on January 24, 2012, but failed to deliver a plan to tackle poverty in First Nations communities.”

Source; Ryerson University Indigenous Governance Chair [\[Link\]](#)

Over 80% of reserves have median income below poverty line, census data shows October 10, 2017 [\[Link\]](#)

“Four out of every five Aboriginal reserves have median incomes that fall below the poverty line, according to income data from the 2016 census that provides insight into the depth of poverty facing Indigenous Peoples in Canada.”

The *only solution* to multi-decade systemic wealth misappropriation is this in every major city from coast to coast and until 35+ million Canadians discover they too are victims:

