

THE GREAT GREEN DECEPTION

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PLANET, LIVING

AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION FOR SUSTAINABLE

THE GREAT GREEN DECEPTION

The degradation of the environment continues unchecked
and pollutants continue to be recklessly dumped in the environment.
For forty years globalist intent has assumed representation of the people of the Earth
to further its own agenda – Agenda 21.
This agenda entwines environment, economy and population growth
behind a veil of illusion; climate change.
Over those forty years Agenda 21 has not addressed the
environmental concerns that it manipulates to its own end.
This document clarifies the roots of Agenda 21
and reveals its cloak of sustainable development.

Read between the lies ...



Green Fibre Communications
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Authored and compiled by

Black Sun Feather

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Next year in 2012 Rio de Janeiro again hosts an Earth Summit. Twenty years on from the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, the 2012 event is being dubbed Rio + 20.

Rio+20 is in fact the short name for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. As an Earth Summit addresses environmental issues it is natural to assume that sustainable development relates to preserving a sustainable environment. It does not. Sustainable development is the banner of a drive for global government. The 2012 Earth summit website (earthsummit2012) is explicit about this fact: "One of the two main themes for the Earth Summit is the 'institutional framework for sustainable development'. Put more simply, this primarily refers to the system of global governance for sustainable development."



In 1992 the Rio Earth Summit was in fact The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and led to what is most commonly remembered as the outcome 'The Rio Declaration'. The Rio Declaration consisted of 27 principles intended to guide future sustainable development around the world. It presents the illusion of an environmental concern; "Working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system." When in fact it is simply carrying forward an agenda established at Stockholm on 16 June 1972.

The drive for a 'One World Government' (a New World Order) has used the fear of climate change as a means to create a veneer of acceptability while hiding the actual agenda. Environmental degradation is a serious issue and one that demands pro-active engagement. Our industrialised culture continues to pollute in extreme measure while the process of conferences and subsequent legislation accomplish minimal impact in the real world situation. Extinction rates are currently considered to be at least 27,000 species per year.

The European Environment Agency (EEA) is responsible for environmental issues within Europe. This agency should represent and act in accord with the communities of Europe. It does not. The EEA acts in order to carry through the agenda that has been set for them. That agenda is 'sustainable development'.

This summer the European Union in its process of preparation for Rio+20, published 'Europe's environment, an Assessment of Assessments'. It does not foster trust that the EU is actively engaged in addressing pollutants in the environment when the major output from the EEA is an assessment of assessments. The very first sentence of the introduction to this publication

establishes the EEA's purpose: "The European Environment Agency (EEA) has produced four pan-European 'state of Europe's environment' reports in support of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 'Environment for Europe' process."

The EU committed to transform Europe itself into "a highly energy-efficient, low carbon economy" in March 2007 with an agreement to the EU 20-20-20 targets. An agreement allows Nation States to determine how to meet their obligation of commitment. But the 'how' is later given specific direction through legislation in 2009. EU Nation States are legally bound to the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), Biomass, and investment in developing Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). None of which are effective in addressing environmental degradation.

The Sixth UN 'Environment for Europe' Ministerial Conference in Belgrade was also held in 2007. At this conference commitment was re-affirmed to the Environment for Europe (EfE) process:

"We are committed to further environmental improvement in countries of the UNECE region. We recognize the important value of the EfE process as a unique Pan-European forum for tackling our environmental challenges and promoting broad horizontal environmental cooperation as a pillar of sustainable development in the region." (Economic and Social Council, ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, DECLARATION *"Building Bridges to the Future"* by Ministers of the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)).

The EU acts in support of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 'Environment for Europe' process.

UNECE, on its website, defines the process.

"The 'Environment for Europe' process is a unique partnership of member States within the UNECE region, organizations of the United Nations system represented in the region, other intergovernmental organizations, regional environmental centers, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other major groups."



At this point I feel it is necessary to underline that the 'Environment for Europe' process emerges from an Economic Commission.

The EEA is not concerned about the environment as the assessment of assessments itself states: "Thus, the EE-AoA is not a new assessment of environmental issues but an analysis and assessment of the methods and underpinning information tied to the policy debate." UNECE has already informed us that non-governmental organisations, the private sector and other major groups form its remit, and the EEA reports themselves are produced with the involvement of UNECE, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international organisations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1947 to run the US-financed Marshall Plan for reconstruction of a continent ravaged by war. It became the OECD when the US & Canada joined in 1961. The OECD brings around its table 40 countries that account for 80% of world trade and investment, giving it a pivotal role in addressing the challenges facing the world economy.

What does the environment have to do with a process of 'sustainable development' that is pushed by interests of economy and trade?

The environment doesn't have anything to do with this process, the EEA deals with information to service policy. "Environmental information is an essential component of the environmental policy process. This was recognised at the very first 'Environment for Europe' conference held at Dobris Castle near Prague in June 1991".

Although titled 'Environment for Europe' (EfE) it clearly has little to do with environment and represents a determination made for Europe by globalist interests. Also attending the meeting in 1991 were representatives of the Council of Europe, the Centre for Our Common Future, the Conference on Security and Co-operation for Europe, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Free Trade Association, the European Investment Bank, NATO, the Nordic Investment Bank, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, UNECE, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, and the World Bank, to name only some.

So what was determined at the very first EfE' conference held at Dobris Castle near Prague in June 1991?

One thing that was agreed was that the Conference reaffirmed the importance of the Stockholm Declaration of 1972. The Canadian Governments website summary of the Rio Earth Summit referencing Stockholm states: "This conference raised a generation's awareness of an issue hitherto little talked about, the global environment. The Stockholm conference secured a permanent place for the environment on the world's agenda and led to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The conference and its aftermath made known the international nature of the environment and introduced the idea of the relationship between development and the environment. It has been said that the only way to unite the countries of the world is for them to face a common enemy; perhaps environmental degradation will be that enemy" ([History of Rio Earth Summit, Canadian Govt.](#))

Since the 1972 Stockholm conference there have been many international environmental agreements. In 1983 the UN General Assembly set up the World Commission on Environment and Development, known as the Brundtland Commission after its chairperson, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. Its aim was to link environmental issues to the findings of the 1980 Brandt report on North-South relations. The Brundtland report, published in 1987 as "Our Common Future" declared that the time had come for a marriage between the environment and the economy and coined the term 'sustainable development'.

“Perhaps our most urgent task today is to persuade nations of the need to return to multilateralism. The challenge of reconstruction after the Second World War was the real motivating power behind the establishment of our post-war international economic system. The challenge of finding sustainable development paths ought to provide the impetus” ([Our Common Future, Chairman’s forward](#))

Gro Harlem Brundtland is also a member of the [Club of Madrid](#) and has attended [Bilderberg](#) meetings. The Club of Madrid is a sibling of the Club of Rome. In 1972 “The Limits to Growth” was published by the Club of Rome. The book models the consequences of a rapidly growing world population and finite resource supplies, and set the stage for environmental disaster.

The Club of Rome is so named because the club was founded in 1968 at David Rockefeller’s estate in Bellagio, Italy. Interestingly it was also in 1972 that the Rockefeller Commission Report made the infamous statement: “After two years of concentrated effort, we have concluded that, in the long run, no substantial benefits will result from further growth of the Nation’s population, rather that the gradual stabilization of our population through voluntary means would contribute significantly to the Nation’s ability to solve its problems... By its very nature, population is a continuing concern and should receive continuing attention. Later generations, and later commissions, will be able to see the right path further into the future. In any case, no generation needs to know the ultimate goal or the final means, only the direction in which they will be found.”

The 1972 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Article 5 states: “The natural growth of population continuously presents problems for the preservation of the environment, and adequate policies and measures should be adopted as appropriate to face these problems.”

From the origins of sustainable development the inter-linking of economy, environment and population are embedded. 20 years after the Stockholm conference at the Rio Earth Summit, the delegates reached agreement on Agenda 21, an action plan for developing the planet sustainably through the twenty-first century. The primary goal of Agenda 21 is to ensure that development proceeds in a sustainable manner; “the system of incentives and penalties which motivate economic behaviour must be reoriented to become a strong force for sustainability.” Another goal is ultimately to eliminate poverty throughout the world, through better management of energy and natural resources.”

Sustainable Development = Agenda 21.

In 1993 the Club of Rome published “The First Global Revolution”. This book re-affirms and establishes the threat of climate change and further emphasises the issue of population within the context of its ‘problematique’.

“A central feature of the global situation is the enormous increase in the totality of human activity during the present century, which has necessarily led to a huge rise in the demand for raw materials and energy. Much of this increase is due of course, to the spectacular growth of the world population during this period, whose numbers will be added to in the years to come by cohort after cohort of new inhabitants.”

It is also from this book that the better known Club of Rome quote is sourced: "The common enemy of humanity is man. In searching for a new enemy to unite us, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like would fit the bill.

All these dangers are caused by human intervention, and it is only through changed attitudes and behavior that they can be overcome.
The real enemy then, is humanity itself."

Ten years after Rio, in Johannesburg South Africa, the UN 'Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development' Conference occurs. In the report published from this conference the UN assumes the position of representing the peoples of the world: "We, the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa from 2 to 4 September 2002, reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development."



In this report the stance of the UN is explicitly clear: "Thirty years ago, in Stockholm, we agreed on the urgent need to respond to the problem of environmental deterioration. Ten years ago, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, we agreed that the protection of the environment and social and economic development are fundamental to sustainable development, based on the Rio Principles. To achieve such development, we adopted the global programme entitled Agenda 21"

"The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21".

Therefore it is clear that the European Environment Agency serves Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 directly links population growth and the environment; "it is naive to believe that the population crisis is not a large problem and the cause of much environmental degradation. The developing world must slow its population growth and the developed world must use fewer resources per person. Both approaches are important."

The idea behind Sustainable Development is to foster a mentality of guilt in people over the use of natural resources. It employs a warring perspective, creating an enemy (environmental collapse or climate change) using an economic weapon of control.

The economic mindset is founded in scarcity and modelled on social response to the crisis of World War II and the mobilisation of people in war time crisis. The collective applied to industry under conditions of rationed (scant) resources. Now climate change has been presented as the enemy to fear in attempting to drive the collective in a specific and applied direction under conditions of resource depletion and scarcity.

It is sustainable development policy that the polluter pays.
Hence, the 'greening of the economy' pushes through so called 'smart' metering.

By Rio+20 the UN has had 40 years to address environmental contamination, which is a legitimate issue. It has not done so. Instead it has deceived people with a 'care for the environment' guise, while pushing through its own economically driven agenda, which serves profit motive and greed. If the intent were truly benevolent we would already have infinite energy sourcing that is wholly non-polluting.

The strategies being furthered in Europe are the EU 20-20-20 targets:-
20% reduction of emissions
20% energy sourced from renewables
20% energy efficiency improvements

The strategy for emissions reduction amounts to legally binding EU members to the Emissions Trading System (ETS).

The strategy for renewables is targeted at biomass with an allowance of acceptance for solar, wind and hydro.

The strategy for efficiency is driving through smart metering and smart grids as usage control and surveillance.



The principle of Free Energy has been within human reach since Nikola Tesla at the turn of the last century. The potential has been developed within the last 40 years and is proven. Our scientific capabilities now are phenomenal, yet the science and technology of zero point energy has been vilified and suppressed throughout this period. It has also been demonstrated that new energy technology is non-polluting with some research demonstrating beneficial by-products from energy

sourcing. A sincere approach to emissions reduction would see this technology implemented at an industrial and domestic level as soon as is necessary, which is now. In the same way that the perceived 'necessary' accomplished developing the nuclear bomb in World War II. It was J P Morgan who refused Tesla funding with the infamous quote "If you can't put a meter on it... ". The banking and private interests in the UNECE serve the same function. Their policy is to create a tradable commodity of pollution.

The maintenance of focus with renewables, while stimulating environmental fear through climate change and natural disasters in the news and other media, representing environmental doomsday scenarios, solar, wind and hydro alongside alignment with the green agenda, allows consumer and producer to furnish a public profile of correct and responsible behaviour. While pollution is an issue, energy sourcing has become a problem of national security status. This drives environmental control of land usage. Bio-mass was seen to be a profitable strategy to compliment the green agenda profile. Bio-mass itself has a harmful impact to the environment through 'agri-business', making a turn towards arable land usage for mono-cropping genetically modified crops for bio-fuels and bio-mass energy production; which exacerbates a further weapon of fear and control, food shortage.

The pressure to present a green profile denies the capacity of infinite energy sourcing and the free energy potential that could furnish a strategy that would not only erase concerns of energy security but also facilitate ending poverty through the sharing of abundance, allowing communities to self organise and prosper. New energy technologies present this opportunity, alongside the capability to transform infrastructure and transportation through subsequent development of new technologies such as anti-gravitic propulsion that will accompany the advancement of new science.

If efficiency were truly an imperative, then the sciences of over-unity would now be developed.

Smart metering ensures that energy users pay at the level of consumption, and suggests that the burden of fuel cost can be managed through usage behaviour. The thinking here follows a logic of 'pollution is the problem' - the consumer drives production pollution by creating a demand, and simultaneously pollutes with consumption waste, thus the consumer causes pollution. It is policy that the polluter pays, which places the burden of cost with the consumer through extreme levels of taxation, increased product cost and an absurd debt burden. While passing the blame onto the people, the strategy is to amplify your concern for the environment in order to socially sculpt behaviour patterns and responses. The desired response is to accept the agenda, while also gaining approval in the public and private sector for demonstrating correct 'green' behaviour.

Social sculpting is very much the function of organisations such as 'Common Purpose'. The injection of words such as 'smart' and 'sustainable' into the collective, manipulates opinions. A recent film advertisement was telling the world "Smart is Sexy" and of course, that we should be concerned and have an opinion about the environment does matter. Social influence of this nature, within the current manufactured global economic crisis, presents us with the standard of "Greening the economy". This is the face of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21.

The EEA Assessment of assessments (AoA) defines greening the economy as: “Greening the economy: mainstreaming the environment into economic development”.

UNEP defines it as: “[A] green economy [is] one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.”



The EEA AoA goes on to state: “The concept of green economy in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, will attract further attention, as it will be one of two key themes at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in Rio in 2012”.

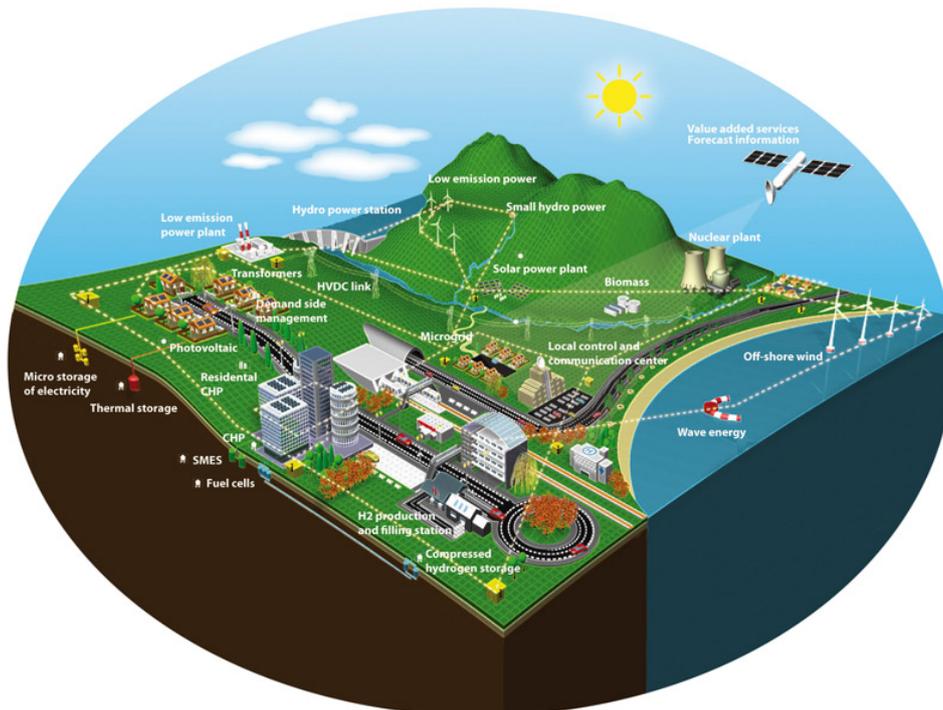
The nature of this context of ‘poverty eradication and sustainable development’ is clarified in a subsequent statement: “The green economy can also be viewed as a set of principles, aims and actions, which generally include:

- equity and fairness, both within and between generations
- consistency with the principles of sustainable development
- a precautionary approach to social and environmental impacts
- an appreciation of natural and social capital, through, for example, the internalisation of external costs, green accounting, whole-life costing and improved governance
- sustainable and efficient resource use, consumption and production
- a need to fit with existing macroeconomic goals, through the creation of green jobs, poverty eradication, increased competitiveness and growth in key sectors.”

The existing macroeconomic goals, presumably being Agenda 21, here associates creation of green jobs with poverty eradication. Poverty eradication is a persistent theme of Agenda 21. While the science of infinity presents abundance, the concept of eradicating poverty seems to be a closed-system perspective that fuels kleptocracy. The Club of Rome set the pathway for addressing population with; “rather than the gradual stabilization of our population through voluntary means would contribute significantly to the Nation’s ability to solve its problems.” Voluntary means implies consent which, within constructs of corporate law you give by not responding to notice. How is it that Agenda 21 is hidden behind sustainable development and a

mass of bureaucratic agreements and directives? Agenda 21 is global and behind massive vaccination programmes in so called developing countries. Following the absurd changes to rules that defined a 'pandemic' virus associated with the H1N1 flu scare of 2009, and subsequent attempts to mandate a potentially harmful vaccine; can a voluntary participation with this process be trusted at any level?

In 2007 the 'UK Green New Deal Group' link three major enemies. In their own terms; the financial crunch, the climate crunch and the coming global energy crunch. Through a false economy founded on unsustainable debt which at the same time determines the directive of increased competitiveness and growth in key sectors, the true enemy, the people, are oppressed by austerity. The emotive response to natural disasters and environmental contamination, as witnessed in Japan and the Gulf of Mexico, keep the populace consenting to the implementation of this dysfunctional agenda through valid concern, thereby accepting the burden of its cost, and so are yoked to the poverty of debt. The energy threat of depleting oil reserves and inherent issues of energy security drives the need for solution towards the environmentally harmful practices of fracking and unconventional oil and gas extraction. It is also related to military action around the globe. At the same time there is a huge drive for infrastructure change through the implementation of the matrix of control; smart grids.



This is what the Environment for Europe process is directing. Does it appear that Agenda 21 serves solution? This is sustainable development, and Rio+20 is in fact the short name for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.