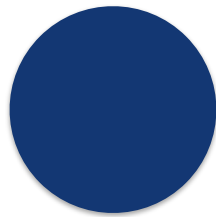


Política Internacional e Geopolítica a era da imprevisibilidade

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes
SESSÃO Nº 37**

2 / 7 /2025



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (1) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Canada



Canada.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (2)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Head Of Government: Prime Minister: [Mark Carney](#)

Capital: [Ottawa](#)

Population: (2025 est.) 42,512,000

Currency Exchange Rate: 1 USD equals 1.374 Canadian dollar

Head Of State: King of Canada (British Monarch): [Charles III](#), represented by Governc...[\(Show more\)](#)

Form Of Government: federal multiparty parliamentary state with two legislative houses (...[\(Show more\)](#))

Official Languages: English; French

Official Religion: none

Official Name: Canada

Total Area (Sq Km): 9,984,670

Total Area (Sq Mi): 3,855,081

Monetary Unit: Canadian dollar (Can\$)

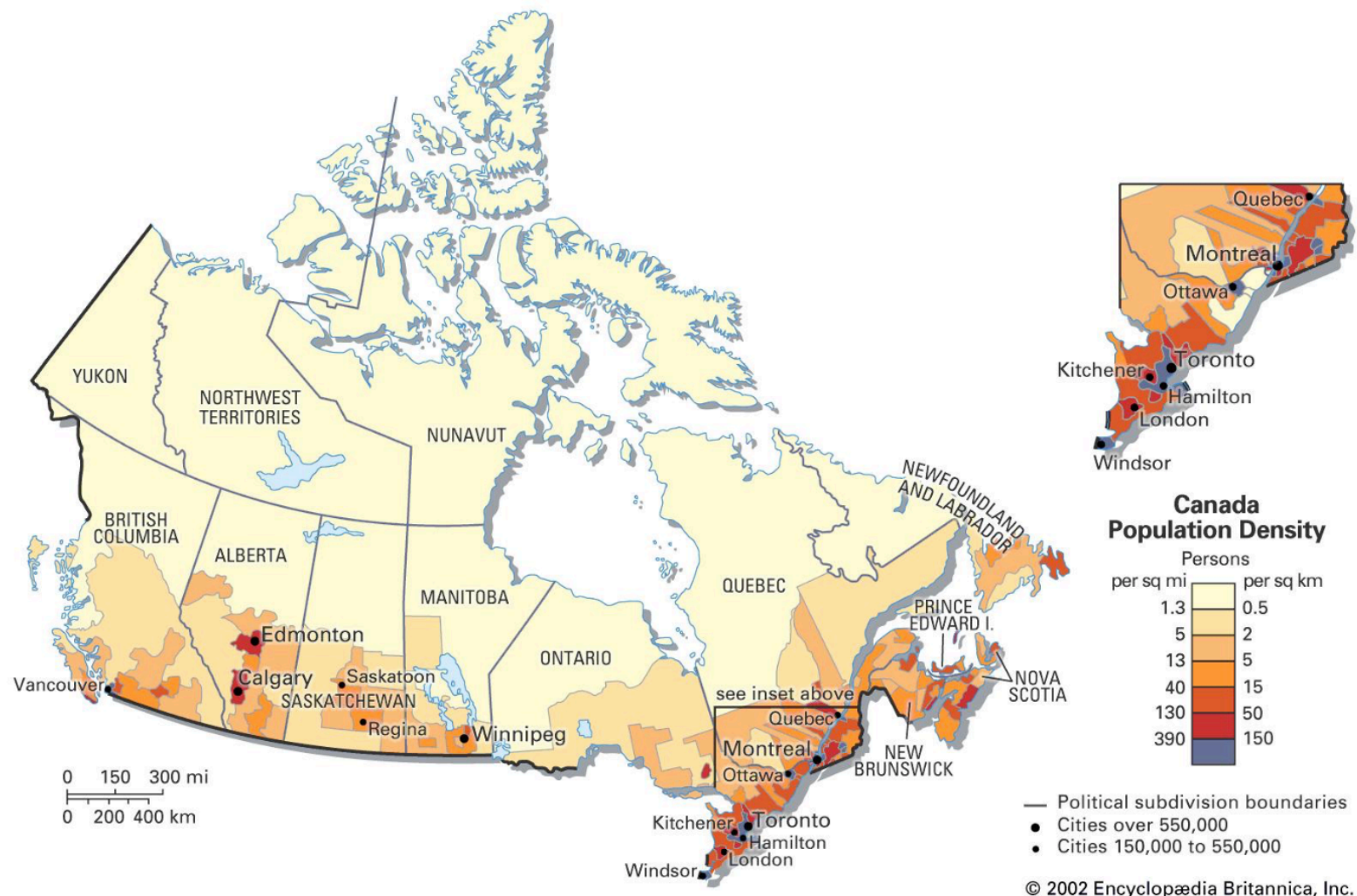
Population Rank: (2024) 37

Population Projection 2030: 41,364,000

Density: Persons Per Sq Mi: (2025) 11

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (3) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Canada: population density

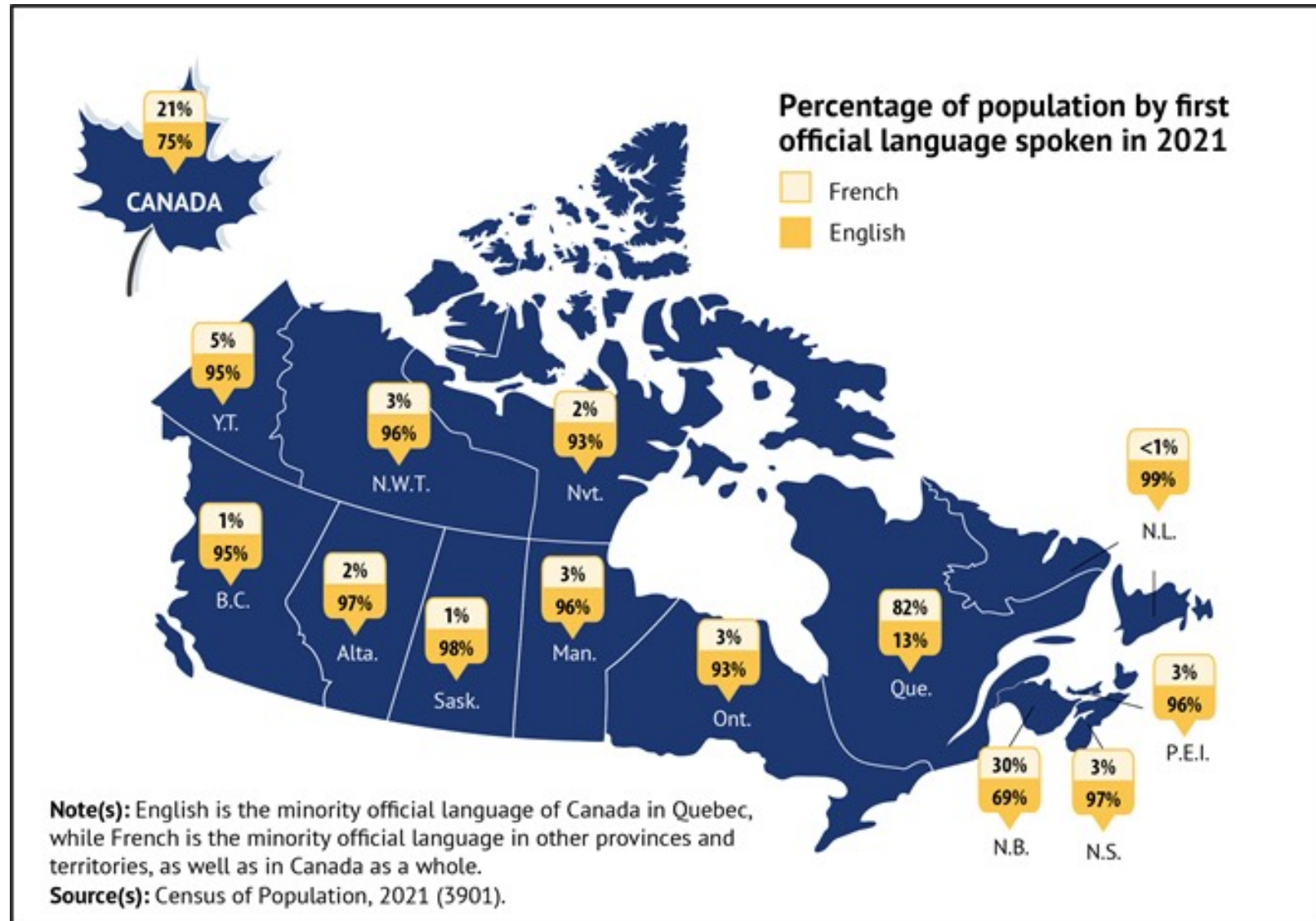


Population density of Canada.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

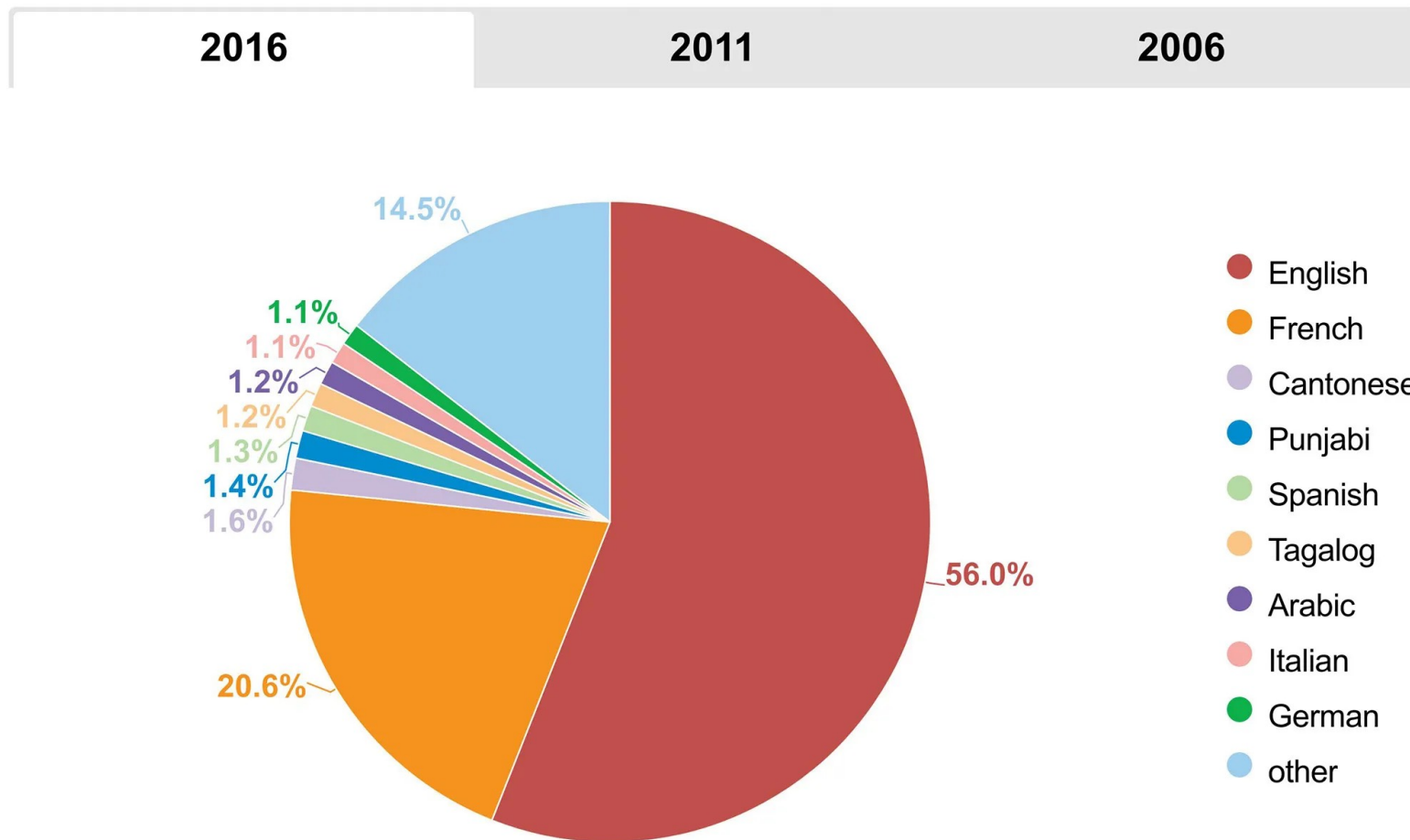
Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (4)

[FONTE: Census of Population (2021)]



Alberta, um Estado federado secessionista no Canadá? (5) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

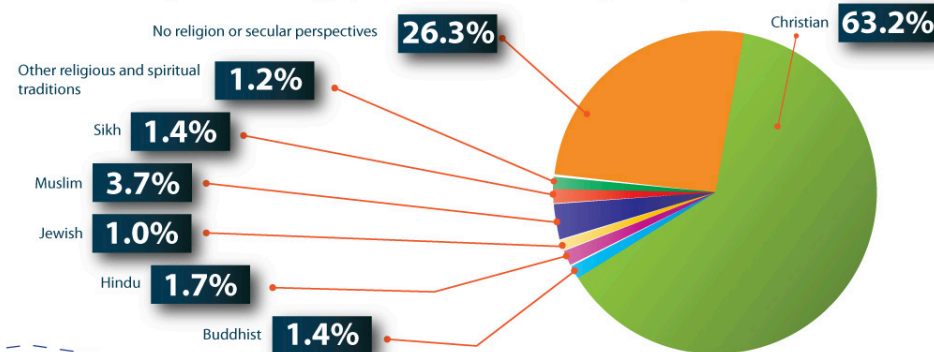
Canada population by mother tongue



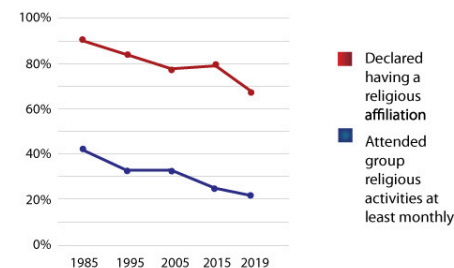
© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (6) [FONTE: Statistics of Canada (2019)]

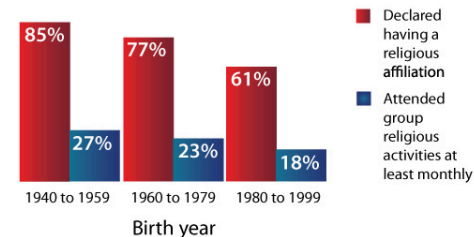
Distribution of religious affiliations, population aged 15 and older, Canada, 2017 to 2019



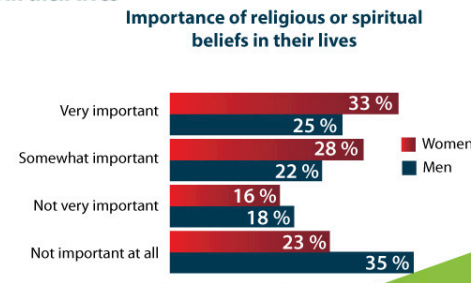
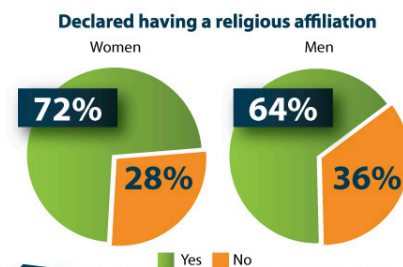
Religious affiliation and participation in religious activities declined from 1985 to 2019



From 2017 to 2019, younger generations were less likely than older generations to declare having a religious affiliation and to participate in religious activities



In 2019, women were more likely than men to report having a religious affiliation and to say that religious or spiritual beliefs were very important in their lives



Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (7)

[FONTE: Royal Canadian Geographical Society (2021)]

Immigration IN CANADA

Waves of immigration

Pre-1800s

Early colonies in Canada consisted mainly of French and British settlers. In the late 1700s, most immigrants came from the south, such as Quakers and Loyalists, as political refugees from the American Revolution.

1896 – 1914

The federal government promoted the settlement of Western Canada. Most immigrants arrived from the British Isles, Europe (e.g., Germany, Netherlands, Scandinavia, Ukraine), and the United States.

400,000

1945 – 1956

Hundreds of thousands of displaced people, particularly from Eastern Europe, arrived in Canada, as refugees of the Second World War or fleeing Communist rule.

1987 – 1997

225,000 immigrants came over from Hong Kong to escape the takeover by Communist China.

1830s – 1860s

Polish refugees arrived in Canada, fleeing Russian oppression in the wake of the Prussian occupation.

1880 – 1914

Thousands of Jews came to Canada to escape anti-Semitic persecution, mainly from the Russian Empire.

1919 – 1939

A large wave of Ukrainians came to Canada to escape Soviet occupation and communism.

1960s

Major changes to Canada's immigration legislation brought higher numbers of immigrants from countries outside Europe, particularly from Asia (e.g., Chinese refugees fled from Communist oppression during the Cultural Revolution).

1979 – 1980

More than 60,000 "boat people" (from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos) came to Canada in the wake of the Vietnam War.

1980s – 1990s

Political upheaval in Communist Bloc countries and the dissolution of the Soviet Union brought hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Eastern Europe.

Post-1990s

Immigration rates have remained high since the turn of the 21st century, with most immigrants now coming from Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Canada has also welcomed thousands of refugees from all over the world (e.g., More than 44,000 Syrians have found refuge in Canada).

Did you know?

Since 1867, more than **17 million immigrants** have come to call Canada home. Today, immigration is the main driving force for Canada's population growth.

Truth and Reconciliation

Throughout Canada's history, many Indigenous people were displaced from their land and had little say in immigration policies. **Reconciliation is vital** to Canada's vision of an inclusive and multicultural society.

Top 10 countries of origin (2021)



India



United States



Philippines



Pakistan



China



France



Syria



Iran



Nigeria

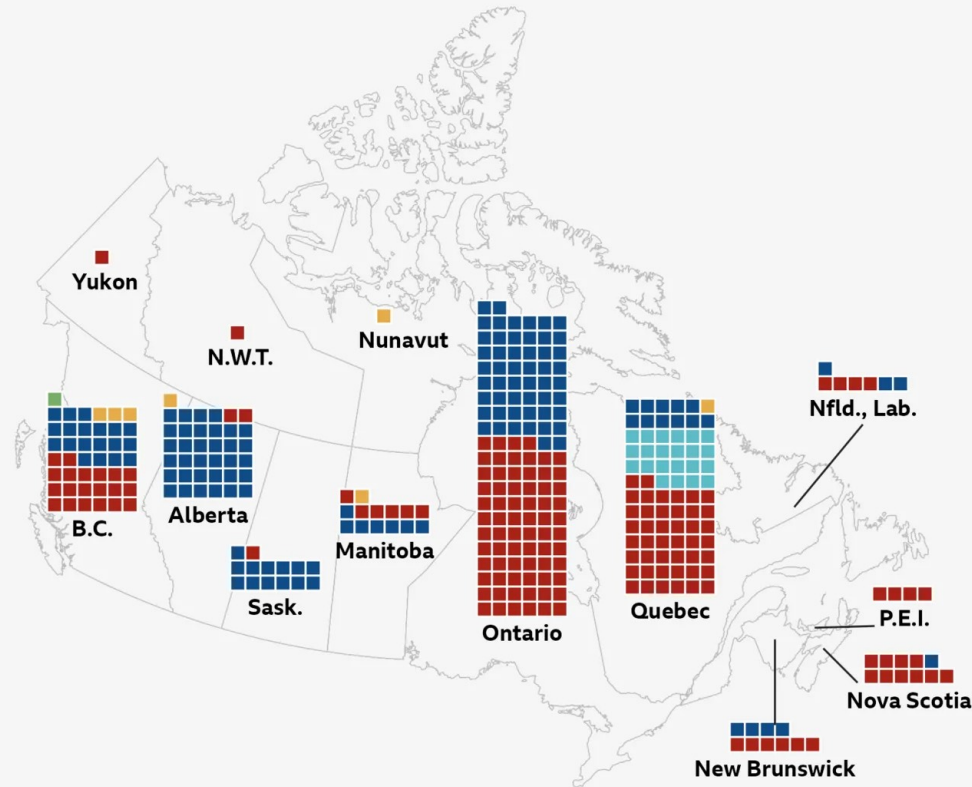


United Kingdom

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (8) [FONTE: BBC, 24/05/2025]

Canada election results by province

Each square is a seat in the House of Commons



Source: Elections Canada

BBC

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (9) [FONTE: The Canadian Encyclopedia]



TOPICS ▾

COLLECTIONS ▾

EDUCATORS ▾

TIMELINES ▾

Alberta

Article by [Robert M. Stamp](#)

Published Online

March 26, 2009

Updated by [Diane Warnell, Erin James-Abra](#)

Last Edited

March 7, 2024

Alberta, the westernmost of Canada's three Prairie provinces, shares many physical features with its neighbours to the east, [Saskatchewan](#) and [Manitoba](#). The [Rocky Mountains](#) form the southern portion of Alberta's western boundary with [British Columbia](#). Alberta was named after Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of [Queen Victoria](#). The province is home to the country's largest deposits of oil and natural gas.



Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (10) [FONTE: The Canadian Encyclopedia]

People

Urban Centres

Alberta's population in 2021 was 82.3 per cent urban — a near reversal since the first census of 1901, when 75 per cent of the population was rural. The trend toward urbanization accelerated during the Second World War and again increased in the postwar boom years.

The most notable feature of urban growth is concentration in the two metropolitan centres, Calgary in southern Alberta and Edmonton in central Alberta. In 1901, 9 per cent of Alberta's population lived in either Edmonton or Calgary. By 1951, 31 per cent of Alberta's population lived in Edmonton or Calgary. As of 2016, about 2.2 million people lived in Edmonton or Calgary, or 53 per cent of the province. Edmonton's surrounding area includes most of central and northern Alberta, and parts of the Peace River region of northeastern British Columbia. Calgary's surrounding area includes all of the province south of Red Deer, plus a portion of southeastern British Columbia.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (11) [FONTE: The Canadian Encyclopedia]

Language and Ethnicity

The most commonly cited ethnic origin in Alberta is English, followed by German and Scottish, according to the 2021 Census. The first great wave of immigration dates from 1896–1914, which drew tens of thousands of European settlers speaking a variety of languages and representing many religious groups. Since the 1970s, immigrants from Asia have been arriving in greater numbers.

This shift in immigration is reflected in Alberta's visible minority population. The province has one of the largest such populations in the country, at 27.8 per cent (the two provinces with a higher percentage, British Columbia and Ontario, both at about 34 per cent). Of the visible minority population in Alberta, the largest communities are South Asian, Chinese, Black and Filipino.

Indigenous people account for 6.8 per cent of Albertans — the fourth largest Indigenous community among the provinces.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (12) [FONTE: The Canadian Encyclopedia]

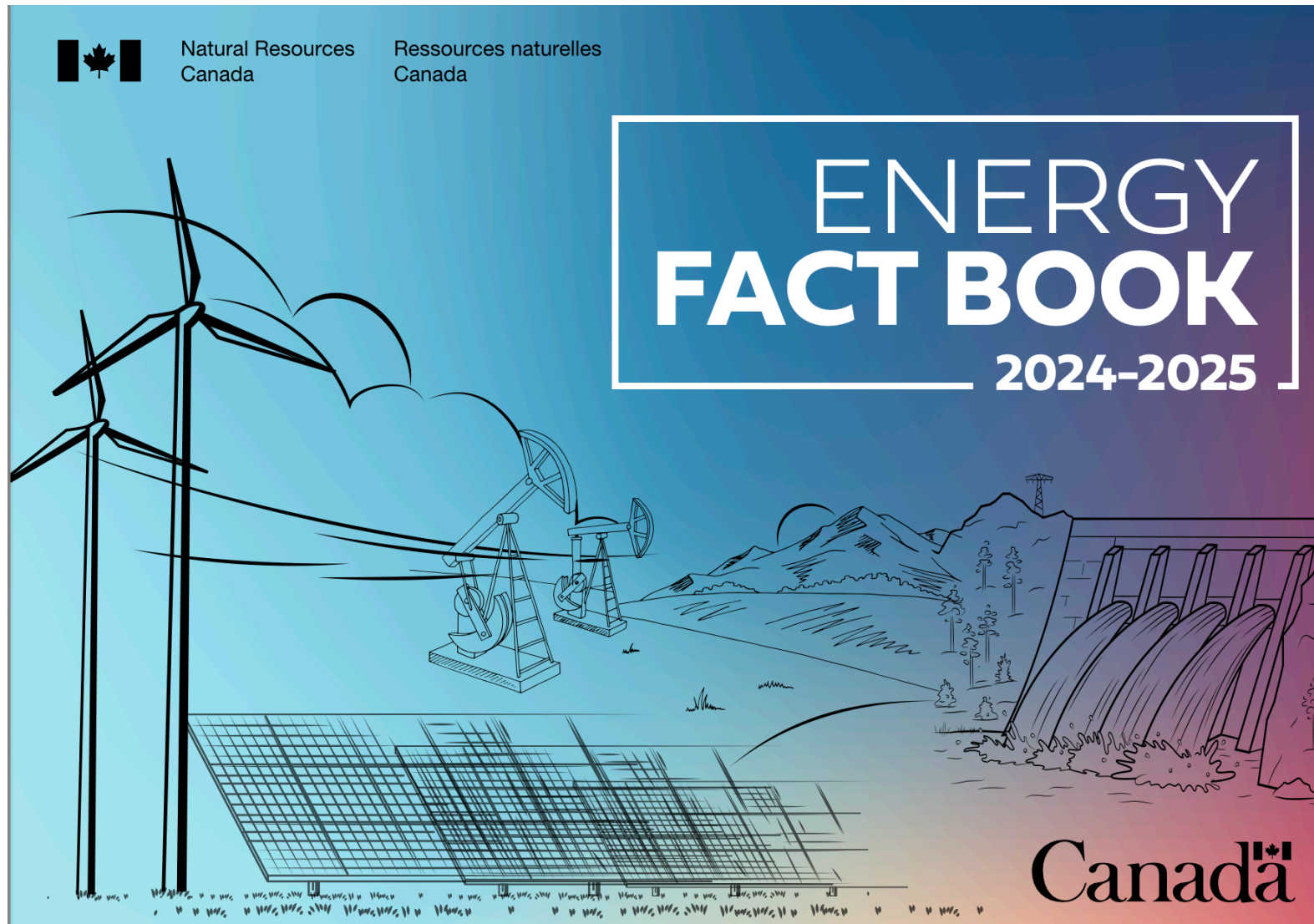
Oil and Natural Gas

Canada is home to the third-largest oil reserve in the world, with over half of the country's total production of oil coming from Alberta's oil sands. These sands cover about 140,000 km² in three areas of province — the Athabasca, Peace River and Cold Lake regions. These Albertan reserves represent the third largest oil deposit in the world, following Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The oil industry in Alberta began with the discovery of the Turner Valley field in 1914. However, apart from a brief flurry of activity in the late 1930s, the industry remained small until the discovery of the Leduc field in 1947, followed by the opening of the Woodbend, Redwater and Pembina fields. Following the opening of the first commercial oil sands operation in 1967, industry growth was exponential. That year, Alberta produced about 36.7 million cubic metres of crude oil. Ten years later, production had grown by nearly 65 per cent to 60.5 million cubic metres. Since these peak years in the 1970s, oil production has been slowly declining. In 2014, Alberta produced just under 34.2 million cubic metres of crude oil.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (13)

[FONTE: Canada Energy Fact Book, 2024-2025]



Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (14)

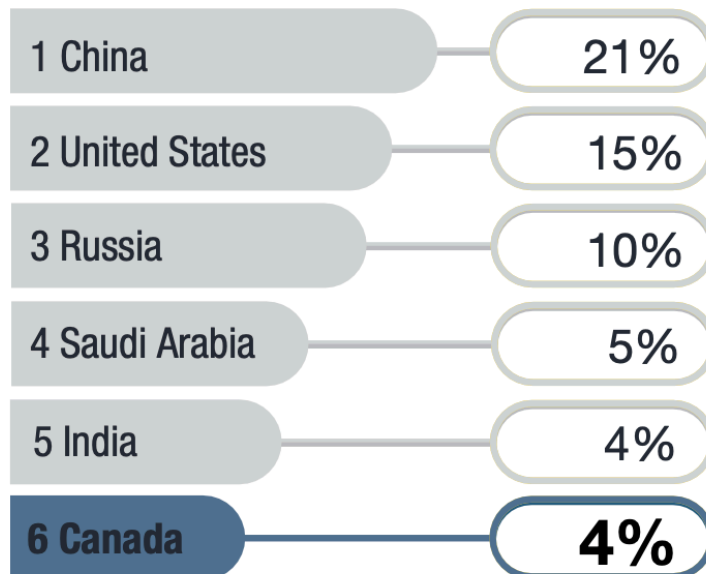
[FONTE: Canada Energy Fact Book, 2024-2025]

ENERGY PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

CANADA: A GLOBAL ENERGY LEADER

The amount of primary energy produced by Canada in 2022 is **40% more** than in 2005. The world, on average, has increased energy production by **32%** in the same period.

WORLD TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION TOP ENERGY PRODUCERS, 2022



GLOBAL ENERGY RANKINGS FOR CANADA

	Proved reserve/ capacity	Production	Exports
Crude oil	4	4	3
Uranium	3	2	2
Hydroelectricity	4	3	-
Electricity	8	7	2
Coal	18	15	8
Natural gas	15	5	6

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (15)

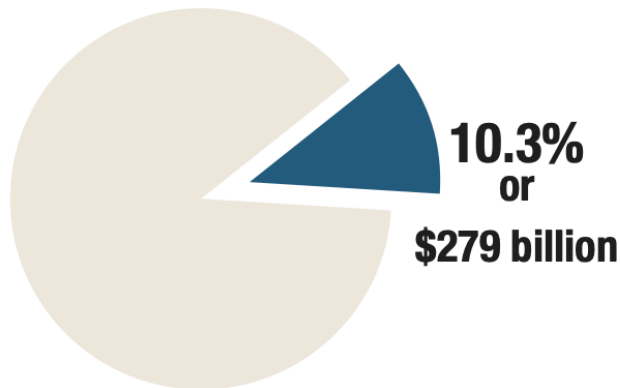
[FONTE: Canada Energy Fact Book, 2024-2025]

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

NOMINAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (2023)

ENERGY'S NOMINAL GDP CONTRIBUTION FOR CANADA

NOMINAL GDP (% OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



CANADIAN GDP

ENERGY DIRECT 8.2% (\$222 billion)

PETROLEUM 6.1%

ELECTRICITY 1.9%

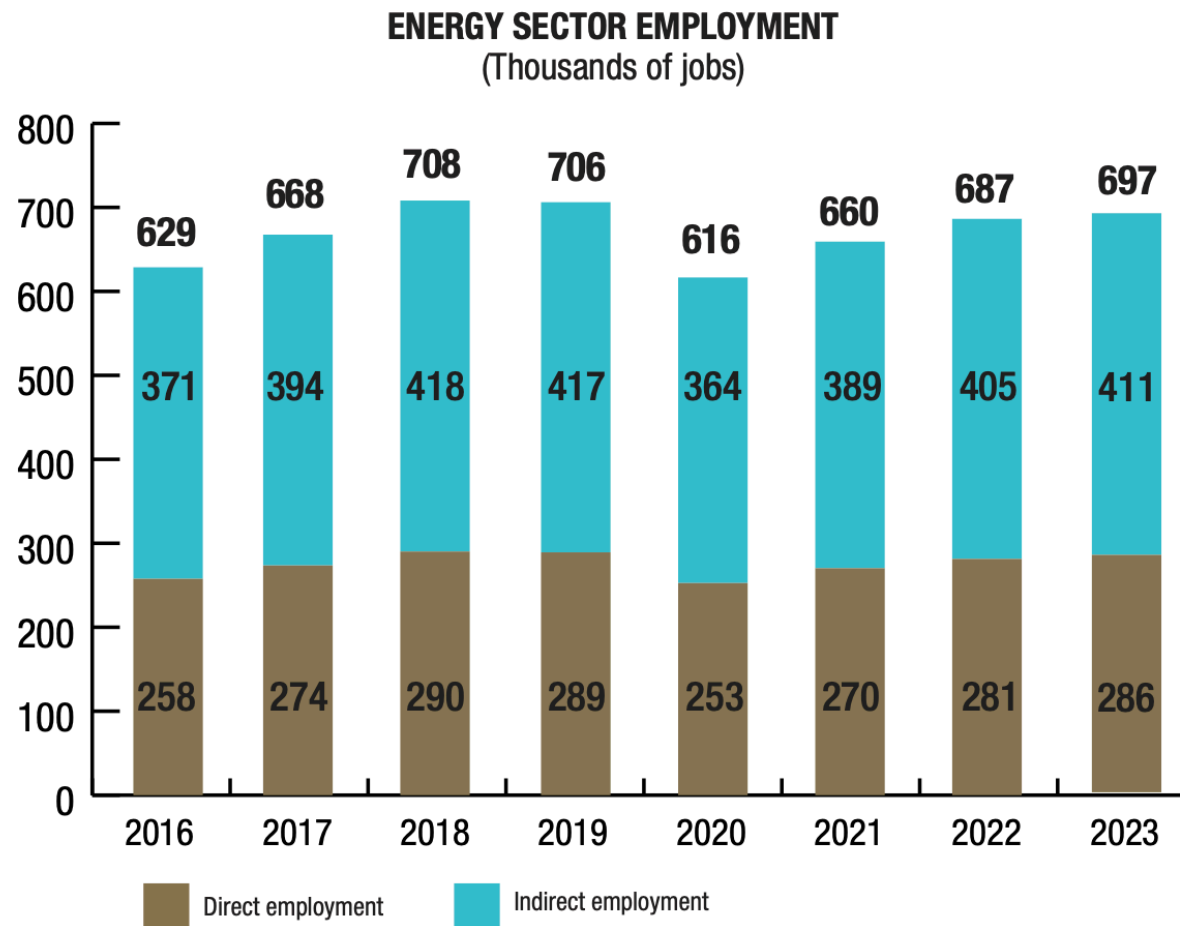
OTHER 0.1%

ENERGY INDIRECT 2.1% (\$57 billion)

Parts may not sum to total due to rounding. For more information on the methodology used by Statistics Canada to estimate indirect contributions, please contact statcan.iadinfoddc-dciinfoiad.statcan@statcan.gc.ca.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (16)

[FONTE: Canada Energy Fact Book, 2024-2025]



Parts may not sum to total due to rounding. The indirect contribution is not comparable to previously published estimates due to revisions and a change in estimation methodology by Statistics Canada. For more information on Statistics Canada's estimation methodology, please contact statcan.iadinfoddc-dciinfoiad.statcan@statcan.gc.ca.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (17)

[FONTE: Canada Energy Fact Book, 2024-2025]

ENERGY TRADE (2023)

Energy exports

\$199.1 billion
representing

28%

of total Canadian
goods exports



Oil and gas domestic
exports totalled

\$177 billion

of which

95% were to the U.S.



The U.S. accounts for



89%
of energy exports
by value
(\$177.3 billion)

Exports to the U.S.



Crude oil



Natural gas



Electricity



Coal

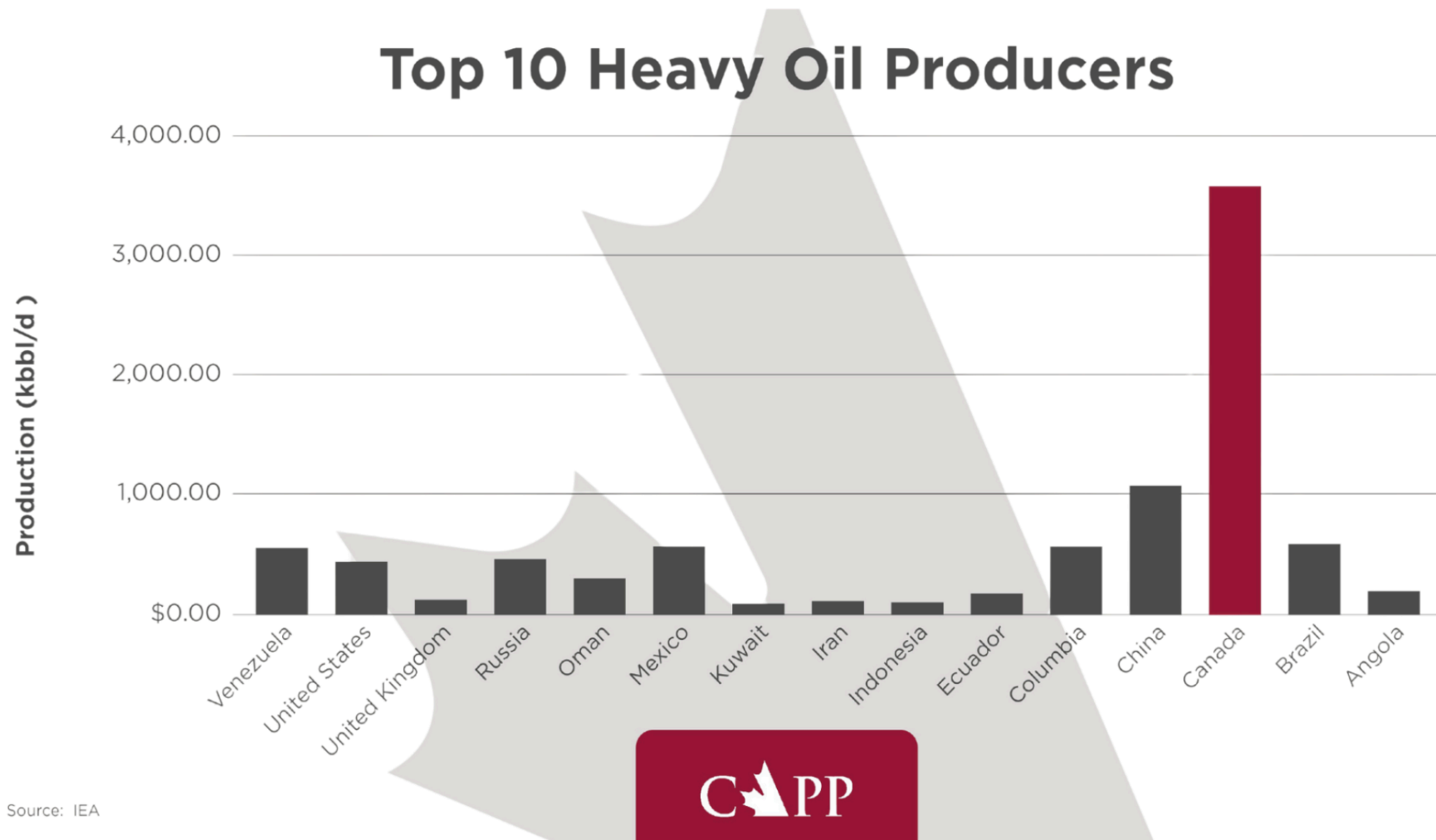


% of Canadian exports destined for U.S.	% of Canadian production exported to U.S.	% of U.S. imports coming from Canada	% of U.S. consumption supplied by Canada
97	78	60	24
>99 *	44	>99	9
100	10	85	1
2	2	19	0.1

*Canada exports trace amounts of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to trade partners other than the United States.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (18)

[FONTE: Canadian Association of Oil Producers]



Canada is a significant producer of heavy oil and much of it is produced in the oil sands

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (19)

[FONTE: Canadian Association of Oil Producers]

Where are Canada's oil sands?

Canada's oil sands are primarily in northeastern Alberta (Athabasca), with additional heavy oil deposits in northwestern Alberta (Peace River) and the Cold Lake / Lloydminster region in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The main oil sands region covers an area of about 142,000 square kilometres (km²).



Aerial image of the Firebag in situ project in the oil sands in Alberta.



Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (20) [FONTE: Canadian Association of Oil Producers]

What makes the oil sands unique?

Oil sands deposits are a mixture of sand and clay, water, and a kind of oil called bitumen – oil that is too thick to flow on its own. At room temperature, bitumen is like peanut butter or cold molasses. At low temperatures, oil sands oil is as hard as a hockey puck.

This means Canada's oil producers had to develop novel ways to extract the oil. Initially, oil sand was recovered exclusively through mining. But in recent decades, recovery methods have changed. Producers can now recover bitumen from oil sands deposits that are deeper while disturbing significantly less land. In fact, with new technologies and recovery techniques, the Government of Alberta estimates just 3% (about 4,800 km²) would be disturbed by surface mining, as most bitumen is now recovered using in situ methods. (Source: [Oil Sands Facts and Stats](#))

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (21)

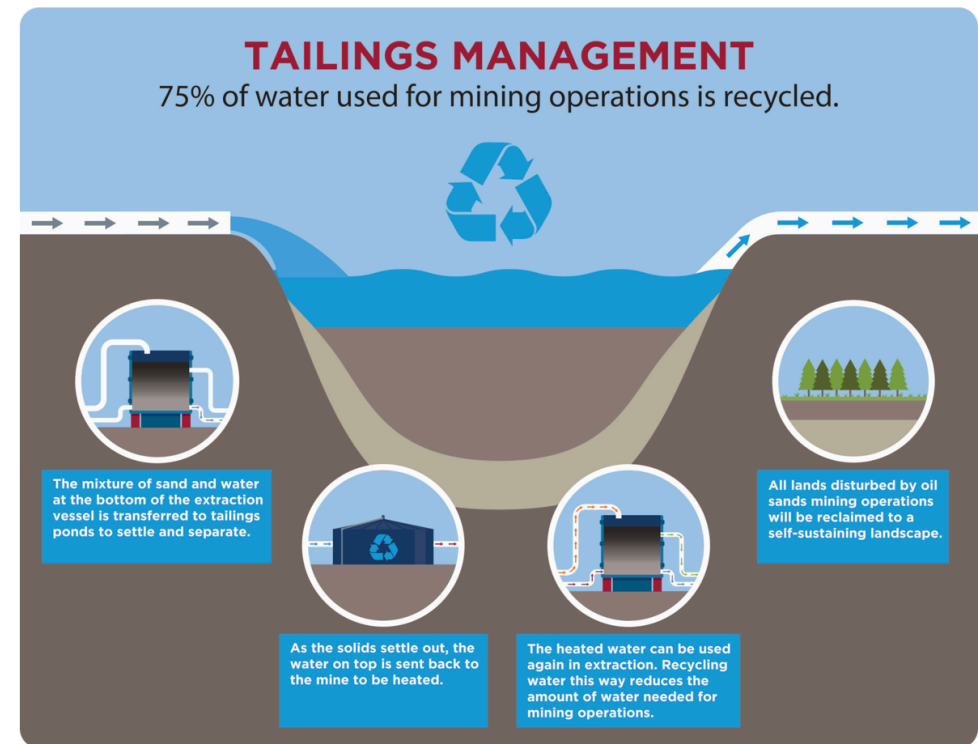
[FONTE: Canadian Association of Oil Producers]

Oil sands tailings

In oil sands mining operations, the by-product of the extraction process used to separate oil from sand and clay is called “tailings”. Tailings are composed of a mixture of water, sand, clay, and residual bitumen.

Tailings are deposited in temporary storage ponds. Tailings ponds allow operators to recover most of the process water and reuse it in operations. Once the remaining sand and clay settle in the ponds, they can be stored and used when the land is ready to be reclaimed.

Tailings ponds are not unique to the oil sands – they are used around the world in mining and other industrial processes.



“Oil Sands” not “Tar Sands”

The oil sands resource is sometimes referred to as “tar sands,” but that term is incorrect because bitumen and tar (asphalt) are different substances. The term “oil sands” is correct because it identifies the end product derived from bitumen, which is oil not tar.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (22) [FONTE: Pathways Alliance]

Pathways Alliance

About us

Pathways Alliance represents six of Canada's largest oil sands producers. Its members are Canadian Natural, Cenovus, ConocoPhillips Canada, Imperial, MEG Energy and Suncor.

The oil sands industry is a key economic driver for Alberta and Canada, contributing billions to the economy annually. Our country has long benefitted from a strong energy sector that supports Canada's high standard of living by creating thousands of jobs and generating significant revenue to governments that helps fund essential services, including health care, education and roads.

To ensure our industry is able to continue providing these benefits for decades to come, we're also focused on advancing environmental innovation and projects, including carbon capture and storage.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (23) [FONTE: Green Peace, 17/05/2021]

Everything you need to know about the tar sands and how they impact you

17 May, 2021

GREENPEACE

If you could defuse one of the world's biggest carbon bombs, wouldn't you?



Aerial view of Suncor Millennium tar sands mining operations north of Fort McMurray. © Jiri Rezac / Greenpeace

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (24)

[FONTE: Green Peace, 17/05/2021]

Deep in western Canada, on lands where Indigenous communities have lived since time immemorial, sit the Alberta tar sands. The tar sands are vast oil fields and mines in the Canadian province of Alberta.

GREENPEACE

Seen from the sky, the tar sands reach beyond the horizon and seem to go on forever, resembling a painful scar on the Earth of epic proportions. Nearby riverbeds are visible as water levels strain under industrial use. Chemical runoff pools collect in massive toxic lakes that stain the landscape. Linger in the air above (and in the surrounding communities), there can be a sharp [smell](#) like burned tires, causing a [searing feeling](#) in the lungs.

Experiencing all this for the first time can be overwhelming and traumatic — even difficult to believe. It's not what comes to mind when people from around the world imagine Canada's crystal clear rivers and lakes, the evergreen forests teeming with life, or the breathtaking beauty of popular national parks little more than a stone's throw from this environmental nightmare.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (25) [FONTE: Green Peace, 17/05/2021]

GREENPEACE

What is the impact of the tar sands on climate change and the boreal forest?

Canada's oil and gas sector is the [largest and fastest rising](#) source of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada, accounting for 26% of the total. The tar sands are a key culprit. Between 1990 and 2018, tar sands production [increased by 456%](#). The industry's carbon footprint is greater than [New Zealand and Kenya](#) combined.

Nature advocates [estimate](#) that the industrial development and wildfires in the tar sands region have cleared or degraded nearly two million acres of boreal forest since the turn of the millennium. This puts [vital habitat](#) for birds, caribou and other animals at risk. It's also a climate issue since the boreal forest is a [vital carbon sink](#).

The world can't afford to expand the Alberta tar sands, not if we want to preserve this planet for future generations. Current generations [are already being impacted](#) by the biodiversity crisis and climate change and its effects on sea level rise, drinking water, disease and extreme weather events.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (26) [FONTE: Climate Canada Charter]

Greenpeace Canada v. Pathways Alliance

Filing Date: 2023

Status: pending

Summary:

Greenpeace Canada submitted a complaint to the Competition Bureau of Canada in March 2023 alleging that the Pathways Alliance's "Let's clear the air" advertising campaign makes false and/or misleading representations to the public.

Formed in 2021, the Pathways Alliance (Pathways) is a coalition of six of Canada's largest oil sands producers: Canadian Natural Resources Limited, Cenovus Energy, ConocoPhillips Canada, Imperial, MEG Energy, and Suncor Energy. Collectively, these six companies produce 95% of Canada's oil sands production and are responsible for 63% of Canada's total daily oil production.

Greenpeace Canada alleges that Pathways' claim that they are actively reducing emissions and helping Canada achieve its climate targets are false and misleading for the following four reasons: (1) Pathways' net zero plan fails to incorporate the lifecycle of their produce and does not account for more than 80% of their emissions meaning that their own calculations do not result in them achieving net zero; (2) Pathways members claim to be "making strides toward net zero" but at the same time are expanding their fossil fuel production; (3) Pathways has indicated that the only issues facing their carbon capture and sequestration project are related to financing and regulatory approval but the technologies themselves are speculative; and (4) the representations give the impression that Pathways is a climate leader, but individually and through industry affiliation, Pathways members have advocated, advertised, and/or spoken against climate action in Canada.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (27)

[FONTE: Alberta / Canada / Government]



Search Alberta.ca



[Home](#) > [All services](#) > [About government](#) > [How we work](#) > **Premier of Alberta**

Part of [How we work](#)

Premier of Alberta

Premier Danielle Smith is the leader of Alberta's government.



Premier Danielle Smith

Danielle Smith was sworn in as Alberta's 19th Premier on October 11, 2022. The Premier chairs cabinet and chooses Alberta's cabinet ministers, who are in charge of specific ministries.

[Cabinet ministers](#)

[Ministers' office expenses](#)

[Travel and expense disclosure](#)

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (28)

[FONTE: The Narwhal, 8/05/2025]



ANALYSIS

Danielle Smith says separation is about alienation. It's really about oil

The Alberta premier's separation rhetoric has been driven by the oil- and secession-focused Free Alberta Strategy. That leaves Alberta, and Canada, exposed in uncertain times

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (29) [FONTE: The Narwhal, 8/05/2025]

The day after the federal election that saw Mark Carney installed as prime minister, Alberta's premier, [Danielle Smith](#), introduced [sweeping changes to democracy](#) in Alberta.

Among those changes was a relaxation of the rules around referendums, paving the way for a separation vote. All of it is driven by a perception that Alberta's prosperity is under attack by a hostile force. According to the premier, that hostile force is not the [U.S. and its tariffs](#) or threats of annexation. It's Ottawa.

Underlying it all? "Alberta's prosperity" is shorthand for the oil and gas industry.

And the move to relax referendum rules is not a reaction to the current state of affairs — it's the Smith government seizing a moment to institute a long-held and oil-rooted plan called the Free Alberta Strategy.

Smith swept into power with her long-time political ally Rob Anderson at her side as her chief of staff, and tucked neatly under his arm was a [strategy to pull Alberta from confederation](#) — partially if possible, entirely if need be.

"Alberta's treatment within Canada has become intolerable," Anderson and his co-authors wrote in the Free Alberta Strategy in 2021, adding the federal government had undertaken an "assault" on "Alberta's largest and most critical industry," meaning, of course, the oil and gas sector.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (30) [FONTE: The Narwhal, 8/05/2025]

Free Alberta Strategy is the backbone of Smith's rhetoric, and centred on oil and gas woes

The [Free Alberta Strategy](#), written by Anderson, along with University of Calgary political science professor Barry Cooper and lawyer Derek From, calls for the province to institute several measures in response to what it calls “sustained federal attacks on Alberta” — attacks, it says, that are largely centred on the oil and gas industry, from the consumer carbon tax (which has [since been eliminated](#)) to federal environmental assessment legislation to a ban on oil tankers off the B.C. coast.

The first order of business to fight back, according to the strategy, is to enact the Alberta Sovereignty Act, which Smith did as her [first order of business](#). The next steps the strategy outlines include the creation of an Alberta police force, and pulling the province out of the Canada Pension Plan. The strategy also says Alberta should opt out of all federal programs that it sees as interfering with provincial jurisdiction, including education, resource development, environmental regulation, property rights and health.

While attempts at creating a provincial pension plan have faltered, and the creation of a police force carries on piecemeal following [clear public disinterest](#), the provincial government has leaned into the argument of economic carnage and the need to protect Alberta's energy sector from Ottawa.

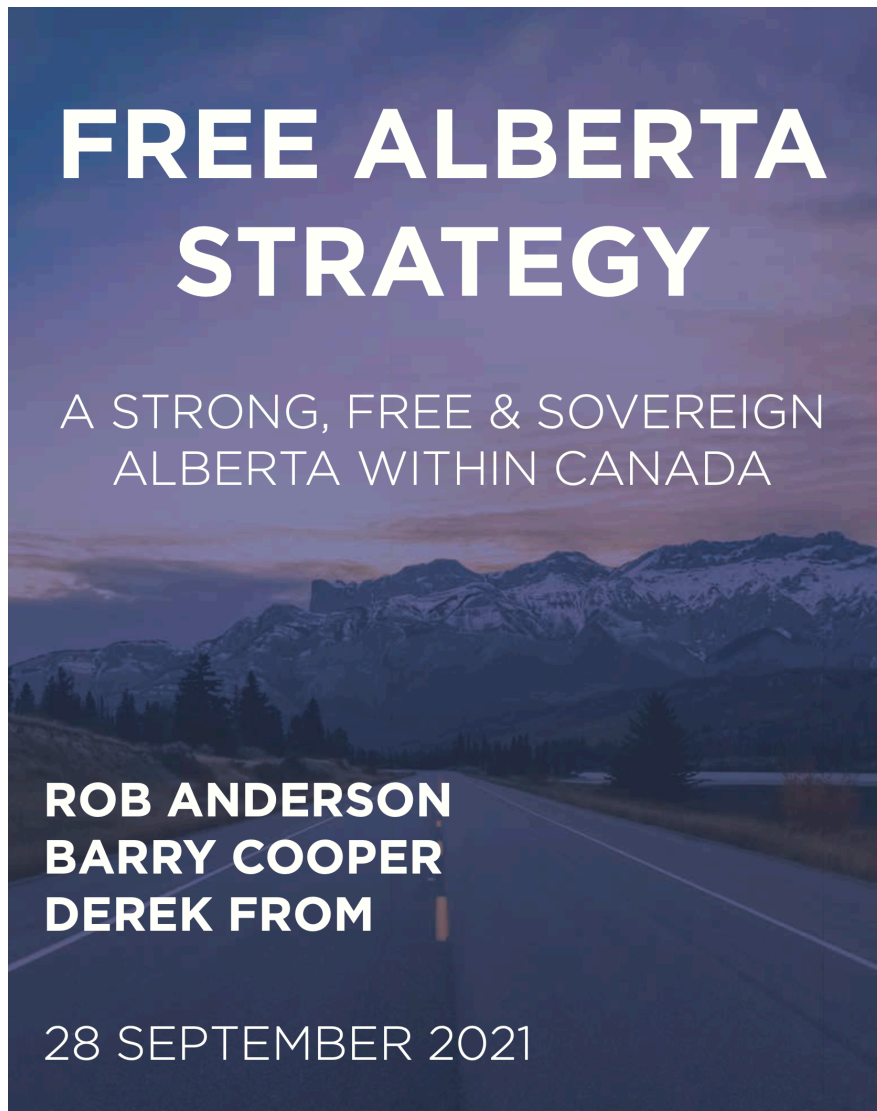
Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (31) [FONTE: The Narwhal, 8/05/2025]



Prime Minister Mark Carney faces two challenges to national unity, one from the United States and another, perhaps related, from the Alberta government of Danielle Smith. Photo: Kamara Morozuk / The Narwhal

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (32)

[FONTE: Free Alberta Strategy, 28/09/2021]



The Free Alberta Strategy Group is a joint initiative between the Alberta Institute and former Airdrie MLA and lawyer, Rob Anderson, promoting the Free Alberta Strategy across the province in various town halls, meetings with politicians and community leaders, and through various media platforms and other initiatives.

The goals of the Free Alberta Strategy are to see the Government of Alberta pass the Strategy's proposed package of reforms that will free Alberta from Ottawa's overbearing control and restore self-determination for all Albertans.

The Alberta Institute is an independent, libertarian-minded, public policy think tank that aims to advance personal freedom and choice in Alberta.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (33)

[FONTE: Free Alberta Strategy, 28/09/2021]

I.	Executive Summary	08
II.	Burden Of Confederation	12
	Sustained Federal Attacks	13
	The Great Alberta Debate	17
III.	Free Alberta Strategy	20
	Alberta Sovereignty Act	22
	Alberta Provincial Police	23
	Independent Banking Act	24
	Equalization Termination And Tax Collection Act	25
	Alberta Pension Plan And Unemployment Insurance	29
	Judicial Independence Act	30
	International Relations	32
IV.	Federal Opposition	34
V.	Final Resort	36
	Republic of Western Canada	38
	Democratic Independence Process	39
VI.	Notes	42

Alberta's treatment within Canada has become intolerable. Successive Federal Governments in Ottawa have relentlessly attacked our province's economic interests, stifled our prosperity, and pillaged the resources and wealth of Alberta's citizens to purchase electoral support in other parts of the country.

Though Albertans have tolerated the expropriation of our wealth for decades, the federal government has now advanced its anti-Alberta agenda a bridge too far, posing an existential threat to our Province's economic viability and the core freedoms of our people.

Ottawa has fundamentally breached its constitutional agreement with Alberta. The Alberta government, therefore, has a right and duty to repudiate this arrangement on behalf of its people, to renegotiate its terms of membership in Confederation and, if Canada's federal and provincial leaders refuse to negotiate, to form an independent nation.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (34) [FONTE: Free Alberta Strategy, 28/09/2021]

Sustained Federal Attacks on Alberta

There is agreement among a vast majority⁴ of Albertans that our province is being mistreated and, in more recent years, economically terrorized by the Government of Canada. Alberta has been the target, not just of international eco-extremists and activist organizations, but of Ottawa itself. Volumes have been written on the subject, but the primary economic assaults on Alberta by its own federal government can be succinctly summarized as follows:

1. Through the equalization formula and numerous national transfer programs, Ottawa has taken well over \$600 billion more from Alberta taxpayers than it has returned to the Province over the last 60 years.⁵ Between the period spanning 2007 and 2015 alone, the amount of equalization drained out of Alberta was an astounding \$188.6 billion.⁶ That equates to almost three full years of Alberta's entire provincial budget!

The Alberta Burden

- Total net contribution by province to the federal fiscal balance 2007-2018 (in billions)



Source: Statistics Canada
Original Link: <https://nationalpost.com/news/canada/how-alberta-pays-quebecs-bills-four-charts-that-show-alberta-picks-up-the-tab>

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (35) [FONTE: Free Alberta Strategy, 28/09/2021]

Republic of Western Canada

Albertans are Western Canadians. Central and Eastern Canadians do not own exclusivity rights over Canada's history, culture, or name. If Alberta wishes to continue to call themselves Canadians – Western Canadians – they have every right to do so.

The challenges and impediments to separating from the rest of Canada are indeed numerous⁵⁷. It is not in anyone's interest to deny the existence of the many questions that will need to be addressed prior to establishing an independent nation. This proposal is not meant to answer these questions at this time. The Free Alberta Strategy is, after all, a proposal to see a reinvigorated and sovereign Alberta remain within a repaired and united Canada.

The Strategy does, however, propose an outline for a process that should be considered in the event that Ottawa's reaction to the Free Alberta Strategy leaves the province with no other recourse but national independence.

An ancillary feature of the Free Alberta Strategy is that it will better prepare Alberta for national political sovereignty should it become necessary. The Strategy's cornerstone initiatives involve recovering and consolidating the majority of all economic, environmental and resource governance, revenue collection, social services, law enforcement, judicial powers, and other institutions, and placing them firmly under the authority of the Provincial Government. It also involves a great expansion of our provincially regulated financial institutions and intergovernmental affairs, which would naturally be required should independence become the only viable option for the province. In short, it sets up Alberta for independence in the event that independence must be considered.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (36) [FONTE: NYT, 16/06/2025]

51st state? Bring it on, these Canadians say.

Most Canadians strongly oppose Trump's expansionist idea, but an enthusiastic minority backs him.

June 16, 2025



A person holds a split American and Canadian flag as supporters of sovereignty for Alberta gather outside the Alberta Legislature in Edmonton on May 3. (Artur Widak/NurPhoto/AP)

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (37) [FONTE: NYT, 16/06/2025]

CALGARY, Alberta — As President Donald Trump visits western Canada for this week's Group of Seven economic summit, a passionate minority is thrilled by his talk of making them part of a 51st state.

Across most of Canada, Trump's annexation talk has caused outrage. His antagonism has stirred displays of flag-waving patriotism that are unusual here. In downtown Calgary, shops that sell maple syrup and other Canadian souvenirs have seen a surge in purchases of Canadian-flag lapel pins. A bookstore says "Proudly Canadian" in its window.

But the U.S. president's expansionist designs have also galvanized a "Make Alberta Great Again" movement, which has gained traction among some in western Canada long frustrated by a Liberal government that they say stifles the oil and gas industry that drives their economy. For them, Trump's 51st-state talk is not a provocation, but a chance for lower taxes, Second Amendment gun rights and a shot at the American Dream.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (38) [FONTE: NYT, 16/06/2025]

“We’re very much intertwined with the States, and as Albertans, especially, we’re very much more compatible with the American perspectives than the current Canadian perspective,” he said. “For me and a lot of my social groups, it’s a hopeful moment and an exciting time in history.”

Nationwide, that’s clearly a minority view. Backlash to Trump, who was set to arrive here Sunday night, helped fuel Prime Minister Mark Carney’s victory in late April — a stunning comeback by his Liberal Party over the Conservatives, who had a healthy lead before Trump’s taunts.

About 15 percent of all Canadians supported joining the United States as of a January poll by YouGov. That percentage was slightly larger in the prairie provinces, including Alberta — “Canada’s Texas” — where some say they have more in common with Republicans in the U.S. than with their compatriots in the rest of the country.

Albertans who support joining the U.S. are a faction of a broader group of western Canadians who are alienated by Canada’s government. They have made their presence visible with billboards and blue-rubber bracelets that say “AB USA.”

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (39) [FONTE: CNN, 23/06/2025]



Make Alberta Great Again: In this Canadian province, separatists see Trump as an ally

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (40) [FONTE: CNN, 23/06/2025]

Though some see US statehood as a step too far, many in the Red Deer crowd believe the US president – as a fellow pro-oil conservative – would recognize a breakaway Alberta should a vote on independence go their way.

“Donald Trump is not the savior of the world,” says Albert Talsma, a welding contractor from Bentley. “But right now he’s North America’s best asset.”

With their “Make Alberta Great Again” hats, “Alberta Republic” T-shirts and posters declaring “Albertans for Alberta!” it’s not hard to see parallels to the US president’s MAGA movement and the forces that inspired it.

Separatists here have long argued that Canada’s federal system fails to represent their interests; that the federal government’s efforts to stymie climate change are holding back Alberta’s lucrative oil industry (the largest in Canada); that they pay more than they get back through federal taxation; that their conservative values are drowned out by the more liberal eastern provinces.

“Alberta hasn’t been treated fairly since 1905, when we joined Confederation. They basically used the west as a colony, to take wealth from the west to support the east,” says Kate Graham, a singing grandmother from Calgary.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (41) [FONTE: CBC, 2/05/2025]

Western secession is all the rage. How would an independent West fare economically?

Economists in Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. say the provinces could encounter some major setbacks



Talks of western secession have ramped up since the Liberal Party won Canada's federal election Monday. (Jeff McIntosh/The Canadian Press)

It's becoming a Canadian tradition: the Liberals win a federal election, and calls for western secession emerge from the sea of blue prairie voters.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (42) [FONTE: CBC, 2/05/2025]

This week, the day after Mark Carney was elected prime minister, Alberta Premier Danielle Smith [introduced legislation](#) that made it easier to trigger a referendum, lowering the number of required signatures by hundreds of thousands. The Alberta Prosperity Project, a group that was planning a sovereignty referendum petition, says it now has enough people registered online to meet the new threshold.

First Nations chiefs accused Smith of "[attempting to manufacture a national unity crisis](#)" with the move.

At the core of the pro-secession argument is the idea that the West is a key economic engine for the rest of the country and is [contributing more to the rest of Canada](#) than it receives in return. Smith and other Alberta leaders also say Liberals' climate goals are [bad for business](#) in the oilpatch.

Separatists claim the western provinces would be better off on their own.

One proposed scenario is Alberta leaving to become an independent country. Another scenario adds Saskatchewan — both provinces voted overwhelmingly Conservative in Monday's election — and still another includes rural northern B.C.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (43) [FONTE: CBC, 2/05/2025]

People, companies would likely flee: economist

Trevor Tombe, a University of Calgary economics professor, says as far as Alberta goes, it would be naive to look at the province's finances and assume things would stay the same if it separated.

In reality, he says, serious talk of separation would see people — and more significantly, companies and capital — leave the province in big numbers.

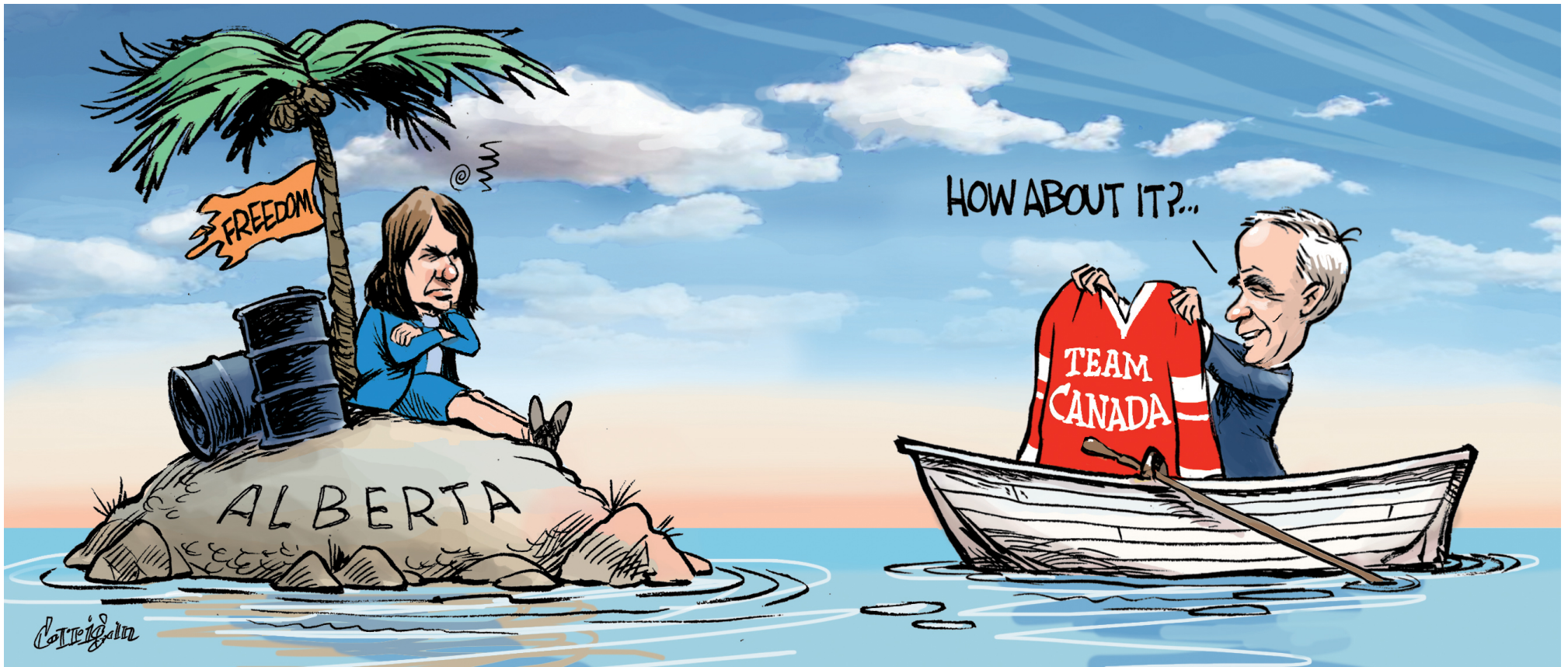
"The tax base would shrink, companies would leave Alberta, as we've seen with Quebec [following threats of separation]. That would really change the fiscal landscape," Tombe said.

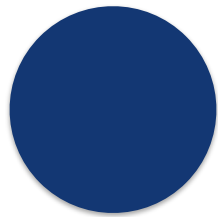
"Any time there's risk of separatism increasing, a lot of those corporations might shift their headquarters elsewhere, so we may see the corporate tax base leave Alberta to Toronto or Vancouver, just as we saw happen to Montreal."

In the early 1960s, he says, the federal government raised more money in revenue from Quebec than it spent in the province, as is the case with Alberta today. But when profitable companies, financial institutions and others left the province amid separation talk, that changed.

Alberta: uma província secessionista no Canadá? (44)

[FONTE: Patrick Corrigan, 2/05/2025]





PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (1) [FONTE: CNN, 30/06/2025]

UN nuclear watchdog chief says Iran could again begin enriching uranium in 'matter of months'



CNN —

The head of the UN's nuclear watchdog says US strikes on Iran fell short of causing total damage to its nuclear program and that Tehran could restart enriching uranium "in a matter of months," contradicting President Donald Trump's claims the US set Tehran's ambitions back by decades.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (2) [FONTE: CNN, 30/06/2025]

Trump has repeatedly claimed to have “completely and totally obliterated” Tehran’s nuclear program.

In an interview with CBS broadcast Sunday, Iran’s ambassador to the United Nations, Amir-Saeid Iravani, said that his country’s uranium enrichment will “never stop” because Iran has an “inalienable right” to do so for “peaceful nuclear activity.”

The 12-day conflict between Israel and Iran began earlier this month when Israel launched an unprecedented attack it said aimed at preventing Tehran developing a nuclear bomb. Iran has insisted its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes.

Following [classified briefings](#) this week, Republican lawmakers acknowledged the US strikes may not have eliminated all of Iran’s nuclear materials – but argued that this was never part of the military’s mission.

Meanwhile, The Washington Post reported on Sunday the US had obtained intercepted messages in which senior Iranian officials discussing the attacks said they were not as destructive as they anticipated.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (3) [FONTE: CNN, 30/06/2025]

Severe but not 'total' damage

Asked about the different assessments, Grossi, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), told CBS's "Face the Nation with Margaret Brennan": "This hourglass approach in weapons of mass destruction is not a good idea."

"The capacities they have are there. They can have, you know, in a matter of months, I would say, a few cascades of centrifuges spinning and producing enriched uranium, or less than that. But as I said, frankly speaking, one cannot claim that everything has disappeared and there is nothing there," he told Brennan, according to a [transcript](#) released ahead of the broadcast.

"It is clear that there has been severe damage, but it's not total damage," Grossi went on to say. "Iran has the capacities there; industrial and technological capacities. So if they so wish, they will be able to start doing this again."

Grossi also told CBS News that the IAEA has resisted pressure to say whether Iran has nuclear weapons or was close to having weapons before the strikes.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (4) [FONTE: Reuters, 29/06/2025]

U.S. strikes on Iran's nuclear sites set up "cat-and-mouse" hunt for missing uranium



[1/4] A satellite view shows an overview of Fordow underground complex, after the U.S. struck the underground nuclear facility, near Qom, Iran June 22, 2025. MAXAR TECHNOLOGIES/Handout via REUTERS/File Photo [Purchase Licensing Rights](#)



A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (5) [FONTE: Reuters, 29/06/2025]

Reuters spoke to more than a dozen current and former officials involved in efforts to contain Iran's nuclear program who said the bombing may have provided the perfect cover for Iran to make its uranium stockpiles disappear and any IAEA investigation would likely be lengthy and arduous.

Olli Heinonen, previously the IAEA's top inspector from 2005 to 2010, said the search will probably involve complicated recovery of materials from damaged buildings as well as forensics and environmental sampling, which take a long time.

"There could be materials which are inaccessible, distributed under the rubble or lost during the bombing," said Heinonen, who dealt extensively with Iran while at the IAEA and now works at the Stimson Center think-tank in Washington.

Iran's more than 400 kg of uranium enriched to up to 60% purity - a short step from the roughly 90% of weapons grade - are enough, if enriched further, for nine nuclear weapons, according to an IAEA yardstick.

Even a fraction of that left unaccounted for would be a grave concern for Western powers that believe Iran is at least keeping the option of nuclear weapons open.

There are indications Iran may have moved some of its enriched uranium before it could be struck.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (6) [FONTE: Reuters, 29/06/2025]

What's more, Iran has threatened to stop working with the IAEA. Furious at the non-proliferation regime's failure to protect it from strikes many countries see as unlawful, Iran's parliament [voted on Wednesday to](#) suspend cooperation.

Tehran says a [resolution this month](#) passed by the IAEA's 35-nation Board of Governors declaring Iran in breach of its non-proliferation obligations paved the way for Israel's attacks, which began the next day, by providing an element of diplomatic cover. The IAEA denies that.

Iran has repeatedly denied that it has an active program to develop a nuclear bomb. And U.S. intelligence - dismissed by Trump before the airstrikes - had said there was no evidence Tehran was taking steps toward developing one.

However, experts say there is no reason for enriching uranium to 60% for a civilian nuclear program, which can run on less than 5% enrichment.

As a party to the NPT, Iran must account for its stock of enriched uranium. The IAEA then has to [verify](#) Iran's account by means including inspections, but its powers [are limited](#) - it inspects Iran's declared nuclear facilities but cannot carry out snap inspections at undeclared locations.

Iran has an [unknown number](#) of extra centrifuges stored at locations the U.N. nuclear watchdog is unaware of, the IAEA has said, with which it might be able to set up a new or secret enrichment site.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (7) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 27/06/2025]

Post-war Iran nuke threat: Why Iran is a couple years from a bomb despite critiques

Top IDF sources believe Iran's nuclear program has been delayed by at least a few years, based solely on professional evaluations, with no political bias.

JUNE 27, 2025 06:22



A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (8) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 27/06/2025]

The most important question following the Israel-Iran war is how much the IDF, Mossad, and US Air Force succeeded in [pushing off the Iranian nuclear threat](#).

According to top IDF sources, by the time the military attacked on June 13, the Islamic Republic, in a worst-case scenario, was only a few months from developing multiple usable nuclear weapons.

Now, with no political angle and based only on professional evaluations, top IDF sources are adamant – despite estimates by the US Defense Intelligence Agency (which may be a minority view in the US intelligence community of 17 agencies) and certain European intelligence agencies – that Iran's nuclear program has, in fact, been pushed back by at least a couple years, maybe longer.

The diagnosis of the issue is highly complex but crucial as nuclear science does not correspond to the convenient politics of one side or another's view of the Israel-Iran war.

It is also much more complicated than all of the media coverage of the issue implies, said top [IDF](#) sources.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (9) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 27/06/2025]



Satellite imagery from Iran's Fordow nuclear facility June 22, 2025. (credit: MAXAR TECHNOLOGIES/VIA REUTERS)

For example, media coverage has centered around alleged reports of portions of [enriched uranium](#) at Fordow being moved by Iran before the war or portions of one or more of three main nuclear facilities being damaged but not destroyed.

According to top military officials, who will not at this stage reveal all they know about the locations of Iran's enriched uranium, these are the wrong questions to be asking.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (10) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 27/06/2025]

If Israel had only struck the three major sites of Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan, maybe Iran could rebuild hundreds of centrifuges within several months or a year.

But Israel also destroyed almost all of Iran's sites for constructing centrifuges.

For example, it struck a facility in Karaj that is almost never mentioned, and when it struck Isfahan, it did not hit one facility but at least seven, with the US hitting at least three more.

IN LIGHT of the Mossad penetrating Iran with literally hundreds of agents in every hallowed place that top Iranian officials and nuclear scientists moved or thought they were safe, it is unlikely that the Islamic Republic succeeded in moving a large amount of 60% enriched uranium from any facility with Israel completely missing this.

For example, Rafael Grossi, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said that Tehran probably moved some of its highly enriched uranium to Isfahan before the war – the same Isfahan where, as we just said, at least 10 different facilities were struck.

But top IDF officials will not dismiss the possibility that, somewhere, Iran managed to hide some small amount of uranium from Israel during the war.

A incógnita sobre o futuro do programa nuclear do Irão (10)

[FONTE: Cartoon de Al Godwin, 3/06/2022]



Sugestões de leitura

