

TransCanada and First Nations' Rights: Who's Banking the Coastal GasLink Pipeline?

These banks are funding a threat to Wet'suwet'en land and abuse of Indigenous rights

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On January 7, 2019, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police trespassed on the land of the Wet'suwet'en people and arrested 14 land defenders in heavily militarized fashion, following the orders of fossil fuel behemoth TransCanada.

The militarized police were enforcing an injunction from the British Columbia Supreme Court to clear a road on which members of two clans of the Wet'suwet'en Nation — the Gilseyhu (Unist'ot'en) and Gitdumden — were peacefully occupying their land. This land is unceded, as the Canadian Supreme Court recognized in [the landmark 1997 Delamuukgw decision](#).

TransCanada was granted an interim injunction to start pre-construction on the Coastal GasLink fracked gas pipeline, even though the company does not have the free, prior, and informed consent of the Wet'suwet'en people to build it. Five [hereditary chiefs whose traditional territory is on the proposed route oppose the project](#).



All five hereditary chiefs of Wet'suwet'en Nation stand in opposition to the project. Photo credit: Kathleen Martens/APTN.

As RAN said in [a statement condemning the police raid](#),

"This trampling on Indigenous rights in favor of private oil and gas interests

and the criminalization of land defenders is not only unacceptable, it's unlawful, and cannot take place on Indigenous unceded lands."

The banks supporting the Coastal GasLink pipeline are contributing to this clear abuse of Indigenous rights, even though many of them have stated policies acknowledging the right to free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous communities.

Who's banking the pipeline?

Coastal GasLink is a project of TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., the same subsidiary of TransCanada behind the controversial Keystone XL tar sands pipeline. The 420-mile Coastal GasLink pipeline would carry fracked gas from northeast British Columbia to LNG Canada, a massive proposed liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal that exemplifies [the sector's climate and human rights impacts](#).

Coastal GasLink is [estimated to cost about US\\$4.5 billion](#), so how is TransCanada funding the project? Currently, the pipeline has no project-specific finance. Instead, it is being supported by the banks that have extended general corporate loans to TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. (including two loans signed as recently as December 2018), underwritten bonds issued by the company, and facilitated the sale of company assets.

Here are the key banks behind the project, in order of importance:

1) JPMorgan Chase

JPMorgan Chase is the #1 backer of TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., and therefore of the Coastal GasLink pipeline.

JPMorgan Chase is the lead agent on the majority of the company's loans. TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. currently has four loans worth a total of about \$9.8 billion. Two of those, totaling \$5.5 billion, were signed in December 2018 and increased the subsidiary's available credit by two thirds. (We recently wrote up [the details of those transactions](#).) JPMorgan Chase was the lead agent — the bank responsible for arranging the deal and coordinating between TransCanada and its lenders — on both of those new loans. That makes it the lead agent on more than half of TransCanada Pipeline Ltd.'s current credit. It's also a lender to the company's other two lines of credit.

JPMorgan Chase is one of two key bond underwriters. TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. issued nine bonds, totaling \$9.3 billion, in 2018. JPMorgan Chase was a lead manager — one of two banks directing the bond sale — on eight of those nine transactions.

This makes JPMorgan Chase the #1 banker of TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., and therefore of Coastal GasLink pipeline, despite an [Environmental and Social Policy](#) (see p. 17) that expects clients to obtain free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples.

2) Bank of Montreal

Bank of Montreal is the lead agent on two older loans to TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. that add up to about \$4.3 billion. It's also a lender to the two new loans and participated in one 2018 bond sale.

3) Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank was the other lead manager, alongside JPMorgan Chase, on eight bonds (worth approximately \$8.7 billion) that TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. issued in 2018. The German bank was also a lender to all four current loans.

4) Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce was the sole manager on one of the nine bonds issued by TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. in 2018, as well as a lender to all four current loans.

The Canadian bank also advised TransCanada on a November 2018 deal that sums up TransCanada's backwards direction: [the sale of its stake in wind energy facilities](#) in Quebec, to the tune of \$630 million, in order to fund Coastal GasLink pre-development costs.

5) 17 other banks

At least 17 other global banks are also supporting TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. in a range of roles on its current lines of credit and recent bond sales. These include: Alberta Treasury Branches, Bank of America, Barclays, Citi, Cr dit Agricole, Credit Suisse, Desjardins, Export Development Canada, HSBC, Mizuho, MUFG, National Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada, Scotiabank, SMBC, TD, and Wells Fargo.*

The Wet'suwet'en have [made it clear that the fight is not over](#). We demand that these banks cut their ties with TransCanada, as the company tramples on Indigenous rights in order to ram through the dangerous pipeline. The world is watching — hundreds of solidarity actions are taking place across Canada and around the world — and RAN and allies will continue to pressure these banks to stop supporting Indigenous rights abuses.



Rainforest Action Network shuts down a Chase Bank branch in San Francisco. Photo credit: Laurel Sutherland/Rainforest Action Network.

Data source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. All monetary values in USD.

Author's note: This list may not include every bank that is a lender to TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., as the full lender lists are not disclosed on all four active loans.

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Featured image: The Royal Canadian Mounted Police raided the Wet'suwet'en access checkpoint set up on Gidumt'en territory on January 7. Photo credit: Jesse Winter/StarMetro Vancouver

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