



School of
Public Policy



BRIAN LIVINGSTON


Executive Fellow

Energy & Natural Resources Policy



Mr. Livingston served as vice-president, general counsel and corporate secretary of Imperial Oil Limited from February of 2002 until retiring in 2013.

A native of Toronto, ON, Mr. Livingston is a graduate of Queens University with a degree in mechanical engineering. In 1976, he worked as an engineer in the upstream business in Calgary before continuing his education at the University of Toronto where he earned a bachelor of law degree. In 1981, Mr. Livingston took a two-year assignment with the federal government and also spent several years working with two major law firms in Toronto. In 1985, Mr. Livingston joined Imperial Oil as a counsel in the law department. He was transferred to the treasurers department as a financial analyst in 1989 and later became manager of credit. In 1994, he commenced a three-year assignment with Exxon Corporation in Dallas, Texas, and returned to Imperial in 1997 as director of corporate tax. In 2002, he was appointed vice-president and general counsel.



As general counsel, Mr. Livingston had a wide variety of legal and business experience in climate change, tax, commercial, litigation, regulatory and First Nations matters. As corporate secretary, he had experience in dealing with board of directors, including corporate governance matters (both Canadian and U.S.), executive compensation and securities laws affecting public companies.

Mr. Livingston is currently an Executive Fellow with the School of Public Policy at the University of Calgary, a past President of the Petroleum Club in Calgary and a graduate of the ICD program. He has published papers on the Alberta electrical grid as well as the Northwest Sturgeon refinery.

He is also a Senior Fellow at the C.D. Howe Institute. He has published several Intelligence Memos and papers on the C.D. Howe Institute website, including one in 2022 that forecasted the greenhouse gas emissions in Canada for the period up to 2030, as well as two (one in 2023 and one in 2025) that commented on the ZEV Mandate of the federal government for 2035.

