

**CORPORATE DONATIONS PROSPECTUS**

**Corporate Campaign 1986-87**

**Canadian Environmental Law  
Research Foundation**

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Canadian Environmental Law Research  
Foundation  
Corporate Donations Prospectus**

**RN 27323**

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CORPORATE DONATIONS PROSPECTUS: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organization: Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, founded in 1970.  
Charitable number 030584-53-13

Mandate: The establishment of a body of law flexible enough to allow industrial growth and yet strong enough to ensure the preservation of human health and the natural environment.

Program Areas:

- research
- publishing
- conference/seminar

Management: By the Board of Directors and Management Committee of the Board. Permanent administrative staff and contract research staff.

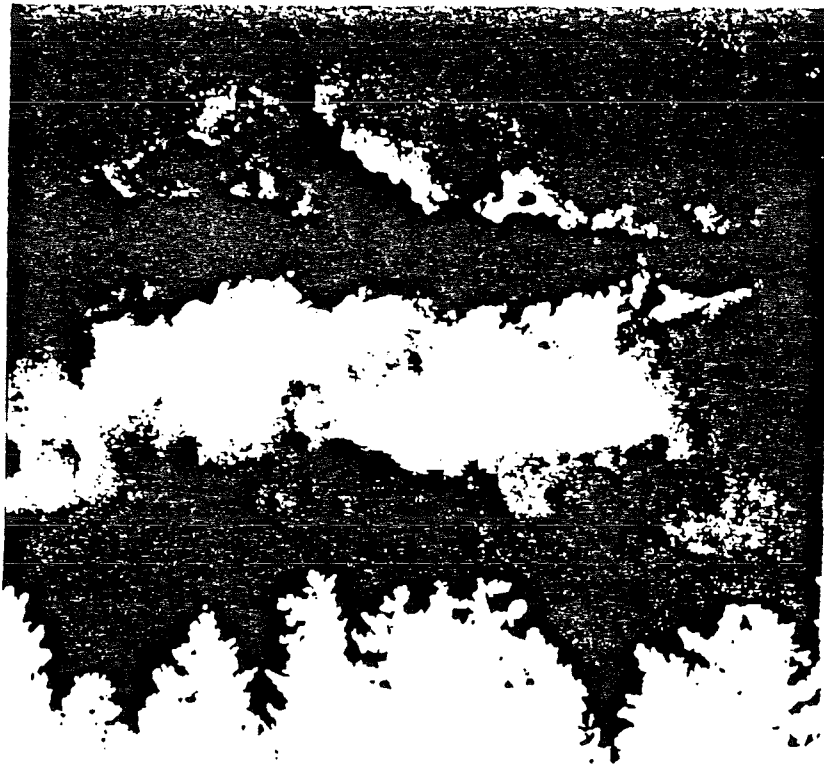
Relationship with the Canadian Environmental Law Association: The Association, funded under the Ontario Legal Aid Plan, provides subsidized legal services in the environmental area and directly lobbies government on issues of environmental law reform. The Foundation neither lobbies nor litigates. Each organization is a distinct corporate entity. The two organizations share office space, maintain a common data base and occasionally collaborate on joint projects.

1985-86 Administrative Budget: \$120,000

Corporate Campaign Target: \$50,000

Why Corporations Support  
the Foundation:

Environmental regulation is increasing in scope and complexity. The corporate sector benefits from CELRF programs which bring together representatives of industry, government and the environmental community to discuss ways in which we can meet the environmental challenges facing us.



# 'Toxic rain' greater threat than acid rain province told

## THE REGULATION OF TOXIC AND OXIDANT AIR POLLUTION IN NORTH AMERICA

Margaret Mellon  
Leslie Ritts

Stephen Garrod  
Marcia Valiante

Canada, U.S. neglecting threat  
of toxic air pollution, report says



This book provides a detailed account of toxic air pollution and photochemical oxidants, two serious threats to the North American environment which have been largely overshadowed by the attention focused to date upon acid rain. Recommendations are made for ways in which Canada and the United States can begin to act, alone and together, to meet this new regulatory challenge.

A joint project of

THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL  
LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION,  
TORONTO

THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COVER DESIGN GAIL KENNEY

## Study says toxic 'fallout' worse than acid rain

**CCH CANADIAN LIMITED**  
PUBLISHERS OF TOPICAL LAW REPORTS  
THE INFORMATION SPECIALISTS

# Canada, U.S. neglecting threat of toxic air pollution, report says

BY MICHAEL KEATING  
The Globe and Mail

Canada and the United States have been neglecting air pollution threats "at least as serious as those posed by acid rain," two major environmental groups said yesterday.

In addition to the acidic air pollution that is sterilizing lakes across eastern North America and northern Europe, there is a whole gamut of other pollutants that have received little attention, the groups said.

Toxic fallout is bombarding North America and much of the world with a fine mist of chemicals and fine metal particles, poisoning air, water and food, the report said. One type of fallout, known as oxidants, forms a corrosive air pollution that destroys plant tissue and attacks human respiratory systems.

According to the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation in Toronto and the Environmental Law Institute in Washington, D.C., scientists have been pointing out the problems for years. However, the Canadian and U.S. governments have focused most of their attention on sulphuric acid rain and paid relatively little attention to the wide range of other pollutants, the report says.

The toxic air pollution includes such chemicals as PCBs, dioxins, pesticides, benzene and a wide range of industrial substances. They have been found in remote areas where the only source could be airborne fallout. The chemicals come from a wide range of sources, including coal-burning power plants, smelters, steel mills, chemical factories and every car, truck and bus on the road. Some of the chemicals combine in the atmosphere to form even more dangerous compounds.

According to Stephen Garrod, a Guelph, Ont., environmental lawyer

who was one of the authors of the report, oxidants, particularly ozone "are highly reactive. They have the ability to burn plant life" and irritate human respiratory tracts.

Oxidants come particularly from motor vehicle exhausts and petrochemical industries and form the brownish haze seen over many cities.

He said there is an "ozone corridor" reaching from Southern Ontario as far as the Maritimes, and that much of the pollution in the Ontario end came from U.S. sources.

Mr. Garrod said the toxic substances are in the food chain and "clearly we are consuming this stuff all the time. We are breathing it and we are consuming it in our food."

## 'Ozone corridor' runs from Ontario to the Maritimes

The report said that "the spectrum of potential effects associated with toxic air pollutants is very broad and ranges from temporary eye, nose and throat irritation to irreversible conditions such as cancer, genetic mutation, birth defects, acute neurotoxic effects, behavior problems and learning disabilities."

Oxidants such as ozone are doing \$200-million in damage a year to crops in eastern Canada and a similar amount of damage in California. They can even defoliate trees such as the white pine, which was recently made Ontario's official tree.

Though the report criticized governments for not paying enough attention to the toxic and oxidant side of air pollution, it was welcomed by federal Environment Minister Thomas McMillan and his Ontario counterpart, James Bradley.

Both ministers agreed that most of the attention has been focused on sulphuric acid rain, but said that was one problem that governments could deal with.

Mr. Bradley said the wider toxic air issue is, "as great a problem as any we have to face," and his department is creating a monitoring system for toxic air pollution. It is also expanding its regular air monitoring system to study more pollutants in 25, rather than seven, locations in Ontario.

In addition, his officials are revamping Ontario's 18-year-old air quality law and "it is exceedingly important that we upgrade and toughen this regulation."

Mr. Bradley said that he plans to severely restrict pollution going into Ontario's waters in order to reduce the amount of chemicals in lakes that can evaporate and fall back to earth as toxic rain.

In a speech yesterday, Mr. Bradley said his ministry is starting to evaluate chemical hazards and the initial list may involve 3,000 to 4,000 substances.

Mr. McMillan said that the federal Government has ordered better pollution controls for cars sold in Canada in the future and the eventual elimination of lead in gasoline.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney won an agreement from President Ronald Reagan to resume negotiations between the two nations on a clean air pact. Mr. McMillan said yesterday that he will raise the issue of transboundary oxidant pollution as part of the talks on acid rain controls.

He said that the issue of toxic fallout will be raised with U.S. negotiators when the two countries discuss the future of their Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements later this year.

Mr. Garrod noted that the toxic fallout issue had been raised by the Canada-U.S. International Joint Commission on Boundary Waters in 1980.

Since then, he said, research in Canada has waned. "When Suzanne Blais-Grenier was appointed federal environment minister, some of her first steps were to cut research and monitoring programs," Mr. Garrod said. "Now there is even less (information) than there was."

Mr. McMillan yesterday agreed that the federal Government needs to spend more money researching the toxic air problem, but was reluctant to talk about specific programs. He said that he wants industry to help finance research on toxic issues generally.

The minister has been under fire for stopping circulation of an Environment Canada booklet, called Storm Warning, that raised the problem of toxic rain last fall.

Mr. McMillan said yesterday that he was not planning to re-release that booklet, but plans to release a new publication explaining the toxic fallout problem to the public.

In their sweeping report, the environmental groups said that current laws are "incapable of addressing the problem" of air pollution and that a new set is needed.

Laws do not cover many air pollutants, such as those formed in the atmosphere, the report said. They do not deal with the problem of air pollution that goes into the water and returns to the air through evaporation, and there is not enough enforcement of existing standards.

As examples, the report notes that most Canadian cars do not run as cleanly as they should and suggests that there be mandatory auto inspections, possibly when renewing licence permits.

In addition, it recommends that exhaust controls applied to cars should be extended to cover trucks and buses.

# A 'new generation' of air pollution risks cited in major study

BY MICHAEL KEATING  
The Globe and Mail

Toxic air pollution is doing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage and is threatening the health of North Americans, according to a report by two major environmental groups.

"We are looking beyond acid rain," said Douglas Macdonald of the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, one of the groups that has prepared a 350-page study to be released today.

The report, jointly produced with the Environmental Law Association in Washington, talks of "a new generation of air pollution problems," Mr. Macdonald said. "There is a large number of chemicals being released by a large number of sources."

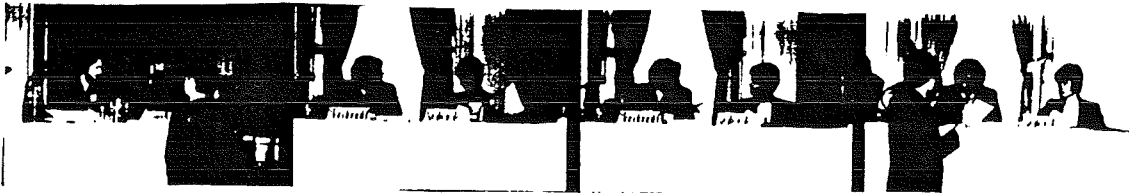
Acid rain is attacking the environment over millions of square kilometres of the world, principally eastern North America and Europe, and is killing the life in thousands of lakes. Acidic air pollution consists mainly of sulphur and nitrogen air pollutants from large smelters, coal-burning power plants and motor vehicles.

But, in recent years, scientists have been saying that acid rain is just part of a much wider problem that has been dubbed toxic rain or toxic air pollution.

Earlier this year, a draft report by 150 scientists from 11 nations said that a wide range of pollutants is changing the Earth's atmosphere and no one knows the consequences. It could take the atmosphere centuries to recover from the effects, the report said.

Other studies have said air pollution is:

- Poisoning the food chain by bombarding fish, crops and the milk and meat of animals we eat with a host of chemicals;
- Likely to trigger a climate warming unprecedented since the last ice age, 10,000 years ago. The so-called greenhouse effect is predicted to cause dust bowl conditions in the North American and Soviet grain belts and floods in coastal areas in coming decades;
- Depleting the ozone in the high atmosphere. This gas forms a shield which protects us from excessive ultra-violet radiation. Its depletion could cause increased rates of skin cancer;
- Increasing the levels of ozone and other oxidant chemicals at ground level. These chemicals attack human respiratory systems and the surface of plants;
- Almost certainly responsible for the widespread death of trees in Central Europe and for a similar destruction of trees that is starting



Discussion at the symposium titled "Beyond Acid Rain", Toronto, May 5, 1986



## What's in a breath?

It is a little depressing to discover on a bright spring morning that the air is not as sweet as it seems. It dampens the spirits to be informed that even when due allowance is made for the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the more familiar phenomenon of acid rain, there are no more than a couple of names in a roll-call of airborne horrors requiring attention. Some others get less publicity.

The large and menacing cloud produced by mankind's headlong rush toward industrial expansion and chemical innovation brings an impressive combination of ingredients. In the endless variety and volatility of the mixture, we find polychlorinated biphenyls, benzene, pesticides and a representative collection of metal particles.

The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, in cooperation with the Environmental Law Association in Washington, has brought us the awful truth that neutralizing the long-range bite of acid rain — by no means a pushover — could be regarded as no more than a preliminary assault, a mere probing of the enemy's defences. The joint report talks of "a new gen-

eration of air pollution problems," caused by the world-wide discharge of tens of millions of tonnes of materials, a number of them known or suspected to cause cancer and other health problems.

Official responses to the news could take several forms, one being to ignore the report in the hope that it will go away — not as unlikely an option as it might seem, since much of the reaction to suspicions about the harmful effects of acid rain took this form. Another might be to acknowledge the problem but postpone the remedy, arguing that we can deal with only one problem at a time.

We prefer to think that the problem will be viewed as a whole and that a serious attempt will be made to reverse the habits which, scientists warn, are poisoning the food chain by bombarding fish, crops, milk and meat with all manner of chemicals, threatening to alter the climate, reducing our shield against excessive ultra-violet radiation by deleting the ozone in the high atmosphere and causing the deaths of lakes and trees.

Against an enemy like this, a pre-emptive strike might be useful.

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# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN ONTARIO

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*The Canadian  
Environmental Law  
Research Foundation*

*Project Directors*

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**ROBERT B. GIBSON  
BETH SAVAN**

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# CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW REPORTS



THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation is an independant research institute, founded in 1970. The Foundation shares office space and works in close partnership with its sister organization, The Canadian Environmental Law Association. The Foundation is not formally affiliated, however, with CELA or any other organization.

Focus of the Foundation's work is environmental contamination and associated process issues such as environmental assessment, standard-setting, enforcement/compliance, and environmental litigation. The Foundation works in a consultative manner with other interested parties in the continuing search for ways in which Canada and other nations can ensure environmental protection while meeting other social objectives such as employment and economic development.

Geographical focus of the Foundation's work ranges from Ontario through to national, U.S.-Canada bilateral, and international issues.

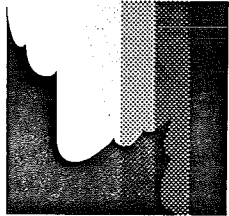
The Foundation carries out work in the following three program areas:

- research
- publishing
- conference/seminar

The Foundation's goal is the establishment of a body of law flexible enough to accomodate industrial growth and yet strong enough to ensure the preservation of human health and the natural environment.

The Foundation firmly believes the economic growth and environmental protection are not mutually exclusive goals. Both can only be achieved, however, if there is reasoned and informed dialogue among all Canadians. The Foundation is working toward that end.

Detailed information is contained in the Fall, 1986 Current Activities Report which follows.



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**CURRENT ACTIVITIES REPORT**

**FALL, 1986**

**RESEARCH PROGRAM**

**CURRENT RESEARCH**

Environmental Assessment in Ontario. To be released Fall, 1986.

Handbook on Cross-Border Litigation, funded by the Department of Justice, to be completed Fall, 1986.

Uniformity of Law in the Great Lakes Ecosystem, a study of disparity in standard-setting approaches in Great Lakes jurisdictions, funded by the Joyce Foundation and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. Initiated February, 1986, to be completed June, 1987.

The Ontario Municipal Board and Environmental Protection. To be released Fall, 1986.

News Media Reporting of Toxic Issues. To be released Fall, 1986.

Biotechnology Policy Development. With funding from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, an attempt to establish consensus among Canadian scientists and policy officials on environmental effects and policy issues which must be addressed in development of regulation.

Ontario Hazardous Waste Policy: A Provincial Forum. Funded jointly by the three major actors, MOE, OWMC and Tricil, an examination of policy issues beyond the establishment of a crown corporation treatment facility, to be held November 30 - December 2, 1986 in Bolton, Ontario.

## RECENTLY COMPLETED

The Regulation of Toxic and Oxidant Air Pollution in North America, with the Environmental Law Institute, Washington, D.C., published by CCH Canadian Ltd.

Cross-border Litigation: Legal Action in the Great Lakes Ecosystem, to be published by the Carswell Company, fall, 1986.

Toxic Contaminant Litigation in Ontario, done under contract to the Great Lakes Institute.

Industrial Waste Legislation and Compliance, done under contract to the Ontario Waste Management Corporation.

An Overview of Canadian Law and Policy Governing Great Lakes Water Quantity, done under contract to the Great Lakes Center, Chicago. Published in (1986), 18 Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law.

Development Assistance and International Environmental Law, done under contract to the Canadian International Development Agency.

Biotechnology and the Environment: A Regulatory Proposal, Published in (1985), 23 Osgoode Hall Law Journal.

## FUTURE RESEARCH AREAS

### Compliance with environmental law

A national study, to be done in conjunction with environmental research organizations in British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick, of necessary co-ordination of all aspects of compliance achievement including prevention, detection, positive inducement and sanctioning techniques.

A seminar on the subject will be held in the fall of 1986.

### International environmental law

Further examination of the ways in which international laws and institutions can be used to address global environmental issues.

## CONFERENCE/SEMINAR PROGRAM

- . May 5, 1986, Beyond Acid Rain Toxic and Oxidant Air Pollution: The Next Regulatory Challenge, Toronto. A one-day symposium.
- . May 28, 1986, half-day seminar on the findings of the study of the Ontario Municipal Board and Environmental Protection.
- . Fall, 1986, half-day seminar on the findings of the study titled News Media Reporting on Toxic Issues.
- . Fall, 1986, seminars on environmental effects associated with the release of genetically altered organisms and regulatory policy.
- . November 30 - December 2, 1986, Ontario Hazardous Waste Policy: A Provincial Forum. A two-day series of discussions.
- . Spring, 1987, Biotechnology Policy in Canada - a national conference.

For further information on any of the activities listed here, please contact Mr. Doug Macdonald, Executive Director, at (416) 977-2410.



PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE FOUNDATION

The Regulation of Toxic and Oxidant Air Pollution in North America.

Canadian Occupational Health and Safety Law Handbook.

Environment on Trial

Environmental Rights in Canada.

Breaking the Barriers: Promotion of Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling.

Control Orders and Industrial Pollution Abatement in Ontario.

The Law of Ecodevelopment: A Canadian Perspective. Submission to the World Commission on Environment and Development. 1986.

Proceedings from a one-day conference, "The Regulation of Biotechnology", 1984.

Proceedings from a one-day conference, "Hazardous substances and the Right to Know", 1983.

Proceedings from a one-day seminar, "Jurisdictional Barriers to Environmental Protection in the Great Lakes Basin", 1985.

Canadian Environmental Law Reports, Canada's only environmental law reporter, published six times a year

Canadian Environmental Law Reports Cumulative Index, an index to all cases reported since publication commenced in 1972

## MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

Permanent staff of the Foundation are the Executive Director, Mr. Doug Macdonald and Director of Administration, Ms. Karen Hamilton. Other staff are hired on a contract basis as required. Bookkeeping services are provided by Ms. Carol Rowntree. Accounting services are provided by the firm of Clarkson Gordon.

The Management Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Executive Director and one Board member, is responsible for all financial and personnel matters. Other program areas fall under the supervision of committees of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors meets on a bi-monthly basis and bears final responsibility for all financial and policy matters.

## STAFF AND ASSOCIATE STAFF

Executive Director - Mr. Doug Macdonald, B.A., M.A.

Director of Administration - Ms. Karen Hamilton, B.A., M.A.

Bookkeeper - Ms. Carol Rowntree

The following individuals have worked with the Foundation during the past year:

Ms. Irene Courage  
Ms. Janine Ferretti, B.A., Toronto  
Mr. Stephen Garrod, M.E.S., LLB, Guelph  
Mr. Robert Gibson, Ph.D., Waterloo  
Dr. Bernard Glick  
Mr. Paul King, B.A., M.E.S., Toronto  
Mr. Paul Muldoon, B.A., LL.B., M.A., LL.M., Toronto  
Mr. Jim Olson, J.D., LL.M., Traverse City, Michigan

Mr. Ron Orenstein, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., LL.B., Toronto  
Mr. Peter Pickfield, LL.B.  
Ms. Leslie Ritts, B.A., J.D., Washington  
Ms. Beth Savan, Ph.D., Toronto  
Mr. David Scriven, LL.B.  
Ms Yvonne Skof, B.Sc., LL.B.

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Black and Company  
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Chartered Accountant  
Price Waterhouse  
Toronto, Ontario

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Barrister and Solicitor  
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Brian Felske and Associates  
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Janine Kovach  
Student-at-law  
Toronto, Ontario

Marjory Loveys  
Public Affairs International  
Ottawa, Ontario

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Barrister and Solicitor  
Metropolitan Toronto  
Legal Department

Al Potter  
Managing Editor  
McClelland and Stewart  
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University of Toronto  
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Barrister and Solicitor  
McCarthy and McCarthy  
Toronto, Ontario

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Osgoode Hall Law School  
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Assistant Vice-President  
Health and Safety  
Bell Canada  
Toronto, Ontario

Professor Dixon Thompson  
Faculty of Environmental Design  
University of Calgary  
Calgary, Alberta

Dennis Wood  
Barrister and Solicitor  
McCarthy and McCarthy  
Toronto, Ontario



A MEMBER OF ARTHUR YOUNG INTERNATIONAL

# Clarkson Gordon

Chartered Accountants  
P.O. Box 251  
Royal Trust Tower  
Toronto-Dominion Centre  
Toronto, Canada M5K 1J7  
Telephone: (416) 864-1234

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of  
The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation:

We have examined the statement of financial position of The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation as at June 30, 1986 and the statement of revenues and expenditures and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except as explained in the following paragraph.

In common with many non-profit organizations, the Foundation derives revenues from corporate and individual donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible of conclusive audit verification. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments for unrecorded revenues might be necessary to revenues, excess of expenditures over revenues or deficit.

In our opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments which might have been required had we been able to satisfy ourselves with respect to revenues referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Foundation as at June 30, 1986 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles described in note 1 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Toronto, Canada,  
July 28, 1986.

Chartered Accountants

THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
(Incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

JUNE 30, 1986  
(with comparative figures at June 30, 1985)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
<b>Assets:</b>		
Cash	\$ 7,287	
Short-term investments	34,026	\$ 10,000
Accounts receivable	15,702	11,012
Grants receivable		15,000
Prepaid expenses	500	500
Office equipment, at cost (less accumulated depreciation of \$2,930; 1985 - \$2,182) (note 3)	<u>812</u>	<u>1,560</u>
Total assets	<u>58,327</u>	<u>38,072</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Bank indebtedness		1,945
Accounts payable and accrued charges	8,911	8,864
Loan payable (note 3)	3,242	3,242
Deferred revenue (note 2)	<u>71,824</u>	<u>39,862</u>
Total liabilities	<u>83,977</u>	<u>53,913</u>
Deficit, end of year	<u>\$(25,650)</u>	<u>\$(15,841)</u>
<b>Consisting of:</b>		
Undistributed equity (deficit), beginning of year	\$(15,841)	\$ 2,166
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	<u>( 9,809)</u>	<u>(18,007)</u>
Deficit, end of year	<u>\$(25,650)</u>	<u>\$(15,841)</u>

(See notes to financial statements)

THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1986

(with comparative figures for the year ended June 30, 1985)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
Revenues:		
Corporate and individual donations, foundation and government project grants (note 2)	\$138,700	\$176,457
Subscription fees for publications	6,685	11,692
Conferences/seminars (note 2)	10,127	14,378
Municipality of Toronto grant	15,000	15,000
Publications	4,947	11,940
Sundry	4,010	8,856
Summer student grant	836	
	<u>180,305</u>	<u>238,323</u>
Expenditures:		
Salaries and benefits	67,313	59,824
Law reports, newsletters and other printing costs	11,844	19,430
Professional fees	4,169	3,993
General	9,609	14,840
Office	4,417	6,583
Telephone	4,724	4,876
Postage	3,118	4,328
Travel	3,190	3,366
Depreciation	748	748
Total administration expenditures	109,132	117,988
Less administration expenditures recovered	<u>63,555</u>	<u>48,631</u>
Net administration expenditures	45,577	69,357
Research projects (note 2)	133,580	170,356
Conferences/seminars (note 2)	10,957	16,617
	<u>190,114</u>	<u>256,330</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	\$ <u>(9,809)</u>	\$ <u>(18,007)</u>

(See notes to financial statements)



THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1986

(with comparative figures for the year ended June 30, 1985)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	\$(9,809)	\$(18,007)
Non-cash item included in earnings -		
Depreciation	748	748
Change in deferred revenue	31,962	(59,696)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances (note 6)	<u>10,357</u>	<u>(12,024)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash during the year	33,258	(88,979)
Cash or bank indebtedness and short-term investments, beginning of year	<u>8,055</u>	<u>97,034</u>
Cash or bank indebtedness and short-term investments, end of year	<u>\$41,313</u>	<u>\$ 8,055</u>

(See notes to financial statements)

WHY CORPORATIONS SUPPORT THE FOUNDATION

The corporate sector has provided generous financial support to the Canadian Environmental Research Foundation since it was first established in 1970. As indicated by the list which follows, that is still the case today.

That support has been given in recognition of the value of the services provided by Research Foundation, both in terms of original research and publishing and conference/seminar programs which stimulate informed and constructive dialogue amongst all sectors of Canadian society.

Environmental regulation today is increasing rapidly in both scope and complexity. Undoubtedly that trend will continue. The report of of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada (the Macdonald Commission) is a harbinger of things to come:

In many other places in our Report, we call for less government intervention; in the area of environmental regulation, however, we are obliged to call for more. Over the long term, the task of environmental regulation promises to be immense.

We are convinced that the corporate sector, fully aware that Canada faces both responsibilities and opportunities in

meeting the challenge of fashioning efficient, cost-effective measures for environmental regulation, will continue to be generous in its support of the important work done by the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation.

We invite you to contact us to discuss the work done by the Research Foundation and the way in which corporate support can contribute to the achievement of our common goals.

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In addition to the organizations listed above, many individuals in different parts of Canada have given generous financial and volunteer support to the Foundation.

