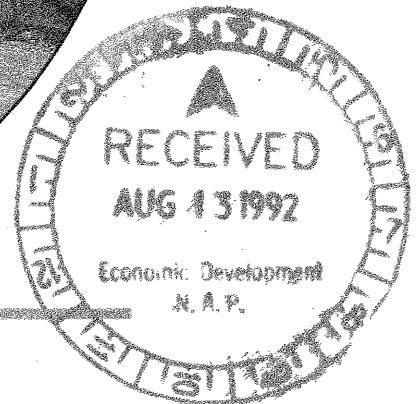

Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment



Term Report

November 1989 - November 1991



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1989-91



**YUKON COUNCIL ON THE ECONOMY
AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

Yukon Government Executive Council Office
P.O. Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

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1989-1991

1992-05-25

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM INFORMATION CENTRE

The Honourable Tony Penikett
Premier
Government of the Yukon
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

Dear Mr. Penikett:

I am pleased to submit the first term report of the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment, covering the period from the creation of the Council in November 1989 to November 30, 1991.

The report covers all activities and business of the Council during this period. It also includes a brief outline of the Council's history, mandate and membership.

Sincerely,

Lindsay Staples
Chair

Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment Membership 1989-91

Chair:

Lindsay Staples

Vice Chair:

Viola Mullet

Members:

Don Branigan, Association of Yukon Communities
Willie Joe, Council for Yukon Indians
Dayle MacDonald, Council for Yukon Indians (resigned May 1991)
Marilyn Van Bibber, Council for Yukon Indians
Mark Wedge, Council for Yukon Indians
Dave Loeks, Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon
Todd Hardy, Whitehorse and Yukon Building and Construction Trade Council
Ray Wells, Yukon Chamber of Commerce
Bruce Patnode, Yukon Chamber of Mines
Dave Waugh, Yukon Chamber of Mines (resigned June 1990)
Skeeter Verlaine-Wright, Yukon Conservation Society (resigned March 1991)
Ron MacDonald, Yukon Federation of Labour (resigned March 1990)
Dwayne Pauls, Yukon Federation of Labour (resigned June 1991)
Hector MacKenzie, Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
Suzanne Bertrand, Yukon Status of Women (resigned June 1990)
Laurie Henderson, Yukon Status of Women

Ex-Officio Members:

Minister of Economic Development
Piers McDonald (to January 28, 1991)
Maurice Byblow (from January 28, 1991)
Minister of Renewable Resources
Art Webster

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Message from the Chair

The first two years of the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment have been active and challenging. In our inaugural term we have accomplished a great deal as we have sought to build a solid foundation for the future of the Council and its unique and diverse membership.

The Yukon Council is the first legislated "round table" on the economy and the environment in Canada. It is a tribute to both the Yukon government and the organizations that make up the Council that the value of stakeholders representing diverse interests and working on a consensus basis to address major economic and environmental issues is well recognized and understood. The Council was established to advise the Yukon government and encourage the non-government public and private sectors in the adoption of practices and approaches that will further the goal of sustainability in the Yukon. Establishing a legislative basis for the Council is a clear indication of how seriously Yukon people and the Yukon government treat that goal.

In its first term the Council has assumed full responsibility for reviewing the implementation of the Yukon Economic Strategy and the Yukon Conservation Strategy -- the twin public policy pillars of the Yukon government -- as they relate to the sustainability of the Yukon economy and environment, and Yukon cultural and social life. Together, the strategies contain more than five hundred commitments for the government to implement. The Council's annual reviews have relied on both public forums, which have considered what progress has been made towards implementing the strategies, and internal working group discussions. In the future the Council will report its findings to the Yukon legislature along with its review of a Yukon State of the Environment Report.

These tasks are onerous, but the Council has taken significant strides towards meeting its responsibilities. We have set in motion a public process to define and refine sustainability in Yukon terms. We have begun work on a system of integrated accounting that will allow us to assess the state of our environment along with the state of our economy. And we have organized and hosted conferences, presentations, and meetings to encourage public discussion of matters affecting the Yukon environment and economy.

Members of the Council have worked hard to overcome those differences that stand between them and the goal of sustainability. They fully understand that the hard economic and environmental issues we face today are inextricably linked. They also appreciate that in the Yukon we have a rare opportunity to learn from one another in approaching these challenges.

Council members have looked to the settlement of land claims in the Yukon as a powerful institutional means for furthering sustainability in the territory. Council members representing Yukon First Nations have been as patient in communicating Indian values related to the sustainability of their economy and the environment, upon which it depends, as other Council members have been interested in understanding these values and the related way of life. This approach is basic to the final settlement of land claims, their successful implementation, and the achievement of sustainability in the Yukon and other parts of Canada.

The Council recognizes that sustainability in the Yukon is not an easy goal to achieve. Our economy is vulnerable to external market forces, and our environment is fragile and sensitive to many forms of development. Yukoners are working towards a more diverse and self-reliant economy at the same time as they are taking steps better to protect the quality of their environment. They increasingly appreciate the links between the two. They know that adversarial attitudes and behaviours must be put aside in favour of new partnerships that will allow all people to achieve genuine improvements in their quality of life.

The Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment is working to ensure co-operation and commitment on environmental and economic issues among all the people of the Yukon -- men and women, Indians and non-Indians, young and old, rural and urban residents. Its mandate is to build a broad public consensus on how sustainability can be achieved in the Yukon. This report is an indication of what the Council has achieved over its first two-year term.

Lindsay Staples
Chair

Background and Organization of the Council

History of the Council

The creation by the Yukon government of the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment (YCEE) was announced in November 1989, immediately before the First Annual Review Conference on the Yukon Economic Strategy. In part, the new Council grew out of the Yukon Economic Strategy and the now-defunct Yukon Economic Council, which had the task of overseeing its implementation. The Yukon Economic Council represented organizations that were influential or had a significant interest in the Yukon economy. However, by 1989 it was clear that the implications of translating the Yukon Economic Strategy into action required a broader base of representation to guide its implementation. In addition, the Yukon Conservation Strategy was almost complete -- it was released in May 1990 -- and would soon join the Yukon Economic Strategy to form the foundation of Yukon development into the next century. To oversee the balanced and integrated management of both strategies, the Yukon government created the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment, emphasizing the interdependence of the way we make a living and the environment in which we live.

*Sustainable
Development: making
sure that we have the
things we need to live,
without hurting the
earth.*

The other influence that played a role in the creation of the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment was the 1987 report of the National Task Force on Environment and Economy, which included recommendations aimed at fostering and promoting sustainable development in Canada. A major recommendation was the creation in all Canadian jurisdictions of multisectoral round tables to bring together various interests to co-operate on environment/economy integration in Canada. The Yukon government endorsed the report of the National Task Force and committed itself to, among other things, calling regular round table meetings of industry, government, aboriginal organizations and public interest groups in order to discuss resource policies, opportunities, and anticipated developments. The Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment is a permanent forum for this sort of discussion in the Yukon; it also maintains links with round tables in other Canadian jurisdictions, expanding its discussions to a national scale.

With the passage of the Yukon Environment Act in 1991, the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment received a legislated basis for its existence and responsibilities. It was, indeed, the first round table in Canada to be so recognized. Further legislative recognition is anticipated in the proposed Yukon Economic Development Act.

Structure and Mandate

The Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment is an arm's-length advisory group to the Yukon government. It is composed of representatives of nine business, industry, labour, environment, and community organizations. The Yukon First Nations are also represented on the Council, and the ministers of Economic Development and Renewable Resources are ex-officio members. The chair and the vice-chair of the Council are appointed by the Premier. All members are appointed for terms of at least two years.

The role of the YCEE is to encourage environmentally sound economic development in the territory. Through research, public education and advice to government, the Council will encourage development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

To fulfil its role, the Council will:

- review major government policies, strategies, legislation, and programs that affect the Yukon's economy and environment;
- work with industry, community, and public sectors to promote economic development that is stable and environmentally sound;
- act as the main advisory group on the Yukon Economic Strategy and the Yukon Conservation Strategy;
- monitor the implementation of the two strategies and evaluate their success in achieving their stated goals;
- encourage the development of projects that demonstrate environmentally sound economic development;
- arrange public meetings, workshops, and conferences on major economic and environmental issues;
- promote public awareness and understanding of the vital connection between the environment and the economy and of the importance of sustainable development;
- recommend research that will increase understanding of the Yukon's economy and environment and of the relationship between them;
- review and comment on any reports that address the state of the Yukon's economy, environment, and resources.
- review and recommend action on complaints filed under provisions of the Yukon Environment Act; and
- review and report to the legislature on a Yukon State of the Environment Report.

...the Council can't operate in isolation - a sustainable future in the Yukon depends on the combined efforts and cooperation of everyone who lives here.

Goals and Procedures

Among the first items of business conducted by the newly-created Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment was the formulation of the following statement of goals, an expression of the Council's own view of the direction it should pursue:

"The Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment was established to advocate and promote sustainable development in the Yukon.

"The Council's goal is to promote and advocate development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

"The Council understands development to encompass economic, environmental, social, and cultural concerns."

We must continue to work toward complete compatibility between our economic and environmental goals and agendas. Only then will they be truly sustainable.

The Council also developed a set of operating procedures, most notably choosing consensus as the basis for all its decisions.

Much of the work of the YCEE is handled by three standing committees: the policy committee, the sustainable development committee, and the communications and education committee. The committees meet roughly four to eight times a year, as necessary, and follow mandates formulated and approved by the Council. The committees report to the Council regularly, and their work plans and budgets are subject to the Council's approval.

The Work of the Council

Reviewing Policy and Legislation

As an arm's-length advisory group to government, the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment has a mandate and obligation to review and comment on proposed government policy and legislation within its areas of concern. Such review can be undertaken at the Council's own initiative or in response to a request for advice from the Yukon government. Several reviews of policy and proposed legislation were undertaken during the 1989-1991 term of the Council.

The Yukon Economic Strategy and the Yukon Conservation Strategy

A major responsibility of the Council is ongoing review of both the Yukon Economic Strategy and the Yukon Conservation Strategy. This is accomplished through Council discussions, annual fall conferences organized by the Council, and special projects as required.

In particular, the YCEE has undertaken the job of reviewing and rationalizing these two major strategies, with a view to clarifying areas of apparent overlap or conflict. The Council is also involved in development of an integrated status report designed to track actions taken by the government to implement the two strategies. An ad hoc working group of Council members was formed to review implementation of the strategies, which contain a combined total of more than 500 recommendations.

The fall conferences are the most important public vehicle for reviewing and updating the two strategies that guide the Yukon government. They allow delegates from many fields and areas of expertise to join the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment in detailed discussions focusing on a particular aspect of the strategies. The first fall review conference was held in 1989, immediately before the creation of the YCEE. Since then, the Council has taken over full responsibility for the conferences, including the preparation of detailed background and discussion papers for conference delegates and the publication of wrap-up reports on the conferences' conclusions.

Following are the conferences organized by the YCEE:

- Second Annual Review Conference, September 7-9, 1990, Whitehorse.

The theme of the 1990 conference, the first organized by the YCEE, was "Sustainable Development: Yukon's Challenge of Implementation; What We Intend To Do!" About 130 participants, representing a broad cross-section of Yukon people, attended the conference. A detailed record of their deliberations was published in November 1990.

- Third Annual Review Conference, November 16-17, 1991, Whitehorse.

The theme of the 1991 conference was sustainable energy. A report entitled "Energy for Tomorrow" was prepared as a basis for discussion at the conference. Delegates examined the historical and current Yukon energy system, the difficulties of predicting future energy needs, possible sources of energy, and the impact of energy on the economy, environment, and social fabric of the territory. A report on conference discussions will be published in the spring of 1992.

Yukon people have shown time and again that we are determined and able to provide our own unique answers to the challenges of our unique land.

Draft Agriculture Policy

At the request of the Yukon government, the Council reviewed the government's Draft Agriculture Policy in 1990, early in the process of developing the policy. After meeting with officials to discuss the draft policy at length, the Council prepared a formal commentary, which was submitted to the government in November 1990. Four areas of particular concern were noted: economic viability, highest and best use of land, land alienations and Yukon First Nations, and environmental impacts associated with certain agricultural uses. In further discussions with the Yukon government about the draft policy and its implementation, the Council has continued to stress its four major concerns.

A healthy economy requires a healthy environment. Thinking in exclusively "economic" or "environmental" terms is not ethically or financially affordable.

Draft Yukon Environment Act

In February and March of 1991, the Council organized a series of sectoral workshops on the Draft Yukon Environment Act. The workshops involved both the public and invited guests from all sectors of the Yukon economy, including agriculture, business, municipal government, renewable resources, tourism, forestry, mining, and First Nations. The purpose was to provide a forum for public discussion of the draft act, separate from the meetings conducted by the government, and to assist the Council in formulating an informed and independent review of the proposed legislation.

Based on the information garnered at the workshops, the Council prepared a review of the proposed legislation and submitted it to the Yukon government in April 1991.

Toward Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is the key concept underlying both the Yukon Economic Strategy and the Yukon Conservation Strategy. In the deliberations that led to the development of both strategies, Yukon people clearly committed themselves and their government to building a sound economic base in a way that will not sacrifice the interest and the heritage of future generations. The Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment has undertaken a number of initiatives designed to encourage awareness of sustainable development in the territory.

Sustainable Development Challenge

The "challenge" initiative was developed in conjunction with the Second Annual Review Conference as a means of clarifying the concept of sustainable development. Participants in the conference were challenged to define in concrete terms what "sustainable

development" means to them and the organizations or industries they represented. They were then challenged to identify steps they would take to achieve sustainable development. The discussion at the conference was followed up by sending challenge letters to conference participants, organizations, First Nations, municipalities, and to mining, tourism, and forestry groups. Responses were solicited.

Environmental Report Card

The Council co-operated with the Yukon Department of Education in developing an Environmental Report Card for distribution through Yukon school students to businesses, organizations, communities, and families throughout the territory. By scoring itself on a range of activities related to recycling, conservation, and energy consumption, the organization or family can determine how environmentally-friendly its own practices are. Filling out the report card a second year will allow the group or community to assess its progress over a year. The project is designed to increase awareness of economic and environmental issues, both among the children and in the community at large, and to encourage good environmental citizenship. In addition, it will provide a Yukon-wide community report card when all of the "grades" are tabulated.

If we damage and destroy the environment and use our natural resources in a careless way, we'll erode - and ultimately, threaten - both our economy and our lives.

State of Environment Reporting

While the Sustainable Development Challenge and the Environmental Report Card address individual, business, or community action, there is a widely-recognized need to come to terms with the larger picture, the impact of our whole society on the environment. Across Canada, there is growing interest in "state of environment" reporting. Such reports are intended to indicate the quality of the environment and to assess how the environment is affected by development activities.

In co-operation with the Department of Renewable Resources, the Council commissioned a framework discussion paper on state of environment reporting for the Yukon. The paper, entitled "Towards a Yukon State of the Environment Reporting Framework," outlined environmental factors that could be monitored and determined how the data could most effectively be collected and used by both government and non-government agencies. This is the first step in developing a useful state of environment reporting system for the Yukon.

Yukon Supplemental Accounts

Each year, the Yukon government issues its "state of the economy" reports in the form of the Yukon Territorial Accounts. These accounts summarize the financial status and development of the Yukon

economy. Traditionally, the accounts have focused on factors that are reported in market transactions: quantifiable exchanges of goods and services.

In an attempt to consider significant economic activities like subsistence, housework, and volunteer work, which occur outside the market, and to weigh the occurrence of resource depletion and environmental degradation, the Council has been working with the Department of Economic Development to explore a new supplemental accounts system. The work parallels initiatives being carried out by Statistics Canada and the United Nations.

Computer Modelling

Achieving sustainable development will require full understanding of how our economy and environment are linked. Both our economic system and the ecosystem are exceedingly complex, and relationships between and within the two are not always easy to discern.

As an educational tool designed to allow a fuller understanding and appreciation of the connections between environment and economy, the YCEE initiated a computer modelling project, beginning with a two-day workshop where the key components of the Yukon's land-based economy and its effect on the environment were identified.

Public Education and Information

The Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment has a mandate to encourage environmentally sound economic development in the territory. Advising government is one way of achieving that goal, but equally important is the Council's work in educating and informing the private sector and the public at large. In its first term, the Council undertook a number of initiatives to provide public information about the environment and the economy.

Sponsored public meetings and speakers

Part of the Council's mandate is to facilitate public discussion and education in subjects related to the economy and the environment. To that end, it sponsored the following public meetings:

- May 11, 1990: Thomas Berger, former judge and head of the Royal Commission inquiry into the Mackenzie Valley pipeline project, spoke on "Conservation and Development on the Yukon's North Slope" in Whitehorse.

Recognizing our personal role in how we affect the economy and the environment is the challenge facing all Yukoners. In accepting this challenge, we start to create the sustainable future we desire.

- September 5, 1990: Panel discussion involving members of the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, Whitehorse.
- September 6, 1990: Public discussion involving members of the National Round Table and the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment, Haines Junction.
- September 7-9, 1990: Public meetings associated with the Second Annual Review Conference, held in Whitehorse, featured John Wright of the Angus Reid Group, Bill Wilson of the British Columbia First Nations Congress, and Derek Stephenson of Resources Integrations Systems Ltd.
- May 6, 1991: Panel discussion of the Sparrow Decision and how it affects renewable resource harvesting and Yukon people. The discussion, led by lawyers Ian Binnie and Andrew Thompson, was held in Whitehorse.
- May 16, 1991: The Greening of Business in Canada, a discussion of business and the environment with Kathy Sanderson, president of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, and Donna Passmore of Friends of the Earth, Canada. Held in Whitehorse.
- May 23, 1991: Panel discussion on how mining in the Yukon can remain competitive in the 1990s, featuring Tony Andrews of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, Ralph Sultan of Curragh Resources, and Al Doherty of Aurum Geological Consultants. Held in Whitehorse.
- November 16-17, 1991: Public meeting associated with the Third Annual Review Conference, held in Whitehorse, featured Mark Jaccard speaking on the topic "Energy for Tomorrow."

I learned about the earth and that it is important to be a whole person. I learned about the medicine Wheel - Physical, Emotional, Spiritual, Mental - and the centre of all is the heart. - Participant, Voices of Northern Youth Conference.

Workshops and Conferences

Besides the panels and lectures open to the public, the Council also organized or helped organize several functions designed to address specific concerns of particular groups within the population. Among these were two workshops on the Indian economy and a youth conference.

The Indian economy workshops were organized by the YCEE as a first initiative in examining the concerns of Yukon First Nations as they relate to involvement in the global economy and the environment. The goals of the workshops were to carry out a public review and exploration of the Indian economic system and its linkages with the cash-based

economy, and to increase the general level of understanding of the Indian economy and the role it plays in the development of sustainable economies. The workshops were a first attempt to establish a linkage between the Indian economy and the government commitments through the Yukon Economic Strategy and the Yukon Conservation Strategy. Participants were staff members and elders from each of the Yukon First Nations.

The dates, locations, and themes of the workshops were:

- August 27-28, 1991: Indian Bush Economy Workshop, Airport Lake near Carmacks.

The workshop addressed the traditional lifestyle within the context of the global state of the environment. It also examined the role that Yukon First Nations can effectively play in the development of a sustainable economy and in working with the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment.

- November 4-6, 1991: Current State of the Indian Economy Workshop, Lake Laberge.

This workshop examined the current Indian economy, including subsistence, welfare state, and the wage or market economy. The workshop also addressed the interrelationship of the Indian and the larger economies and how they relate to the development of a sustainable economy.

The success of the two workshops on the Indian Economy and the information they produced have already had some impact at the national level. The Yukon's delegates to the joint meeting of federal, provincial, and territorial Round Tables in Vancouver in November 1991 led a well-attended and well-received workshop on First Nations Land Claims and Sustainable Development, based in part on the two Yukon workshops.

The youth conference, Voices of Northern Youth, was a co-operative effort sponsored by the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment, along with the Yukon government's Women's Directorate, Family Life Program, and AIDS program. Significant financial support came from the Yukon's Community Development Fund, Alcohol and Drug Services, the Department of Education, the Spirit of Native Youth, the Yukon Conservation Society, and Environment Canada. The conference itself was organized by a steering committee of young people, assisted by a youth co-ordinator and an adult co-ordinator. The goal was to put the young people themselves in charge of their own conference.

- October 2-5, 1991: Voices of Northern Youth Conference, Lake Laberge.

Sixty-eight young people, ranging in age from 13 to 24 and coming from all parts of the Yukon, spent three days learning about and discussing environmental and social issues of particular concern to them, assisted by speakers and resource people from the Yukon and

*Humility, kindness,
listening, respect for the
earth and each other
and ourselves and our
ancestors are some of
the things I learned here
in this workshop. -
Participant, Voices of
Northern Youth
Conference.*

other parts of Canada. At the same time, the conference participants broke down many of the barriers between groups, communities, and races. In evaluating the conference, the young people involved were unanimous in considering it a success and in urging that another such conference be held.

Meetings

Meetings of the Yukon Council on the Environment and the Economy 1989-1991:

The creation of the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment was announced in November 1989. The Council, which did not yet have a full complement of members, met briefly on November 3, 1989, immediately before the First Annual Review Conference on the Yukon Economic Strategy. The Council began a formal schedule of meetings in 1990. According to its Terms of Reference, the Council is required to meet at least quarterly. Members agreed that they would meet at least twice a year in communities outside Whitehorse. The Council has adopted the practice of hosting public meetings in communities outside Whitehorse when it convenes in them. The purpose of these meetings is to inform individuals and organizations of the Council's activities and to assist the community in working towards sustainability.

From November 1989 to November 1991, the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment met at the following times and places:

- November 3, 1989, Whitehorse (organizational meeting, committee incomplete)
- February 10-11, 1990, Marsh Lake
- April 18, 1990, Whitehorse
- May 25-26, 1990, Dawson City
- September 6-7, 1990, Whitehorse
- November 22-24, 1990, Teslin
- February 7-9, 1991, Whitehorse
- March 14, 1991, Whitehorse (special meeting to review Environment Act)

We have long known, or at least have suspected, that many of our activities are not sustainable. The 1980s brought overwhelming affirmation that our suspicions were correct.

- April 10, 1991, Whitehorse (special meeting to review Environment Act)
- April 15, 1991, Whitehorse (special meeting to review Environment Act)
- June 7-8, 1991, Haines Junction
- September 12-14, 1991, Carmacks/Mayo
- October 28, 1991, Whitehorse
- November 15, 1991, Whitehorse

Other Major Meetings Attended by YCEE Members

Besides attending Council meetings and Council-sponsored events, Council members sometimes represent the Yukon Council on the Economy and the Environment at meetings and events organized by other agencies. Following is a partial list of such occasions between November 1989 and November 1991:

- March 1990: Globe '90 conference and trade show, Vancouver.
- April 1990: Joint meeting of federal, provincial, and territorial Round Tables, Winnipeg.
- September 1990: Opening of Boreal Alternate Energy Centre's solar monitoring installation, Whitehorse.
- September 1990: Yukon Development Corporation information session on utility issues, Whitehorse.
- November 1990: Official opening of the Teslin Tlingit Council's Traditional Longhouse, Teslin.
- May 1991: Three young people were sent to represent the Yukon at the YOUTHQUAKE conference in Vancouver.
- November 1991: Joint meeting of federal, provincial, and territorial Round Tables, Vancouver.

New thinking. New relationships with the environment. New relationships with each other. These are all elements of sustainable development.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM INFORMATION CENTRE

YUKON COUNCIL ON THE ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Financial Statement for Period October, 1989 to November 30, 1991 (2 years)

Honouraria	\$136,885.00	
Meeting Expenses	45,761.36	
Administrative Costs	<u>5,728.81</u>	\$188,375.17
Special Projects		
Supplemental Accounts	\$25,000.00*	
Public Education	12,698.84	
1990 Conference	10,400.00	
Environment Act	5,000.00**	
State of the Environment Reporting	10,728.62	
Computer Modelling	13,753.54*	
Youthquake Conference	1,205.16	
Youth Conference	9,229.48	
1991 Conference	22,294.21	
Energy Discussion Paper	23,233.00*	
Indian Economy Workshops	<u>39,379.52*</u>	\$172,922.37
Total expenditures for the 2-year period		<u>\$361,297.54</u>

* Funded by Economic Development Agreement in full or in part.

** Department of Renewable Resources directly assumed costs of public meetings and preparation of report.

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