



National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2001

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

In the spring of 2000 the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly links resources to results. Finally the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organization according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:

<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

Comments or questions can be directed to this Internet site or to:

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March 31, 2001**

The Right Honourable Jean Chrétien
Prime Minister of Canada

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Section I: Message from the Chair and the President and Chief Executive Officer

We are pleased to submit the 2000-2001 Performance Report of the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE) to Parliament.

Over the seven years since its establishment as an independent agency of the federal government, the NRTEE has helped raise the awareness and understanding of complex sustainable development issues among decision makers, opinion leaders and the Canadian public. This awareness and understanding are essential to provide the foundation upon which meaningful decisions and actions can be taken by Canadians in meeting the goal of better balancing and integrating concern for the environment and the economy. Increasingly, the NRTEE is being approached by government to undertake specific activities. Most recently the NRTEE has been asked to prepare and conduct a broad-based education and awareness raising program on greenhouse gas emissions trading.

The National Round Table is unique in that it provides a neutral or “safe” meeting space for groups within society with different points of view to discuss and debate issues. As a result, areas of agreement and disagreement are identified, and particular attention is paid to the reasons for disagreement and their implications for policy and decision-making. We recognize that the efforts of the NRTEE to promote the balancing of concern for the environment and the economy do not always lend themselves to ready measurement or attribution. Many of the benefits resulting from these efforts, moreover, only become evident well into the future.

Over the past year, the NRTEE has been especially pleased with the results achieved in the following areas:

- Several opportunities for multi-stakeholder dialogue were provided in support of the first phase of the Environment and Sustainable Development Indicators Initiative. The Finance Minister's public endorsement of the Initiative and our continuing collaboration with Statistics Canada as the major partner help assure that it will progress through its second phase, during which specific indicators will be defined.
- The NRTEE released *Aboriginal Communities and Non-renewable Resource Development - A State of the Debate Report*, which focuses on opportunities for promoting long-term sustainability through the prudent use of the North's non-renewable resources. Over three hundred representatives from Aboriginal groups, industry, non-governmental organizations, academe, and the federal and territorial governments participated in the deliberations that were held.

- The Ecological Fiscal Reform (EFR) Program is exploring strategies to redirect government taxation and expenditure programs to create an integrated set of incentives supporting the shift to sustainable development. Following the meetings of a multi-stakeholder expert advisory group, three environmental issues have been selected that are being explored as case studies to illustrate how EFR might be successfully applied.

In its delivery of programs such as these, the NRTEE provides neutral venues that promote a balanced, participative, and multi-stakeholder approach. The NRTEE enables issues relevant to the environment and the economy to be discussed both objectively and with respect to the long-term nature by which many of these issues are characterized. These efforts, however, can only be successful by continuously capitalising on the shared and diverse knowledge of many individuals representing a variety of sectors. The central role entrusted to the NRTEE to help bring these individuals together and to capture and apply this knowledge is one we will continue to value and foster.

Stuart L. Smith, M.D.
Chair

David McGuinty
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Section II: Departmental Context

2.1 Mandate, Mission, and Vision

The formal mandate of the NRTEE is derived from the *National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy Act*. The stated purpose of the Round Table is “... to play the role of catalyst in identifying, explaining and promoting, in all sectors of Canadian society and in all regions of Canada, principles and practices of sustainable development.”

The agency seeks to carry out its mandate by:

1. advising decision makers and opinion leaders on the best way to integrate environmental and economic considerations into decision making;
2. actively seeking input from stakeholders with a vested interest in any particular issue and providing a neutral meeting ground where they can work to resolve issues and overcome barriers to sustainable development;
3. analyzing environmental and economic issues; and
4. using the products of research, analysis and national consultation to come to a conclusion on the state of the debate on the environment and the economy.

2.2 Departmental Organization

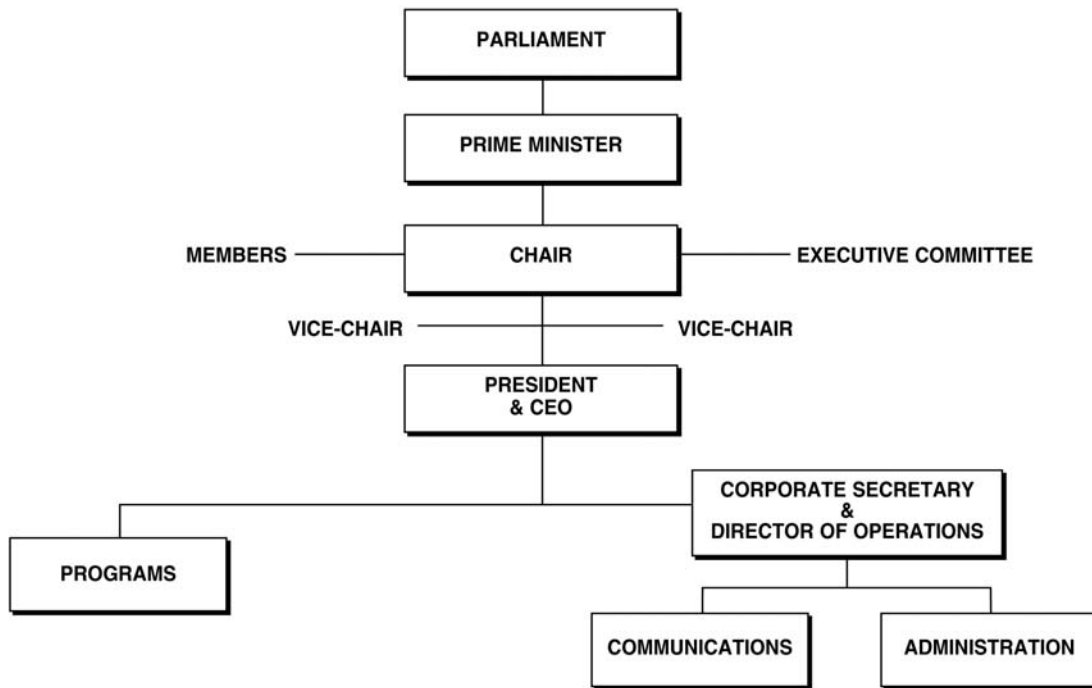
The NRTEE is a multi-stakeholder body comprised of a chair and a maximum of 24 members who are opinion leaders from all regions and a variety of sectors of Canadian society, including business, labour, academe, environmental organizations and First Nations. The NRTEE actively promotes a round table and multi-stakeholder approach to analysing sustainable development issues and acts as a forum in which all points of view can be freely expressed and debated. The NRTEE members and stakeholders involved in its programs strive to define the relationship between the environment and the economy, to determine where consensus exists on resolving particular issues, and to identify barriers and reasons that prevent consensus. This information is consolidated, assessed and communicated to stakeholders, relevant decision makers, and the media.

A president, appointed by Governor-in-Council, serves as the chief executive officer of the NRTEE. The president supervises and directs the work and staff of the Round Table. The secretariat in Ottawa provides analytical, communications, and administrative support to the Round Table members, and the organization reports to the Prime Minister.

NRTEE activities are organized in a series of programs, each of which is overseen by a task force made up of one or more NRTEE members and selected representatives from relevant stakeholder groups. The responsible task force commissions research, conducts national consultations, reports on areas of agreement and disagreement, and puts forward reasoned recommendations for steps to be taken that promote balancing and integrating concern for the environment and the economy. The full Round Table then reviews these reports and recommendations prior to approving and releasing them to the public.

The members of the National Round Table meet in plenary sessions four times a year to review the progress of programs under way, to approve the publication of findings, conclusions and recommendations emanating from programs, to establish priorities and to initiate new programs.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE)



2.3 Societal Context

The NRTEE is a small agency that works with relevant stakeholders to identify actions that will balance economic prosperity with environmental conservation. In doing so, the NRTEE relies on partnerships with representatives from a large variety of sectors, including all levels of government, business, academe, and non-governmental organizations. Within the federal government, the National Round Table works most closely with the departments of Environment, Finance, Natural Resources, Industry, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and Transport, as well as with the Privy Council Office.

2.4 Strategic Objectives

The formal mandate of the NRTEE is to play the role of catalyst in identifying, explaining and promoting, in all sectors of Canadian society and in all regions of Canada, the principles and practices of sustainable development. This objective also serves as the NRTEE's one business line. Within this business line, activities are organized according to a number of program areas. Each potential program area is scoped and defined, and a task force assigned to oversee the associated activities. Emerging issues are continually being explored, and if determined to be a priority, established as new program areas as funds become available. The intent of each of these programs, as cited in the 2000-2001 RPP were the following.

The Millennium Program: intended to identify and prioritize new and emerging sustainable development trends, issues, challenges and opportunities for Canada for the first decade of the new millennium.

Health, Environment, and the Economy: intended to create recommendations for tools and policies that would improve the quality of decision making for the protection of human health from environmental pollutants.

Aboriginals and Northern Resource Development: intended to determine what measures must be taken to ensure that non-renewable resource development in Canada's Northwest Territories supports economically viable, self-sufficient Aboriginal communities without compromising the integrity of the environment.

Eco-efficiency: intended to produce standardized measures for a core set of eco-efficiency indicators previously developed by the NRTEE.

Economic Instruments: intended to illustrate how ecological fiscal reform could be applied in Canada and to provide recommendations for inclusion in federal budgets.

In addition to these programs, the NRTEE was provided with extra funding to develop environment and sustainable development indicators in collaboration with Statistics Canada and Environment Canada. The three-year program will provide a basis for assessing the interactions between the economy and the environment. In particular, it will assist in better understanding if environmental damage incurred as a result of current economic activity could jeopardize the health of the economy for future generations.

Section III: Performance Accomplishments

Millennium Program

The Millennium Program was launched in 1999 to examine emerging issues and challenges facing Canadians for the first decade of the new millennium. Between August 1999 and May 2000, four plenary sessions were held across the country, each focusing on one of four themes: health and the environment; environment, economy, and jobs; preservation of nature; and urban liveability. These sessions provided an opportunity for both the public and a range of experts on emerging trends relevant to these themes to identify and make a priority list of key issues having serious medium-term implications for Canada's environment and economy.

The result of these sessions was a statement, approved in August 2000, titled *Achieving a Balance: Four Challenges for Canada in the Next Decade*. The statement was released at the annual Policy Research Institute (PRI) Conference in November 2000 and has since been widely distributed across Canada and is available on the NRTEE's website. Over 2000 business leaders, NGO representatives, government officials, students, academics and citizens attended the information sessions in Halifax, Toronto, Calgary and Montreal.

The following key issues identified within the four theme areas confirm the close interdependency between Canada's economic aspirations and the environmental assets on which the fulfilment of these aspirations depends:

- Responding to potential health threats posed by environmental contaminants – accumulation of environmental contaminants at low levels may be causing subtle but widespread damage to human health. More resources must be invested in researching and monitoring the combined effects of substances, especially with respect to neurological and immunological functioning for the very young and old.
- Conserving the natural environment – the long-term prosperity of the Canadian economy can only be built upon the sustained integrity of our lands and waters, and the communities of plants and animals they support. Integrated management of large landscapes is needed, and it must involve governments, private landowners, resource industries, non-government organizations, rural communities, and Aboriginal peoples.
- Managing urban spaces to create healthier environments – there is a strong likelihood that investments that improve the environment and quality of life in cities, such as better transit systems and clean water, will make those communities more competitive in attracting firms and workers. The federal government must take a more active role with provinces and municipalities to support quality of life in cities.
- Keeping pace with major changes in the new global economy – Canada's resource-intensive economy must diversify more to be successful in the new global economy. Successful industries will also be those that minimize waste and maximize the productivity of resources. To navigate these changes, governments must support training for our workforce and provide market incentives for change.

An overarching conclusion was that there is a need to achieve a better balance – government and industry must truly value our ecosystem as an essential service for survival and prosperity. All decision making must now integrate a ‘triple bottom line’ of concern for the economy, the environment, and society.

As a result of what was learned in the course of the program, conservation of nature has been launched as a new program and urban sustainability continues to be assessed as a possible new addition as well.

For more information on NRTEE’s Millennium statement, please see http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/programs/Current_Programs/Millennium/Millennium_Statement_e.htm

Health, Environment, and the Economy

The NRTEE's Health, Environment and Economy Program worked with a range of stakeholders to examine how decisions are made to protect human health from possible environmental threats. The program's goal was to produce recommendations on improving the ways in which Canada manages potentially-toxic substances. The program used case studies to illustrate a range of concerns and to ground the discussion in actual experiences.

The NRTEE published the final report of this program in 2001. The 11 recommendations were grouped around three themes:

- the need for greater integration of health and environmental issues;
- the need for greater capacity for creating, processing and managing scientific information; and
- more transparency in decision making.

It is not yet possible to evaluate the impact of the report's recommendations. However, the report and its recommendations were universally well received, which was evident when stakeholders and government officials who had participated in the consultation process were briefed on the report. Health Canada and Environment Canada, the federal departments most involved in the program, felt the recommendations were useful and practical. As well, the Deputy Minister of Environment Canada noted that the report was timely and relevant, and illustrated the helpful role that can be played by the NRTEE.

The four case studies generated by the program are still regularly consulted by users of the NRTEE's website. In addition, there have been many complimentary e-mails noting the usefulness of these documents.

For more information on the report, please see <http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/Publications/statehealththe.htm>.

Aboriginal Communities and Non-renewable Resource Development

This program, which was launched in 1998, examined the key issues affecting the sustainability of Aboriginal communities involved with, or impacted by, mineral, oil and gas exploration and development in Canada's North. Specific emphasis was placed on the effects linked to current diamond mining and oil and gas exploration and development within the Mackenzie Valley.

In June, 2001, the NRTEE released its State of the Debate Report: *Aboriginal Communities and Non-renewable Resource Development*, which provides policy recommendations to help ensure that non-renewable resource development in Canada's North supports economically-viable, self-sufficient and socially-healthy Aboriginal communities without compromising the ecological integrity of the environment. Over 100 people from various sectors, including Aboriginal leaders, government officials, industry representatives and environmental groups, attended the launch in Yellowknife.

Among the key recommendations of the report are:

- \$60 million for a state-of-the-art 10-year adult education program to enhance literacy, high school upgrading and basic skills training;
- \$5 million for a three-year program to make Aboriginal people aware of the value of education and training;
- \$25.8 million over six years to complete the development and implementation of an integrated policy framework for cumulative effects management in the Northwest Territories;
- \$500,000 a year for intervenor funding for environmental effects assessments to secure meaningful Aboriginal community participation in resource development decision making;
- \$10 million a year for 10 years to complete mapping and create a modern, integrated and accessible geo-science database for the NWT; and
- A \$15 million funding mechanism over three years to facilitate the participation of Aboriginal Governments in a consultation process associated with large non-renewable resource development projects in the three northern territories.

Immediately following the report's release, the NRTEE held a two-day capacity-building forum in Yellowknife. The report received widespread media coverage and was publicly endorsed by key officials, including leaders of the Aboriginal Summit who attended the forum.

Since the report's release the NRTEE has responded to over 1,000 requests for copies of the report and this section of the website has had over 1,500 visitors.

For more information on this program, please see http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/Publications/state_aboriginal_e.htm.

Economic Instruments

This program has two streams: one that analyzes and seeks to broaden consideration of ecological fiscal reform (EFR) and another that provides advice to the Federal Department of Finance on specific measures to support the greening of the federal budget.

The EFR program explores how a coordinated and deliberate strategy to redirect government taxation and expenditure programs might support sustainable development goals in Canada. The EFR stream is well supported by a 60-person multistakeholder advisory group which has as its mandate to design, analyze, and test suites of issue-specific economic instruments to demonstrate the consequences and (in particular the benefits) of EFR. Important issues to be kept in mind are revenue neutrality, international competitiveness and jurisdictional competence in implementing an integrated, market-based approach to sustainable development in Canada. The three issue areas chosen as case studies to illustrate how EFR could be applied are ecological integrity of agricultural landscapes, life-cycle management of Track II toxic substances, and how cleaner fuels and improved engine design could promote the transition to cleaner diesel-fueled vehicles.

The first budget of the millennium contained several major environmental initiatives recommended by the NRTEE – approximately half of the \$700 million in new environment-related spending was directed to initiatives that reflected NRTEE proposals to the Minister of Finance and the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance in November 1999. The budget initiatives that were consistent with the NRTEE's recommendations included:

- a 50 per cent reduction in capital gains tax on the donation of ecologically sensitive land;
- \$125 million for green-community initiatives;
- \$90 million for a national strategy on species at risk;
- \$15 million for government green-energy procurement; and
- \$100 million for developing and promoting sustainable development technologies, particularly those aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

For more information on this program please see http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/programs/Current_Programs/EcologicalFiscalReform/EcologicalFiscalReform.htm

Extended Eco-Efficiency Indicator Testing Program

This program, which involved 12 volunteer companies, was coordinated by the National Round Table and funded by Environment Canada. The work builds on the principles and framework for eco-efficiency indicators developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and on previous work by the NRTEE with eight volunteer companies.

The extended program set out to define and test the usefulness of energy and material productivity indicators in monitoring and reporting eco-efficiency. Over the course of the program, it became clear that many of the volunteer companies were already tracking and reporting energy, water and waste intensity indicators using definitions and decision rules developed within their own organizations. In many instances, these definitions and decision rules were either the same as, or very similar to, those being evaluated in this program. For the companies with indicator reporting already in place, this program evolved into an exercise to compare what they were currently measuring with the indicators being tested in the program.

It was concluded that core energy and water intensity indicators are amenable to a standard approach across business sectors. Monitoring waste intensity was found to be more meaningful to companies than tracking material intensity. However, for waste intensity, it was difficult to agree on standard rules. Companies agreed that a consistent approach similar to the rules tested in this program would be useful.

The conclusion that energy and water intensity indicators can be widely applicable across all business sectors is in line with findings from a WBCSD study. The WBCSD study, which involved 22 companies, focused on general principles and a framework for corporate eco-efficiency. The NRTEE program built on this work by translating the principles and framework into specific definitions and rules. However, while the WBCSD study found that a material-intensity indicator was widely applicable when specific definitions and decision rules were applied, the NRTEE program concluded that a material-intensity indicator was not particularly useful in tracking material productivity. As in the WBCSD study, waste production was found to be business-specific.

The active and sustained involvement of the twelve companies in this program is a sign of the importance attached to this standardization-of-measurement exercise by the private sector. A workbook to assist companies calculate and use these indicators has been produced and will be extensively promoted in educational sessions across the country.

For more information on this program, please see http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/programs/Current_Programs/eco-efficiency/eco-efficiency_e.htm

Environmental and Sustainable Development Indicators

Launched in September 2000, the NRTEE's Environment and Sustainable Development Indicators (ESDI) Initiative is a three-year endeavour to develop a set of national indicators which will promote the integration of environmental considerations into economic decisions. In collaboration with Statistics Canada and Environment Canada, the NRTEE will create a solid set of indicators that are analytically robust, and that can be updated on a regular basis.

The ultimate goal is to provide clear indicators so that the impact of the economy on the environment can be better understood.

The NRTEE is recommending a “capital approach” which will track stocks of key capital (produced, natural and human) that will be needed by future generations. One of the most important assets to be tracked are “stocks” of crucial ecosystems services (such as the provision of clean water and soil) that our society and our economy depend upon.

The most difficult task will be developing practical indicators for these ecosystems services, and much of the ESDI Initiative’s efforts will focus on these. In response to stakeholder input, the NRTEE will also increase its existing support for organizations working on other areas (such as indicators linked to social capital) in order to increase the capacity to eventually develop national indicators on social aspects.

Over 600 people attended a one-day National Conference on Sustainable Development Indicators held in March. The goal of the conference was to share knowledge and experience gained in sustainable development indicators projects already under way or completed in Canada and throughout the world.

Following the conference, the NRTEE hosted a National Stakeholder Workshop to evaluate and discuss the NRTEE’s initial approach and framework. Over 80 individuals from academe, business, NGOs, community groups and all levels of government participated in the day-long workshop, the results of which were used to fine-tune design of the program.

The next steps will focus on defining specific indicators. Existing indicator and data collection work linked to natural and human capital will be examined through the use of advisory cluster groups of experts, which will recommend national indicators, valuation methodologies and data sources for each domain. (Since data already exist for produced capital, no group will be assigned to this topic.)

Topics the cluster groups will examine include:

- productivity of agricultural soils;
- the ecosystem health of terrestrial ecosystems;
- stock estimates of commercially-exploited marine and freshwater species;
- marine and freshwater ecosystem health (e.g., biodiversity, the availability of spawning habitat, water or habitat quality); and
- air and water quality.

The cluster groups will advise the ESDI Steering Committee which indicators should be included in the final report, as well as highlight those that require more research. The NRTEE will also continue to ask potential users to provide input concerning the relevance and usefulness of the proposed indicators. The ESDI final report will be released in early 2003.

For more information on the ESDI Initiative, please see http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/programs/Current_Programs/SDIndicators/index.html.

Section IV: Financial Performance

4.1 Financial Performance Overview

The difference between planned and total authorized expenditures is the result of a change in the distribution within fiscal years of new authorities approved in the budget 2000 fiscal framework for the development of environmental and sustainable development indicators, and of routine adjustments such as a carry forward of unspent funds from the previous year and compensation for collective agreements.

4.2 Financial Summary Tables

Financial Table 1 - Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ thousands)				
Vote		2000-01		
		Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy				
40	Operating expenditures	4,554	4,252	4,104
(S)	Contributions to employee benefits plans	291	264	264
(S)	Expenditures pursuant to paragraph 29.1(1) of the FAA	20	11	11
Total Department		4,865	4,527	4,379

Note:

- Planned spending is main estimates (\$3,365,000) plus new approvals (\$1,500,000) set aside in the budget 2000 fiscal framework for the development of environmental and sustainable development indicators.
- Total authorities are main estimates (\$3,365,000), plus new authorities (\$907,000), adjustments and transfers (\$102,000), plus supplementary estimates (\$153,000).
- Costs of services provided by other departments (\$182,000) are not included.

Financial Table 2 - Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (\$ thousands)			
NRTEE	2000-01		
	Planned	Total Authorities	Actual
FTEs	27	27	22
Operating	4,865	4,527	4,379
Capital	--	--	--
Grants & contributions	--	--	--
Total Gross Expenditures	4,865	4,527	4,379
Other revenues and expenditures ⁽¹⁾			
Non-respondable revenues	(20)	(11)	(11)
Costs of services provided by			
Other departments	182	182	182
Net Cost of the Program	5,027	4,698	4,550

Note: Other non-tax revenue such as refund of previous years' expenditures, adjustments to P.A.Y.E. and sale of surplus Crown assets (\$15,000) are not included.

Financial Table 3 - Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (\$ thousands)					
	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-2000	2000-01		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy	3,307	3,320	4,865	4,527 ²	4,379
Total	3,307	3,320	4,865¹	4,527²	4,379

1. Represents main estimates plus new authorities.

2. Represents main estimates, plus new authorities, plus supplementary estimates, plus other authorities.

Financial Table 4 - Non-responsible Revenues

Non-Responsible Revenues (\$ thousands)					
	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-2000	2000-01		
			Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual
National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy	16	19	20	11	11
Total Non-responsible Revenues	16	19	20	11	11

Section V: Other Information

5.1 Contacts for Further Information and Departmental Web Sites

The Web site address for the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy is:

<http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca>

Publications are offered through Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd. The Web site address is:

<http://www.renoufbooks.com>

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5.2 Legislation & Associated Regulations Administered

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy Act S.C., 1993, c.31