



# **National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy**

## **Performance Report**

For the period ending  
March 31, 1998

Canada

## **Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document**

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*.

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## Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis what was known as the annual *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

This year, the Fall Performance Package is comprised of 80 Departmental Performance Reports and the government's "*Managing For Results*" report.

This ***Departmental Performance Report***, covering the period ending March 31, 1998, provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's *Part III of the Main Estimates* or pilot *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1997-98. The key result commitments for all departments and agencies are also included in *Managing for Results*.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government

The government continues to refine and develop both managing for and reporting of results. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:  
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

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# **National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy**

## **Performance Report**

**For the period ending  
March 31, 1998**

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The Right Honourable Jean Chrétien  
Prime Minister of Canada

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## Chart of Key Results Commitments

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

has a budget of \$3,310,000

To provide Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:	achievement reported in:
Objective views and information regarding the state of the debate on the environment and the economy for specific (sustainable development) issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Useful and credible information and advice provided to opinion leaders and decision makers</li><li>• Programs and activities that are relevant, effective, efficient, and that involve appropriate stakeholders</li><li>• Policy makers, opinion leaders and the media viewing the NRTEE as a reliable and impartial source of information and advice on the state of the debate on the environment and the economy for specific issues</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DPR Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3</li><li>• DPR Section 3.2.3</li><li>• DPR Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3</li></ul>

## **Section I: Message from the Chair and the Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer**

We are pleased to submit the 1998 Performance Report of the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE) to Parliament.

The NRTEE was created in 1988 as one of Canada's principal institutional responses to the Report of the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development and the challenges of sustainable development. Originally housed within Environment Canada, the NRTEE was formally established as a departmental corporation, reporting to the Prime Minister, in April 1994. Since that time the NRTEE has focused its work on exploring and illuminating the many dimensions of the relationship between the environment and the economy. This is achieved primarily through the identification of key issues; organizing and facilitating discussion and debate of the issues among all relevant stakeholders; and usually consolidating, assessing and communicating the results of these discussions in *State of the Debate* reports. These reports encapsulate the analyses taken to stakeholder consultations, elaborate on the agreement and disagreement expressed by stakeholders on key issues, and present recommendations for policy and decision making based on a diagnosis of the results of the consultations.

One of the key areas of NRTEE activity during 1997-98 was climate change. In response to growing concern and debate on this issue, and Canada's commitment in Kyoto to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the NRTEE launched a National Forum on Climate Change in January 1998. This Forum represented a unique and very successful approach to involving citizens in a national policy issue. A 25-member citizens panel of respected, unbiased Canadians holding the Order of Canada was convened and charged with the task of developing an objective assessment of the climate change challenge facing Canadians. After listening to the full range of expert opinion and knowledge, the panellists issued a *Declaration* outlining the problem, potential impacts, and recommendations for action. The Forum received extensive media coverage and the *Declaration* continues to be widely distributed.

On the subject of eco-efficiency, the NRTEE has obtained strong corporate support in its efforts to develop indicators for industry and several leading companies are participating in a feasibility study to test some of these potential indicators. The NRTEE's work in this area is widely recognized as "leading edge" and, when completed, will help industry to monitor, report and improve its environmental and economic performance.

The NRTEE held its annual workshop on Greening the Budget in 1997 and provided the Minister of Finance with a number of recommendations for the *1998 Budget*. Other program achievements during 1997-98 include the publication of three *State of the Debate* reports – *The Road to Sustainable Transportation in Canada*; *Greening Canada's Brownfield Sites*; and *Private Woodlot Management in the Maritimes* – as well as a guide – *Sustainable Strategies for Oceans: A Co-Management Guide* – and a number of *Backgrounders*.

These activities, together with others presented in this report, demonstrate the NRTEE's success in influencing policy development within the government and developing tools to advance sustainable development in many sectors. The NRTEE has established itself as a recognized and credible source of objective information on issues relating to the environment and the economy, and looks forward to continuing its work in a number of vital areas.

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Stuart L. Smith, M.D.  
Chair

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David McGuinty  
Executive Director and  
Chief Executive Officer



## Section II: Departmental Overview

### 2.1 Mandate and Objectives

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.”

At the heart of the NRTEE’s work is a commitment to improve the quality of economic and environmental policy development by providing decision makers and opinion leaders with the information necessary to make reasoned choices on a sustainable future for Canada.

The NRTEE actively promotes a round table and multistakeholder approach to analysing sustainable development issues and acts as a forum in which all points of view can be freely expressed and debated. 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 clearly the nature of the issues that remain unresolved.

Having people at the round table from a variety of regions and sectors - business, labour, academe, First Nations and environmental groups - provides a significant opportunity to investigate sustainable development issues from a national perspective.

### Strategic Priorities

NRTEE’s activities are guided by the strategic priorities of:

- ***Improving Economic Policy from an Environmental Perspective and vice versa.*** The intention is to promote better integration of the environment and economy in decision making by influencing policy development within the federal and other levels of government, and developing tools to advance sustainable development in government policy and other sectors.
- ***Ensuring Program Effectiveness and Efficiency.*** Management systems will be monitored to ensure that the activities conducted by the NRTEE contribute to the achievement of its mandate and program objectives and are carried out as efficiently as possible.
- ***Improving Strategic Communications.*** The aim is to raise the profile of the NRTEE, positioning the organization as a recognized and credible first stop for policy makers, opinion leaders and the media to obtain reliable information on the state of the debate on the environment and the economy.

## **2.2 Operating Environment**

### **Context**

While urgent economic issues have overshadowed the environment in recent years, the profile of environmental concerns is again on the rise. Recent examples such as the collapse of fisheries on both the East and West Coasts and the debates surrounding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions affirm the need for better integration of the environment and economy in decision making.

Although sustainable development is an area of growing concern to Canadians, it is also one which is highly complex - it is both local and global in scope; the scientific information can be highly technical and is constantly evolving; and research results are sometimes conflicting or inconclusive. In addition, issues related to sustainable development typically involve a wide variety of stakeholders and interest groups with divergent points of view. Policy and decision makers, in determining appropriate action on these issues, are often required to make difficult choices and trade-offs in a context of uncertainty.

The NRTEE, as a policy advisory body, represents an institutional response to this problem. Its activities are designed to provide decision makers with balanced, comprehensive, and up-to-date information and advice on specific sustainable development issues.

### **Co-Delivery Partners**

As a very small agency, the NRTEE functions largely as a catalyst, identifying key issues with both environmental and economic implications, and working with relevant stakeholders to explore these issues and to identify actions that will balance economic prosperity with environmental preservation. The success of the NRTEE in achieving its goals is reliant on the involvement and commitment of a wide range of stakeholders.

The NRTEE's co-delivery partners vary from one program area to another and include business, labour, academe, non-governmental organizations and all levels of government. Within the federal government, the NRTEE has collaborated closely with the Departments of Finance, Environment, Fisheries and Oceans, Transport, Natural Resources, Industry, and Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

### **Target Audiences**

The problems and issues that are addressed by the NRTEE are vital to all Canadians. However, as a small organization with a limited budget, it cannot usually communicate directly with the general public. Rather, the NRTEE targets its efforts and messages at

decision makers and opinion leaders, including the media, and through them, hopes to reach both those with an active interest in sustainable development issues and the general public.

The NRTEE involves relevant stakeholders through the composition of the Round Table itself, as well as its task forces and committees, and the participation of stakeholders in program activities.

## **Challenges**

The major challenges faced by the NRTEE stem from the intrinsic nature of sustainable development issues, which are typically complex or multi-dimensional and of concern to a broad range of stakeholders with competing points of view. As a result it requires considerable intellectual rigour and careful organization to convene stakeholders to determine how to balance protection of the environment and the economy in specific problem areas.

## **2.3 Departmental Organization**

The Round Table is a multistakeholder body comprising a chair and a maximum of 24 other members, all named by the Governor-in-Council for terms of up to three years, which can be renewed. Round Table members are opinion leaders from a variety of regions and sectors of Canadian society including business, labour, academe, non-governmental organizations and First Nations.

An executive director, also appointed by Governor-in-Council, serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the NRTEE. The Executive Director 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.

The Round Table reports to the Prime Minister.

The NRTEE comprises one business line: “The provision of objective views and information regarding the state of the debate on the environment and the economy,” referred to as the NRTEE business line.

NRTEE activities are organized around program areas that are overseen by task forces and committees, the members of which are drawn from the National Round Table and appropriate stakeholder groups and are approved by the Executive Committee (consisting of the Chair, the Executive Director and five to seven members appointed by the plenary). The terms of reference and detailed budgets for all programs are scrutinized by the Executive Committee and ultimately endorsed by the full Round Table.

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

## Section III: Departmental Performance

### 3.1 Performance Expectations

The NRTEE is a policy advisory organization. At the broadest level, its goal is to promote a *sustainable future for Canada*, an outcome that is clearly difficult to measure, and one for which attribution is even more problematic. Similarly, the ability of the NRTEE to *improve policy development* is dependent on a wide array of factors over which the organization has little control. For these reasons, the NRTEE's performance expectations and results focus on the intermediate objective of providing useful information and advice to decision makers and opinion leaders. Where possible, the achievement of this objective is linked to results that relate to the broader goals of the agency.

*Part III of NRTEE's 1997-98 Estimates* lists a number of specific outcomes it hoped to achieve during the year. These performance expectations are categorized according to specific program areas.

Program Area	Performance Expectations
<b>Eco-Efficiency</b> Error! Bookmark not defined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The development of a set of tangible input/output measures for eco-efficiency for specific industries</li></ul>
<b>Greening the Budget and Economic Instruments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The provision of recommendations for 1998-99 green budget reform to the Minister of Finance</li></ul>
<b>Foreign Policy and Sustainable Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The provision of advice to government officials in advance of the 1997 APEC Summit</li></ul>
<b>Green Procurement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The publication of a <i>State of the Debate</i> report</li></ul>
<b>Environmental Technologies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The publication of a <i>State of the Debate</i> report on sustainable electric technologies</li></ul>
<b>Financial Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The publication of a <i>State of the Debate</i> report</li></ul>
<b>Oceans Environment and Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The provision of advice to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans</li><li>• The production of a <i>State of the Debate</i> report discussing co-management models and methodologies</li></ul>
<b>Transportation and Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The publication of a <i>State of the Debate</i> report on sustainable transportation</li></ul>
<b>Private Woodlots</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The publication of a <i>State of the Debate</i> report</li></ul>

## 3.2 Performance Accomplishments

The NRTEE established a formal evaluation plan in 1995-96 as part of a larger effort to strengthen management and accountability for results within the organization. According to this plan, each completed program is to be reviewed by the NRTEE to assess the extent to which it achieved its planned objectives and adhered to specified timelines and budgets. In addition, a broader external review, focusing on program impact, is to be conducted each year in one or two program areas.

The NRTEE actively monitors program timelines and budgets, and plans are currently under way to collect information on stakeholder satisfaction with program content, process and outcomes. This will be done through the administration of a brief survey to task force members and participants at the close of each program. However, the NRTEE has not to date commissioned a formal external evaluation. This is due, in part, to resource constraints and to the difficulty such an evaluation will have in measuring and attributing NRTEE program impacts.

Many of the NRTEE's internal policies and practices, however, support the ongoing, or formative, assessment of its programs. The initial planning and design of programs focus very strongly on "results" – on identifying the outcomes and impacts each program hopes to achieve. Task force and committee deliberations and regular plenary sessions then provide continuous feedback from members on the progress and value of work undertaken and programs are routinely revised or re-adjusted in response to this input.

### 3.2.1 Financial Information

#### **The National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy**

Planned Spending	\$3,310,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$3,477,000</i>
<b>1997-98 Actuals</b>	<b>\$3,450,000</b>

### 3.2.2 Departmental Performance Accomplishments

Although formal evaluations have not yet been conducted, there is substantial evidence that the NRTEE is having its desired impact in helping to *improve policy development*. For example:

- Amendments to New Brunswick legislation governing private woodlot management were made because of NRTEE success in drawing attention to serious problems and suggestions for their correction;
- Two NRTEE recommendations for “greening” the *Federal Budget* - related to the tax treatment of energy efficiency and environmental restoration trust funds - were incorporated into the *1997 Budget*;
- The NRTEE’s findings and recommendations on federal green procurement were at least partly responsible for the government’s recent decision to incorporate environmental considerations into the definition of standing offers for large purchases; and
- Federal officials have acknowledged that the *Declaration* emanating from the Forum on Climate Change has been extremely useful in the design of activities that will lead to the development of a national implementation plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Another measure of the National Round Table’s success is the feedback received from Renouf Publishing Company Limited, the private retailer that markets and distributes its publications, to the effect that its publications are among the most popular and well received of their kind sold by the company.

### **Year 2000 Readiness**

Following an assessment of its technology systems, the NRTEE is upgrading them to ensure they are Y2000 compliant. This process will include upgrading or replacing existing hardware, installing new software, testing the new system for Y2000 compliance, and providing staff training. This upgrade is scheduled to be completed in early 1999.

### **3.2.3 Business Line Performance Accomplishments**

Some of the major accomplishments of NRTEE program areas in 1997-98 are highlighted below and correspond in the main to priorities outlined in the 1997-98 estimates.

#### Climate Change

The issue of climate change was the overwhelming priority of NRTEE activities in 1997-98 in response, at least partly, to the Kyoto Protocol on climate change, which binds Canada and other developed countries to set targets for reducing their levels of greenhouse gas emissions in the period 2008-2012. Recognizing that the need to meet these targets will require decisive action and a sustained commitment from all levels of

government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and individual Canadians, the NRTEE sponsored a National Forum on Climate Change. The goal of this Forum was to provide Canadians with a validated message that would assist them to better understand the nature and implications of climate change, and the wide range of reactions and proposed policy responses to it.

The NRTEE adopted a process model of citizen involvement not unlike those used in countries such as Denmark and Sweden. A panel of 25 respected, objective, non-partisan citizens, in this case recipients of the Order of Canada, were brought together to hear, over the course of three two-day sessions between February and April 1998, presentations from approximately 30 experts and stakeholders from industry, policy organizations, government, and non-governmental organizations. After assessing the often conflicting information and interpretations, the Forum issued a declaration outlining its judgment of the problem, its potential impacts, areas of agreement and disagreement, and suggestions for action.

The National Forum on Climate Change received extensive media coverage, thousands of copies of the *Declaration* have been distributed, and the panellists continue to publicize it, and promote the *Declaration* within their own communities. It has been acknowledged by many, including the Clerk of the Privy Council, that the Forum was an innovative method to engage a segment of the Canadian public in a national policy issue.

### Eco-Efficiency

The NRTEE's Eco-Efficiency program was conceived to assist companies to develop and implement a set of measurable eco-efficiency indicators based on the notion that it is difficult to manage what is not being measured. Working with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and other leading representatives from industry, NGOs and government, this program identified and refined a number of indicators, which were then tested within a small number of volunteer companies. The results of this feasibility study will be available early in 1999. If these indicators can be produced and provide useful insights into corporate performance for company managers and stakeholders, they will assist in identifying product and process improvements that can reduce costs and benefit the environment simultaneously.

### Greening the Budget and Economic Instruments

The National Round Table submitted its annual advice to the Minister of Finance in preparation for the *1998 Federal Budget*. The focus of the recommendations was sustainability on private lands, with specific reference to private woodlots in the Maritime provinces and urban brownfield sites across the country. The feedback received has been that Finance Canada and Revenue Canada are interested in moving to implement these measures



## Foreign Policy and Sustainable Development

The 1997 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit was hosted by Canada in November 1997. In preparation for this summit, the NRTEE and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities co-hosted a workshop on sustainable cities, focusing on urban air quality and urban environmental management. Experts from APEC and a variety of sectors met in May 1997 to develop recommendations for APEC officials and ministers. Subsequently, sustainable cities was identified as a key element both in the evolving APEC agenda and, more generally, for Canada's foreign policy. Building on the summit and on another workshop held in January 1998, the Committee on Foreign Policy and Sustainable Development launched a *Sustainable Cities Initiative* to explore the means by which Canadian expertise can be marshalled to address the acute economic and environmental challenges of rapid population growth and urbanization in developing countries.

## Green Procurement

The NRTEE released a Backgrounder, *Going for Green: Meeting Foreign Demand for Environmentally Preferable Products and Services through Federal Procurement*, in the fall of 1997. Although the NRTEE had also planned to release a *State of the Debate* report on this subject in 1997-98, its regular review of program activities indicated that an alternative type of document would be more appropriate. Consequently, the NRTEE issued a statement, containing recommendations on federal green procurement practices and opportunities, which was distributed together with the background paper to appropriate ministers, officials and groups in the private sector.

## Environmental Technologies

Plans for the Environmental Technologies Program to lead to production of a *State of the Debate* report on sustainable electric technologies were aborted after exploratory work indicated there was no useful role for the Round Table in this area.

## Financial Services

This program focused on brownfield sites in city cores and improving site-specific information on the environmental condition of land. Following the production of four background papers and the holding of five multistakeholder workshops across the country, the NRTEE released its *State of the Debate* report, *Greening Canada's Brownfield Sites*, at a workshop co-sponsored with the Waterfront Regeneration Trust in Toronto. The report outlines the factors that discourage redevelopment of brownfield sites, and recommends actions that can be taken to promote their clean-up and development.

## Oceans Environment and Resources

Work in this program culminated in the publication of a guide, *Sustainable Strategies for Oceans: A Co-Management Guide*, released at an international workshop co-hosted by the Fraser Basin Council, Environment Canada and the NRTEE in Vancouver. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and senior officials have referred extensively to the guide in discussions of new improved approaches to ocean resource management, and in Canada's contribution to the International Year of the Oceans.

## Sustainable Transportation

The NRTEE released *The Road to Sustainable Transportation in Canada* at the National Forum on Passenger Transportation in Montreal in November 1997, which was convened by the Canadian Urban Transportation Association. This *State of the Debate* report, which incorporates findings from a *Background* and several workshops held across the country, outlines current knowledge and Canadian stakeholder perspectives on the need for, and ways of achieving, sustainable transportation.

## Private Woodlots

The *State of the Debate on the Environment and the Economy: Private Woodlot Management in the Maritimes* was released in Fredericton on October 7, 1997. This release was attended by more than 200 stakeholders and media representatives, and featured a panel discussion involving representatives of the NRTEE, the New Brunswick Minister of Natural Resources and Energy, woodlot owners and other stakeholders. Following the Fredericton release, briefings were also made to stakeholders and media in Halifax and Charlottetown. The reactions of government, industry and environmental groups to the report have been encouraging, and not only has awareness of the problems associated with over-cutting been increased, but some of the remedial actions taken have been credited to the National Round Table's efforts.

## Education

This program promotes the understanding of environment/economy linkages and round table processes in a variety of learning settings. In 1997-98 the NRTEE and the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia co-hosted a workshop for engineers entitled "Engineering for Sustainability: Moving from Principles to Practice." Since then the National Round Table initiated a collaborative effort with l'Association des ingénieurs professionnels du Québec and the Québec Government to co-organize a similar effort in that province.

### LEAD Canada

Fifteen new associates were admitted into the program, and three more successful training sessions in Canada and two abroad (one in Costa Rica and one in Zimbabwe) were held, and fifteen more associates graduated. A LEAD Canada alumni association has been created to forge stronger networks between LEAD fellows and other Canadians involved in the program.

## Section IV: Financial Performance

### 4.1 Financial Performance Overview

The difference between planned and total authorized expenditures is the result of routine adjustments such as a carry forward of unspent funds from the previous year and a transfer between operating and salary budgets.

### 4.2 Financial Summary Tables

#### Financial Table 1

#### Summary of Voted Appropriations

##### A. Authorities for 1997-98

##### Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ thousands)

		1997-98	1997-98	
Vote		Planned Spending	Total Authorities	1997-98 Actual
National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy				
30	Operating expenditures	3,118	3,285	3,258
(S)	Contributions to employee benefits plans	192	192	192
Total Department		3,310	3,477	3,450

Note: Total authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.  
Revenues (\$15) are not included.  
Cost of services provided by other departments (\$115) are not included.

## Financial Table 2

### Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

#### Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ thousands)

Business Line	FTEs	(1) Operating	Capital	Voted Grants & Contri- butions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contri- butions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less Revenue Credited to the Vote	Total Net Expenditures
NRTEE	22	3,310			3,310		3,310		3,310
	22	3,492			3,492		3,492		3,492
	<b>21</b>	<b>3,465</b>			<b>3,465</b>		<b>3,465</b>		<b>3,465</b>
Totals	22	3,310			3,310		3,310		3,310
	22	3,492			3,492		3,492		3,492
	<b>21</b>	<b>3,465</b>			<b>3,465</b>		<b>3,465</b>		<b>3,465</b>

#### Other Revenues and Expenditures

Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	0 (15) <b>(15)</b>
Cost of services provided by other departments	115 <i>115</i> <b>166</b>
Net Cost of the Program	3,425 3,592 <b>3,616</b>

Note: Numbers in normal font denote planned spending.  
Numbers in italics denote total authorities for 1997-98 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities).  
Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1997-98.

### Financial Table 3

#### Historical Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ thousands)

Business Line	Actual 1995–96	Actual 1996–97	Planned Spending 1997–98	Total Authorities 1997–98	Actual 1997–98
National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy	2,999	3,213	(1) 3,310	(2) 3,492	3,465
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>3,465</b>

1. Represents main estimates only.

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

### Financial Table 4

#### Crosswalk Between Old Structure and New Structure

Not applicable.

### Financial Table 5

#### Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line

Not applicable.

### Financial Table 6

#### Revenues to the Vote

Not applicable.

## Financial Table 7

### Revenues to the CRF

#### Revenues Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Business Line (\$ thousands)

<b>Business Line</b>	<b>Actual 1995–96</b>	<b>Actual 1996–97</b>	<b>Planned Revenues 1997–98</b>	<b>Total Authorities 1997–98</b>	<b>Actual 1997–98</b>
National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy					
• Revenues pursuant to paragraph 29.1(1) of the FAA	0	11	15	15	13
<b>Sub total</b>		11	15	15	13
Unplanned					
• Proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total Revenues Credited to the CRF</b>	0	11	15	15	15

Note: Starting in 1998-99 revenues pursuant to paragraph 29.1(1) of the FAA will be treated as a statutory item.

## Financial Table 8

### Statutory Payments

Not applicable.

## Financial Table 9

### Transfer Payments

Not applicable.

## Financial Table 10

### Capital Spending by Business Line

Not applicable.

## **Financial Table 11**

### **Capital Projects**

Not applicable.

## **Financial Table 12**

### **Status of Major Crown Projects**

Not applicable.

## **Financial Table 13**

### **Loans, Investments and Advances**

Not applicable.

## **Financial Table 14**

### **Revolving Fund Financial Summaries**

Not applicable.

## **Financial Table 15**

### **Contingent Liabilities**

Not applicable.



## **Section V: Consolidating Reporting**

Not applicable.

## **Section VI: Other Information**

### **6.1 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>

Requests for additional information should be directed to:

Mr. Gene Nyberg  
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344 Slater Street, Suite 200  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1R 7Y3

Telephone: (613) 995-7581  
E-mail: [gnyberg@nrtee-trnee.ca](mailto:gnyberg@nrtee-trnee.ca)

### **6.2 Legislation & Associated Regulations Administered**

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

<i>National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c.31
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### **6.3 Statutory Annual Reports & Other Departmental Reports**

Not applicable.