

CIEL

1992 Annual Report

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

CIEL

The Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) was founded in 1989 to bring the energy and experience of the public interest environmental law movement in the United States to the critical task of strengthening and developing international and comparative environmental law, policy, and management throughout the world.

CIEL's goals are:

to incorporate fundamental principles of ecology and democracy into international law,

to strengthen national environmental law systems and public interest movements throughout the world,

to educate and train public-interest-minded environmental lawyers, and

to improve the effectiveness of law in solving environmental problems.

CIEL provides a full range of environmental legal assistance in both international and comparative national law, including: policy research and publication, advice and advocacy, and education and training. CIEL works with nongovernmental organizations, international institutions, states—especially developing nations and those with economies in transition—and multinational corporations.

Introduction

Local environmental efforts have won significant battles throughout the world during the past twenty-five years, and many nations have enacted sound environmental legislation; yet environmental problems have worsened, resulting in global warming, ozone depletion, deforestation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and indigenous cultures, and the exploitation of the world's oceans. The devastating impacts of these environmental problems are not limited to one country or caused by a single nation.

The Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) was founded in 1989 to respond to these global and transboundary environmental threats. While local efforts are essential to effective environmental protection, and must be strengthened, much more is required from international laws and institutions to protect the earth's environment and achieve sustainability in a way that is responsive and equitable to all nations.

Protecting the environment is the responsibility of everyone on Earth, but public interest lawyers have a unique responsibility. The United States has developed a rich tradition of public interest law movements, from the battles against unfair labor practices early in the century to the long, arduous battle for civil rights. In this same spirit CIEL undertook the challenge of bringing the energy, creativity, and integrity of public interest law tradition in the United States to international and comparative legal systems.

*To help catalyze the evolution of an **international** public interest environmental law movement, CIEL pursues three integrated and mutually reinforcing strategies: independent research and publication, advice and advocacy, and teaching and training.*

The research supports advice and advocacy, as well as education and training; the advice and advocacy not only solve specific problems, but also provide the opportunity to "test" the results of research in the real world; and the teaching and

training help refine the research, while also providing an opportunity to recruit the best local partners for research and for advocacy.

CIEL's staff of eight lawyers and four "of-counsel" provide broad-based substantive expertise in international and comparative law in such complex fields as international trade, technology transfer, intellectual property rights, biodiversity, wildlife law, global warming, ozone depletion, marine law, human rights, constitutional law, international banking, and international business, all of which are essential to dealing effectively with today's global environmental threats.

On behalf of the staff, and our many interns and volunteers, we look forward to working with you to meet our shared responsibilities to protect the environment.



Durwood Zaelke
President

CIEL's work is organized under seven substantive areas—Trade and the Environment, International Institutions and Sustainable Development, Biodiversity and Wildlife, Global Warming and Ozone Depletion, Oceans Conservation, State of Environmental Law, and Education. The geographical focus has been primarily in Central and Eastern Europe and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Trade and the Environment

Trade policy addresses the allocation of resources; environmental policy addresses their management and preservation. Where the same resources are affected by both, the result can be either complementary policies increasing the effectiveness of both or conflicting policies diminishing the effectiveness of both. Because the intense interest in the interaction between trade and the environment presents a critical opportunity for the environmental movement to move towards ecologically sustainable development, CIEL has made a major commitment to expand its program on trade and the environment.

CIEL's initial work has been instrumental in demystifying the complexities involved in reconciling trade and the environment: CIEL has provided legal advice to the nongovernmental organization (NGO) community on trade and the environment regarding both the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). CIEL also has briefed the Council on Foreign Relations study group on trade and the environment. CIEL has advised the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Advisory Committee on Trade and the Environment, including recommendations to EPA Administrator William Reilly, and provided technical legal expertise to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Recent publications include *Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development: A Primer*, and an analysis of the GATT Panel Report on the tuna/dolphin dispute between Mexico and the United States.

International Institutions and Sustainable Development

Recognizing the enormous global environmental impact that the flow of capital and resources has in both the public and private sectors, CIEL is working to ensure that sustainable development is fully incorporated into international institutions. Large international institutions, such as multilateral development banks (MDBs) and transnational corporations (TNCs), present tremendous opportunities to advance ecologically sustainable development, as well as substantial challenges to this critical goal.

CIEL's MDB work includes providing legal advice and advocacy to other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the United States and other countries, and conducting independent legal and policy research. In addition CIEL has played a major role in advocating strong environmental practices within the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Other MDB activities include: advising Grupo Action Bio Bio, a Chilean NGO, in their opposition to the International Finance Corporation project on the Bio Bio River; advocating complete implementation of the Pelosi Amendment's requirement to provide environmental assessments; and advising involved U.S. NGOs and various Brazilian groups regarding the Hydrovia Project in Brazil.

In work related to TNCs, CIEL cosponsored a conference with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Academy of Engineering on corporate environmental leadership, exploring a new paradigm of cooperation among environmental NGOs, governments, and TNCs. CIEL also published a report—*Technology Transfer, Global Change, and Intellectual Property*—exploring the relationship between intellectual property rights and the distribution of the technology needed to address global environmental problems. The report includes a survey of technology transfer provisions in a wide range of international environmental agreements.

Biodiversity and Wildlife

Preserving the world's biodiversity is one of the critical environmental challenges facing the world. Mass species extinction, caused chiefly by habitat destruction, threatens to leave the world much poorer in both quality of life and in traditional economic terms. To address these problems, CIEL is working to improve implementation and enforcement of international treaties, such as the new Biodiversity Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and national laws, such as the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act.

For example, in 1992 CIEL staff represented Greenpeace International in Japan at the Eighth Conference of the Parties of CITES. CIEL led a group of attorneys in defeating several resolutions that would have fundamentally weakened CITES and was instrumental in persuading delegates to reject an illegal presumption that trade is beneficial to endangered wildlife. CIEL also actively supported petitions before the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to reinstate an import ban on kangaroo products and to list the African elephant as endangered throughout its range.

In a U.S. Supreme Court case, *Defenders of Wildlife v. Lujan*, CIEL wrote an *amicus* brief for environmental nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Brazil, Costa Rica, and Slovakia as well as for Greenpeace International. The brief argued that environmental laws, particularly the ESA, should be presumed to apply extraterritorially because environmental damage typically has global effects. In addition, as part of the IUCN Specialists Group on Sustainable Use, CIEL is helping define criteria necessary to ensure that the use of wildlife is in fact sustainable.

Global Warming and Ozone Depletion

CIEL is working to ensure that the global warming treaty signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 will accomplish its objectives by promoting citizen participation in treaty negotiation, implementation, and governance, as well as by providing assistance to governments from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to help them meet their commitments under the treaty.

In the past year CIEL published five papers in its series of *Working Papers on Technology and Global Change* on such topics as mechanisms for funding international environmental protection, U.S. emissions trading programs, and regulatory mechanisms for controlling greenhouse gasses. CIEL provides advice and assistance to nongovernmental organizations participating in the global warming treaty negotiations and is an active member of the Climate Action Network, a worldwide coalition of environmental groups working to halt global warming.

Oceans Conservation

The image of a limitless sea and the "anything goes," "freedom to pollute" attitude that has dominated Western thought for the last millennium has prompted CIEL's effort to expand protection of the marine environment. CIEL recognizes that action to protect the marine environment must include strengthening the Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme as well as bringing the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea into force.

CIEL has completed a book, *Freedom for the Seas in the 21st Century: Ocean Governance and Environmental Harmony* (Island Press, forthcoming 1993). The book resulted from a workshop it cosponsored with the Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace at the University of Hawaii, the Peace Research Centre of the Australian National University, and Greenpeace. A video production has also resulted from this conference, primarily for use in law schools.

CIEL is also analyzing legal strategies to protect endangered coral reefs in the Gulf of Aqaba. The results will be included in a book designed to encourage cooperation among Gulf states on environmental issues.

State of Environmental Law

CIEL's **State of Environmental Law** reports involve a comprehensive effort to monitor the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental law at both the national and international level. The publications include two series of reports written by a global network of public interest lawyers and edited and distributed worldwide by CIEL: annual **State of Environmental Law** country reports and annual **State of Environmental Law** special issue reports focusing on specific global environmental issues, including environmental assessment, technology transfer, ozone depletion, and global warming. Publication of these reports has the following goals: expanding the public interest environmental law movement, increasing enforcement, developing and democratizing international environmental law, and providing education and training, especially for public interest lawyers.

Education and Training

Anticipating an increasing demand for lawyers trained in international and comparative environmental law, CIEL proposed in 1989 that the Washington College of Law at American University establish a specialization within international environmental law in the existing LL.M. program, which currently has more than 160 lawyers from fifty-six countries. CIEL teaches the seven classes now offered.

In June 1992, CIEL joined with the American University law school to establish a Joint Research Program on International and Comparative Environmental Law, which enables students to take advantage of the academic environment and resources available at the American University as well as the cutting-edge research and practical knowledge of CIEL. The Joint Research Program, which is located at the law school, is an integral part of the LL.M. specialization in international environmental law. It provides both informal and formal research opportunities, including a research seminar and externships. The Research Program will also coordinate with CIEL in researching and publishing CIEL's **State of Environmental Law** reports for Latin America, as well as other joint research projects.

CIEL also provides training as part of its other substantive and geographic programs.

Central and Eastern Europe

CIEL's work in Central and Eastern Europe began in response to the sweeping changes that took place in 1989 in Central and Eastern Europe and with the recognition that the environmental movement faces a staggering environmental reconstruction task in the region. It must create new legal and institutional capacities that effectively blend environmental protection, economic development, and political freedom.

CIEL is assisting public interest attorneys and other environmental professionals in Central and Eastern Europe to promote the development of effective environmental institutions, laws, and policies, as well as open, democratic decision-making processes that provide full access to citizens and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Since its inception, CIEL has been involved in monitoring and evaluating the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This and the work of other NGOs has resulted in the Bank's charter requiring it to promote "environmentally sound and sustainable development" in all of its activities, a responsibility the Bank has yet to fulfill.

In addition, CIEL staff have given legal assistance and advice on such diverse issues as privatization, the regulation of oil development in Bulgaria's Black Sea, tourist development in the Tatra Mountains of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and the international issues surrounding continued construction of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Dam. CIEL staff have taught environmental law courses in the summer program at the Ecological University in Romania, and conducted research in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia to determine the current status and needs of various environmental groups to develop methods for integrating environmental and social concerns into economic development models in the post-communist systems. Finally, CIEL has launched **State of Environmental Law** reports in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and Poland.

Americas and Caribbean

In many Latin American countries strong, or at least reasonable, environmental laws are being developed, nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and human rights movements are growing, and public and governmental support for more stringent protection is increasing. Enforcement, however, remains generally ineffective in the absence of infrastructure, information, technical assistance, and training. In addition, because citizens, NGOs, government, and industry generally have not yet begun a dialogue, the lack of communication also often impedes effective resolution of environmental problems. Increasing investment and expanding trade in the region will exacerbate environmental problems unless they are managed carefully. CIEL's work in the Americas and Caribbean is responding to these concerns.

CIEL is working to help develop the missing links to effective environmental law enforcement throughout the region and to ensure that increased trade and investment are compatible with environmental protection. CIEL has worked with environmental lawyers and organizations in Brazil since April 1991 to train lawyers in environmental law enforcement, primarily by cohosting workshops with a local environmental organization—Ecotrópica Foundation—for lawyers, judges, and nongovernmental organizations, as well as assisting with investigations of environmental problems specifically in the Mata Grosso region. Additional training for lawyers from the region is provided through CIEL's Joint Research Program at the Washington College of Law at The American University (described under "Education and Training"), in-country training in partnership with local environmental groups, and guidelines for environmental law investigations to be distributed throughout the region. In addition, CIEL has initiated **State of Environmental Law** reports in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, and Peru.

Price Waterhouse



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

November 9, 1992

To The Board of Trustees
Center for International Environmental Law U.S., Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and the related statements of support and revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances, of cash flows, and of functional expenses present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Center for International Environmental Law U.S., Inc. at June 30, 1992, and the results of its operations and the changes in its fund balances and its cash flows and functional expenses for the year in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

Price Waterhouse

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW U.S, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1992

	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Cash		\$64,866	\$64,866
Accounts receivable		15,813	15,813
Prepaid expenses		1,064	1,064
Due from (to) other funds	\$57,443	(57,443)	
Fixed assets, net		10,436	10,436
Total assets	<u>\$57,443</u>	<u>\$34,736</u>	<u>\$92,179</u>
Liabilities and fund balances			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,374	\$ 2,815	\$ 4,189
Deferred grant revenue	56,069		56,069
Total liabilities	<u>57,443</u>	<u>2,815</u>	<u>60,258</u>
Fund balances		31,921	31,921
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$57,443</u>	<u>\$34,736</u>	<u>\$92,179</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW U.S., INC.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT AND REVENUE, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1992

	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Support and revenue			
Foundation grants and contributions	\$151,847		\$151,847
Government grants/contributions	69,393		69,393
Non-government organization consulting fees	900	\$39,761	40,661
Other contributions		5,350	5,350
Interest income		3,310	3,310
Other income		5,705	5,705
Total support and revenue	<u>222,140</u>	<u>54,126</u>	<u>276,266</u>
Expenses			
Program services			
Global Warming and Ozone Depletion	70,294		70,294
Central and Eastern Europe	76,497		76,497
Americas and Caribbean	75,349		75,349
Total program services	<u>222,140</u>		<u>222,140</u>
Supporting services			
General and administrative		42,395	42,395
Total supporting services		<u>42,395</u>	<u>42,395</u>
Total expenses	<u>222,140</u>	<u>42,395</u>	<u>264,535</u>
Excess of support and revenue over expenses		11,731	11,731
Beginning fund balance		20,190	20,190
Ending fund balance	\$	<u>\$31,921</u>	<u>\$ 31,921</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW U.S., INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1992

	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Excess of support and revenues over expenses		\$ 11,731	\$ 11,731
Adjustments to reconcile excess of support and revenue over expenses to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation		1,668	1,668
Decrease in accounts receivable	\$ 5,609		5,609
Decrease in prepaid expenses		232	232
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(4,173)	1,719	(2,454)
Decrease in deferred grant revenue	(68,509)		(68,509)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(67,073)</u>	<u>15,350</u>	<u>(51,723)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from fixed asset dispositions		1,400	1,400
Fixed asset purchases		(5,666)	(5,666)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(4,266)</u>	<u>(4,266)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in due from (to) other funds	67,073	(67,073)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>67,073</u>	<u>(67,073)</u>	
Net decrease in cash		(55,989)	(55,989)
Cash at beginning of year		120,855	120,855
Cash at end of year	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 64,866</u>	<u>\$ 64,866</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW U.S., INC

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1992

	Program Services			Total Program Services	Supporting Services	Total Expenses
	<u>Global Warming and Ozone Depletion</u>	<u>Central and Eastern Europe</u>	<u>Americas and Caribbean</u>		<u>General and administrative</u>	
Salaries and benefits	\$29,188	\$44,652	\$38,968	\$112,808	\$24,057	\$136,865
Travel	7,261	6,766	10,146	24,173	1,559	25,732
Rent					28,818	28,818
Conferences and workshops	2,441		15,317	17,758	70	17,828
Consulting fees	1,100	13,500		14,600		14,600
Fees and honoraria		1,465	5,000	6,465		6,465
Telecommunications	681	1,497	885	3,063	6,872	9,935
Depreciation					1,668	1,668
Other	38	2,942	2,580	5,560	17,064	22,624
Indirect costs	29,585	5,675	2,453	37,713	(37,713)	
Total	<u>\$70,294</u>	<u>\$76,497</u>	<u>\$75,349</u>	<u>\$222,140</u>	<u>\$42,395</u>	<u>\$264,535</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW U.S., INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 1992

NOTE 1

The Center for International Environmental Law U.S., Inc. (CIEL) is a nonprofit environmental law organization that works with nongovernmental organizations, environmental attorneys, citizens, and governments worldwide to strengthen and develop international and comparable environmental law policy and management throughout the world.

Following is a brief summary of the CIEL programs:

Global Warming and Ozone Depletion. CIEL is working to ensure that the global warming treaty signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992 accomplishes its objectives, by promoting citizen participation in treaty negotiation, implementation, and governance, and by providing assistance to governments from developing countries and from countries with economies in transition to help them meet their commitments under the treaty.

Central and Eastern Europe. CIEL is assisting public interest attorneys and other environmental professionals in Central and Eastern Europe develop effective environmental institutions, laws and policies, and decision-making processes with full access to citizens and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). Since its inception, CIEL has been involved in monitoring the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). As a result of the work of CIEL and other NGOs, the EBRD is now required to promote "environmentally sound and sustainable development" in all its activities. CIEL staff also teach environmental law courses in the summer program at the Ecological University in Romania. CIEL publishes State of Environmental Law reports in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Americas and Caribbean. CIEL is working to improve the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement throughout the region, and to ensure that increased trade and investment are compatible with environmental protection. This work includes education and training through the joint Research Program at American University, in-country training in partnership with local environmental groups, and guidelines for environmental law investigations to be distributed throughout the region. In addition, CIEL publishes State of Environmental Law reports in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, and Peru.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expendable restricted resources

Funds received under grants are recorded in a separate restricted fund. Because these grants generally provide for payment of specific expenses, revenue is recognized only to the extent that reimbursable expenses are incurred. Amounts expended prior to receipt of grant funds are recorded as grants receivable. Funds received but not yet expended are recorded as deferred grant revenue. If such funds are not spent in accordance with grant terms, they must be returned to the grantors.

Unrestricted resources

Unrestricted resources include contributions, non-government organization consulting fees and investment income. These resources are recorded in the unrestricted fund. Because there is no restriction on expenditures related to these resources, income is recognized when received.

Fixed assets

Furniture and equipment acquired with unrestricted funds with a cost in excess of \$100 are capitalized and depreciated on a straight-line basis generally over their estimated useful lives of 5 to 7 years.

Income taxes

CIEL is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

NOTE 3 - FUNCTIONAL ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

The costs of providing various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of support and revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefitted. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1992, indirect costs of \$37,713 included in general and administrative expenses were recovered under the provisions of various restricted grants.

NOTE 4 - FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets at June 30, 1992 consist of the following:

Furniture and equipment	\$13,825
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,389)</u>
Net total	<u>\$10,436</u>

CIEL Staff

Durwood J. Zaelke, President. Mr. Zaelke is President of CIEL and Adjunct Professor of Law and Scholar-in-Residence at the Washington College of Law, The American University, where he also co-directs the CIEL/AU Joint International and Comparative Environmental Law Research Program. Previously he was a Senior Research Fellow at King's College London, Director of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in Alaska and Washington, DC, and practiced with the U.S. Department of Justice, the Environmental Law Institute, and a private law firm.

Barbara L. Shaw, Vice President. Ms. Shaw is the chief financial officer and corporate secretary for CIEL. Previously she was Treasurer of Jupiter National, Inc., a publicly traded venture capital investment company, and an editor for environmental law publications.

David B. Hunter, Senior Attorney. Mr. Hunter is the director of CIEL's Central and Eastern Europe Program and an Adjunct Professor of Law at the Washington College of Law, The American University, where he is co-director of the CIEL/AU Joint International and Comparative Environmental Law Research Program. Previously he was an Associate with Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom (Washington, DC), Executive Director of WaterWatch of Oregon (Portland), and an independent environmental consultant in Czechoslovakia.

David Downes, Attorney. Mr. Downes' work focuses on biodiversity and intellectual property rights issues, as well as on environmental human rights and indigenous peoples. He is an Adjunct Professor of Law at The American University. Previously he was an Associate with Steptoe & Johnson in Washington, D.C.

Donald M. Goldberg, Attorney. Mr. Goldberg conducts research on global climate change and technology transfer issues, as well as comparative environmental assessment laws. Prior to graduating from Georgetown University Law School, he owned and operated Mountain Music Guitar Center in Woodstock, NY.

Robert F. Housman, Attorney. Mr. Housman's work focuses on trade and the environment, environmental human rights and general advocacy. He is an Adjunct Professor of Law at The American University. Previously he was an Associate with Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom (Washington, DC) and an Aide to Dr. Iann Twinn, House of Commons, London, England.

Chris Wold, Attorney. Mr. Wold is the assistant director of CIEL's Central and Eastern Europe Program. He is an Adjunct Professor of Law at The American University. He also works on U.S. and international wildlife law, biodiversity, and multilateral development bank issues. Previously he was a law clerk with Haglund & Kirtley (Portland, Oregon) and with Trustees for Alaska.

Michelle Ratcliff, Office Manager and Trade & Environment Researcher. Ms. Ratcliff recently received her B.A. in Anthropology from Brown University with a special concentration in Latin America.

Law Fellows

Cheryl Maier, *Law Fellow.* Ms. Maier's work focuses on human rights and the environment. Previously, she was an Associate with Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan. She is a graduate of Boston College Law School.

Paul M. Orbuch, *Law Fellow.* Mr. Orbuch's work focuses on trade and the environment and general advocacy. He is an Adjunct Professor of Law at The American University. Previously he was an Associate with Howrey & Simon, and a law clerk with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund. He is a graduate of Hastings Law School.

Of Council

Eric A. Esler, *Asia Counsel.* Mr. Esler is "of counsel" with CIEL focusing on Asia. A graduate of Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law, he previously externed at the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, worked in the U.S. Department of Justice, clerked for the 10th Circuit, and was an Associate at Shartsis, Friese & Ginsburg in California.

Ralph Drury Martin, *Litigation Counsel.* Mr. Martin, a partner with Storch & Brenner in Washington, DC, is "of counsel" with CIEL. He is also an Adjunct Professor of Law at American University. Previously, Mr. Martin served as a senior federal prosecutor, Special Counsel to the Department of State, and Associate Representative of the United States in the International Court of Justice.

Miranda Wecker, *Oceans Counsel.* Ms. Wecker is "of counsel" with CIEL focusing on ocean law issues. Formerly Ms. Wecker served as a Consultant and Director of Policy Studies for the Council on Ocean Law and was a marine policy consultant with the World Wildlife Fund—Conservation Foundation (Washington, DC).

Joy Yanagida, *Pacific Counsel.* Ms. Yanagida is an attorney in private practice in Hawaii and "of counsel" with CIEL. Previously Ms. Yanagida was with Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin (Washington, DC) and the U.S. Department of State.

Independent Public Accountant

Price Waterhouse

Acknowledgements

CIEL would like to thank the following for their support during 1992: The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Ira-Hiti Foundation for Deep Ecology, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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