Since 1989, the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) has used the power of law to protect the environment, promote human rights, and ensure a just and sustainable society.

CIEL pursues its mission through legal research and advocacy, education and training, with a focus on connecting global challenges to the experiences of communities on the ground.

www.ciel.org
Today, as I write this letter, the world is celebrating the early entry into force of the Paris Climate Agreement a mere 10 months after it was adopted. Two years ago, achieving this milestone so quickly would have been unthinkable.

Today, it is part of a new normal. After decades of inertia, we are winning. And it is happening faster – far faster – than anyone imagined possible.

Two weeks ago, as CIEL briefed financial decisionmakers on their legal duties in an era of climate change, the first US bank announced that it is divesting from fossil fuels. Days later, we learned that the Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating Exxon. As is the New York Attorney General. And the Massachusetts Attorney General. Among others.

These are only the latest developments in a remarkable two years that have witnessed one milestone after another. The defeat of the Keystone XL pipeline. The collapse of coal. And of Shell's Arctic dreams. And the adoption in Paris of a new climate agreement, which sends a clear message to the world that the fossil fuel era must and will end, and which acknowledged, for the first time, that respect for human rights must shape our response to the climate crisis.

The speed and the scale of change are accelerating. They are proving that we can move much farther, much faster, even as the evidence mounts that this is precisely what we must do. Momentum is finally on our side. It’s up to us to use it.

We must seize this opportunity not only in the fight against climate change, but also in the struggle to ensure that development supports communities and protects human rights and to ensure trade agreements don’t undermine vital protections for human health and the environment.

The last two years have shown us that winning these fights is possible. And they have shown us, more clearly than ever, that we cannot rest. We must move faster, forward.

Together.

So, that’s exactly what we’ll do.

Carroll Muffett
President
As millions march around the world, universities and foundations divest from fossil fuels, litigators prep cases, and investors reassess fossil stocks in an era of growing risk, while vanishing sea ice and melting permafrost threaten the security of Arctic communities. Temperature changes increase the spread of disease into new areas. Ocean acidification and changes in weather patterns alter ecosystems. Increasing weather extremes jeopardize crops and affect the prices of global commodities, making food more expensive and harder to access for the world’s poorest people.

The Paris Agreement sets a global roadmap for climate action starting in 2020 – and for the first time ever, acknowledges that countries should respect and promote human rights in climate action. We have much farther to go to address the human rights and equity dimensions of climate change, but the Paris Agreement opens new opportunities in our campaigning that were not possible previously.

Nations agreed in Paris to keep warming ‘well below 2 degrees’ and, critically, recognized that even that may be far too high. In so doing, the Paris Agreement sent a signal to markets that the era of fossil fuels must and will end. However, the Paris Agreement is only a starting point. We must transform the economy and reduce carbon emissions far faster than the Paris Agreement alone can achieve. A strong climate movement – supported by legal actions where necessary – will help to ensure countries deliver on their promises and that climate action matches the scale and speed of the challenge.
Operating largely in the background, credit rating agencies hold immense financial power. Their business is assessing risk and evaluating the likelihood with which an investment will deliver its projected returns. In 2008, credit rating agencies were responsible for wildly overvaluing the housing market and were “essential cogs in the wheel of financial destruction.” When that housing bubble crashed in the United States, it threw the world into a global financial crisis.

Like the inflated housing market, fossil fuel investments may also be reaching an inflection point.

In 2015, CIEL launched a new analysis revealing that credit rating agencies were not adequately accounting for climate change in their risk assessments. In many cases, they were relying on a business-as-usual model that is wholly inconsistent with the reality of our changing climate. This inappropriate type of risk assessment may inflate the financial value of companies that contribute to global warming.

This oversight isn’t minor. It ignores the myriad possible impacts that climate change could have on the value of investments – from the direct impacts of flooding events and storm surges, to changes in commodity prices, to the risk of stranded assets – all of which could have serious impacts on the economic viability of the fossil fuel industry in both the near and long term.

Indeed, a few months after we published our report, Moody’s announced it was considering downgrading its rating for Australia’s Abbot Point coal terminal – the case study we highlighted as an example of how credit ratings had been artificially inflated by ignoring climate-related risks.

And in the months since we published our findings, some of the largest rating agencies have announced changes to their methodologies that would include assessing climate-related risks.

Even as we engaged with credit rating agencies, we began building on that work to address a new group of financial actors – the multi-trillion dollar pension fund industry. In early 2016, CIEL launched an initiative to engage and educate pension fund trustees about climate risk to ensure the trillions of dollars pension funds manage are responding to that risk and accelerating the shift to a cleaner economy.

By changing the financial calculus to better incorporate climate risks, fossil fuels are exposed as more expensive and riskier than cleaner alternatives. As financial actors like insurers, credit rating agencies, and pension funds better understand this reality, markets will shift and investment behavior will change, driving the kind of action that is critical to deliver on the ambition in the Paris Agreement.
In early 2016, CIEL launched Smoke and Fumes, our ground-breaking research showing that the oil industry understood the science of climate change DECADES earlier than previously suspected.

More importantly, our research suggests that oil companies collaborated to confuse the public, promote scientific theories that contradicted their own best information, and block action on climate change. If oil companies misrepresented or concealed material facts about their products from consumers, investors, and the public in the name of profit, they committed fraud. If the oil industry not only failed to do so, but also actively worked to conceal the risks, they can and must be held accountable.

Our research helps make that possible.

OIL IS THE NEW TOBACCO

For years, Exxon and its allies have dismissed the growing parallels between investigations into Big Oil and those that exposed tobacco’s multi-decade public fraud. They assure us that oil is nothing like tobacco.

Our Smoke and Fumes research proves Exxon right: Oil is not the new tobacco. Because six decades ago, tobacco was the new oil. In fact, tobacco learned many of its tactics – and got many of its key people – from the oil industry’s playbook around smog and lead: misinform, obfuscate, and filter research through front groups to attack science and sow uncertainty.

Big Tobacco used and refined that playbook for decades in its fight to keep us smoking, just as Big Oil is using it now, again, to keep us burning fossil fuels.

Our research is just the tip of the iceberg. Our online database smokeandfumes.org allows researchers, lawyers, and campaigners to filter through the trove of documents we’ve compiled and accelerate our public understanding.

Already, state attorneys general are investigating ExxonMobil to determine whether the company misled the public and its investors for decades about the risks of climate change. And Exxon’s allies in Congress are working to suppress these investigations and intimidate those who would reveal the truth.

We will continue to work with a strong and growing network of partners to use innovative legal strategies to hold State and corporate actors accountable for their contributions to climate change, and thereby drive truly ambitious climate action.
In the Philippines, a country already experiencing the catastrophic impacts of a changing global climate, affected communities are demanding climate justice and respect for their fundamental human rights.

Over the past two years, CIEL provided legal advice and support for a petition by Greenpeace Southeast Asia to the Philippines’ Commission on Human Rights. The petition asks the Commission to investigate human rights violations resulting from climate change and hold those responsible accountable for these harms.

In December 2015, the Commission formally accepted the petition. Using research that can increasingly attribute individual fossil fuel company’s contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions, the Commission sent orders to 47 of the world’s largest investor-owned fossil fuel companies in July 2016. It asked them to respond to the human rights charges in the petition. CIEL is providing ongoing support to our Filipino partners.

The Philippines case is part of a new generation of climate cases that are arising in countries – and courtrooms – around the world. No longer does climate litigation loom on the horizon as a potential risk; climate litigation is a reality and a critical tool in our efforts to secure climate justice and accelerate climate action.
One of the biggest threats to forest ecosystems and forest peoples alike is illegal logging and land clearing to supply international markets with timber, palm oil, and other commodities. Closing those markets to illegal goods is an essential step in addressing both the environmental and human impacts of deforestation.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the lack of clarity around how to determine if timber has been obtained legally is a major threat to the second largest rainforest in the world. The DRC’s immense primary forests cover nearly half the country, providing homes to forest communities and habitat for thousands of plant and animal species, including endangered species.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) gives us a key tool for fighting back. CITES regulates international trade in threatened plant and animal species to ensure that it will not be detrimental to their survival. When it works properly, CITES also halts illegal trade in protected species – including protected timber species like Afrormosia. But to stop the illegal trade, we must first define what is illegal.

Remarkably, in the 40 year history of the treaty, the CITES Parties have never adopted guidance for Parties to determine if a species was obtained legally. In DRC,
these undefined rules are allowing courts to issue export permits for vast quantities of CITES-protected species, with devastating impacts for forest ecosystems, communities, and the climate.

As part of a broader effort to strengthen the laws governing timber trade, CIEL is working to help develop the legal guidance for determining if timber has been harvested legally. Making these rules clear and enforceable will allow both exporting and importing countries to reduce trade in illegally obtained species and protect forests and forest-dependent plants and animals around the globe.

At the same time, we must ensure that efforts to link forests in climate action address the rights and the needs of forest peoples, without whose support conservation efforts cannot succeed. Since 2009, CIEL has advocated for strong environmental and social safeguards to ensure that REDD+, the UN-based Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation initiative, respects and protects the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities that depend on those forests.

After agreeing on a final set of guidelines for REDD+ in June 2015, countries incorporated REDD+ and its related safeguards as a policy approach to defend forests in the Paris Agreement. Importantly, this includes a system to report on how those safeguards are addressed and respected, establishing a precedent for protecting natural forests and human rights in all climate actions.

While the REDD+ safeguards are a hard-fought victory, they are still a work in progress. The Agreement makes no commitments on the scale of the funding for forest conservation efforts and continues the dangerous myth that forest conservation can offset continued emissions from industrial polluters. The provisions on rights and ecosystems will require ongoing work by civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, and national governments to ensure REDD+ safeguards are implemented in practice.
As the standard-bearer, the World Bank plays a critical role in establishing baseline development finance safeguards – environmental and social policies aimed at ensuring that development finance reduces or avoids harm caused by its investments. When the World Bank announced it would be revising its safeguard policies, our team got to work to ensure the new policies would not only be stronger, but also champion respect for human rights and the environment.

As development banks proliferate, the World Bank remains the flagship. Its policies continue to be the benchmark for other public and private development institutions around the world.

Bank leaders intent on competing with growing private investment dollars, however, saw this safeguard review as an opportunity to dilute or outsource existing protections. Thus, the safeguards review process became a five-year battle in which CIEL simultaneously played offense and defense: fighting to get human rights protections in the new policy while not losing ground on other important safeguards.

Through in-depth technical recommendations, online petitions, coalition advocacy, public mobilizations, and media work, CIEL and partners around the world put a human face on development and won several substantive improvements that allow us new ways to hold the Bank accountable in the years to come.

And although there are areas in which the policies have been weakened, and the Bank’s new policies fail to adopt explicit international standards needed to ensure respect for human rights in practice, the Bank’s new Vision for Development acknowledges for the first time that development projects should respect human rights.
Today, we have regional staff in Brazil, Thailand, India, and Uganda tracking projects and making connections with affected communities to bolster community-led research and advocacy. Hundreds of people and organizations have been trained in how to use the Early Warning System. Pilot cases in India, Malawi, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Mexico are strengthening communities that may be affected by high-risk infrastructure projects and giving them the information they need to defend their rights.

PROTECTING THE CONFLUENCE OF THREE GLACIAL RIVERS
Rising from the meltwaters of three pristine, icy glaciers, three rivers join to form Chile’s Maipo River, a vital resource for six million people and for wildlife, including the Andean condor, fox, and puma.

But the Alto Maipo hydroelectric project threatens this vibrant ecosystem. The project will divert the Maipo River underground through blasted out tunnels to create electricity that will primarily power a nearby mine. Studies estimate that this project could lead to the desertification of 100,000 hectares and cause irrevocable environmental damage.

Tens of thousands of Chileans have mobilized in opposition to the massive Alto Maipo project, and now they’re taking their fight to the international arena. Last year, we untangled the web of investors in the Alto Maipo project, discovering that eight development banks are involved, despite the fact that their own safeguard policies should have prohibited their investments.

Work is underway to support the No Alto Maipo Collective to file complaints at these international banks in order that their rights are respected and their own development priorities heard.
DEFENDING THE DEFENDERS

PROTECTING PARTNERS ON THE FRONT LINES
Berta’s death was a murder tragically foretold; she had received countless death threats, and she knew that she risked her life defending indigenous rights and the environment.

There is no question that Berta’s murder is related to her leadership protecting the Gualcarque River, its surrounding environment, and people from the Agua Zarca Dam. She gave her life defending Lenca territory from mega-development. In the weeks following her death, CIEL worked with partners to coordinate a massive, global response to ensure Gustavo Castro Soto, the surviving witness, was able to return safely to Mexico after nearly a month of illegal detention.

In Honduras. In the ensuing months, we have advocated justice for Berta and for the safety for Berta’s family and organization members.

Her death was not an isolated event. Around the world, there is an escalating pattern of attacks against people defending the environment, the right to land, and the rights of indigenous peoples in the face of large-scale development projects, many of which are financed by international development banks.

With the Coalition for Human Rights in Development, a global coalition CIEL helped found in 2013 and which now includes over 65 social movements, civil society organizations, and grassroots groups, CIEL is working to ensure that all development finance institutions respect, protect, and fulfill human rights. This includes ensuring they don’t put human rights defenders at risk.

The coalition unites the collective experience of communities, indigenous peoples, and civil society organizations, which have individually won impressive victories for human rights against different development banks institutions and policies. With the landscape of development finance expanding, we are working with this united global movement to ensure that development funding – wherever it comes from – respects human rights and is accountable for harms.
With violations most prevalent around extractive industries and large-scale development projects, addressing the root causes of the conflicts that lead to violence against environmental defenders is critical to both reduce the violence and create a safer environment for communities to assert and defend their rights.

Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration lays out the rights of access to information, access to public participation, and access to justice in environmental matters. When communities are meaningfully engaged in environmental decisions from the start, conflicts surrounding projects can be avoided, reduced, or addressed fairly and justly.

Latin American and Caribbean countries are now negotiating an Agreement on Principle 10, environmental democracy, and access rights to transform Principle 10 from a statement of principle into a binding rule of law for countries throughout the region. CIEL has been supporting this process from its inception.

To date, twenty-two countries and counting have joined the negotiations, which UN Experts have recognized as "one of the most important steps ever taken to protect and promote environmental democracy at the international level, and ...a model for such steps in other regions and countries."

Nowhere is the need to take urgent steps to protect environmental defenders more obvious than in Latin America, the most dangerous region in the world to speak out for human rights and the environment. A Deadly Shade of Green: Threats to Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Latin America, a 2016 report by CIEL and Article 19, documents a pattern of violence targeting individuals who engage in peaceful activities that bring to light environmental damage and human rights abuses.
This gap in human rights protection highlights the need for accountability for rights violations caused by companies operating abroad.

After a decades-long battle on many fronts, in 2014 the Human Rights Council heeded calls from civil society that a UN treaty on human rights and corporations was urgently needed. Over the past two years, we have participated in the development and negotiation of a new, legally binding human rights instrument to regulate the activities of transnational companies.

With partners, we have worked to enable people, communities, and organizations affected by corporate abuses to propose elements for the treaty on transnational corporations and human rights under negotiation. CIEL also joined the panel of experts providing advice to the Working Group that will negotiate the treaty and engages with government actors on the direction of negotiations.

We will continue working to ensure the eventual treaty on transnational corporate accountability is as strong and effective as possible.
CIEL supported these communities with an amicus brief to bolster the case of state agencies that are challenging the adequacy of the environmental and social assessments upon which the mine license was granted. Our amicus brief argued that Peru not only has domestic human rights and environmental obligations, but also has international obligations to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and natural resources, to take a precautionary approach to protecting the environment, and to protect the fundamental right to live in a healthy environment, which invalidates the process upon which the mining license was approved.

Last year, the Constitutional Court – the highest court in Peru – mandated that the Supreme Court of Cajamarca will hear the case and consider these arguments. This move is a reflection of Peru’s desire to incorporate international law into its national jurisprudence. It is also a reflection of the growing recognition of the importance and centrality of international law.

In Cajamarca, Peru, communities have mobilized against the massive Conga gold mine for years despite violent persecution.
Despite both Colombian and international law prohibiting mining in páramos, the private lending arm of the World Bank invested in Eco Oro Minerals to build a gold mine in this vital ecosystem. From the outset, local residents have ardent-ly opposed the mine because of its projected human rights and environmental impacts, including the risk it poses to the primary drinking water resource for millions of Colombians.

With the support of CIEL, the Comité por la Defensa del Agua y el Páramo de Santurbán filed a complaint with the World Bank to investigate whether this investment violated its social and environmental sustainability policies. In August 2016, the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman confirmed these policy violations. Together with the Comité, we have called for the World Bank to divest from the Eco Oro project.

Even as the claim was pending, however, Eco Oro Minerals sought to bypass both the Bank and Colombian law. It threatened to sue Colombia using an investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism over its efforts to protect water sources from large-scale mining.

Like in El Salvador, Romania, and the United States, the ISDS system enshrined in investment agreements threatens the sovereignty of states and peoples to protect the right to a safe environment. With each new threat, CIEL stands with people defending their right to a healthy planet.
Today, ISDS allows multinational corporations to sue governments for unlimited sums of taxpayer money in secretive trade tribunals when government actions negatively affect a corporation’s bottom line – even when that action is taken to protect public health, human rights, or the environment.

The proliferation of some 3,000 trade agreements that include ISDS undermines governments’ authority to regulate in the public interest and their ability to protect citizens from the impacts of destructive investments.

Regardless of the outcome, the threat of ISDS arbitration can chill the development and implementation of necessary public policy to protect the right to a healthy environment.

CIEL actively works with its partners to increase transparency and public participation in investor-State disputes, with notable achievements like securing the first webcast of an arbitration hearing and the adoption of a new (and as yet unratified) treaty to increase openness in trade disputes. Each of case of ISDS arbitration demonstrates why these provisions have no place in new trade agreements like the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the US-EU trade deal (TTIP).

KEYSTONE XL: THE ISDS POSTER CHILD
Joining millions of people across the country and around the world have recognized that massive investments in fossil fuels are, and must be, a thing of the past, President Obama rejected the Keystone XL pipeline in 2015.

Not content to be the poster child for the environmental and social catastrophe that is tar sands oil, TransCanada Corporation has made itself the poster child for the democratic catastrophe that is ISDS. With its announcement that it will sue the United States for $15 billion under NAFTA for refusing to grant a license, TransCanada has proven what concerned citizens have argued for decades: that the primary purpose of ISDS is to subvert democratic processes and the public interest in the name of private profit.
DEFENDING THE RIGHT TO WATER IN EL SALVADOR

El Salvador has upheld a nationally-supported mining moratorium to protect its already stressed water sources from dangerous toxic byproducts. While performing a strategic environmental impact assessment in 2009, the Salvadoran government refused to grant extraction permits for the Pacific Rim Mining Corporation’s El Dorado metal mine.

The company retaliated by suing El Salvador using ISDS for alleged losses of potential profits. El Salvador is now defending its right to democratic decision-making in the public interest.

With a network of international allies, CIEL supports the National Roundtable Against Metallic Mining in El Salvador (La Mesa), a coalition of civil society organizations opposed to industrial-scale metal mining in the country and dedicated to raising awareness that Pacific Rim does not have the social license to operate.

El Salvador has already paid more than $12 million in legal fees, a staggering amount for a cash-strapped country that could instead be using these vital funds for education, health care, or other social services. The legal costs alone are enough to pay for over two years of adult literacy classes for 140,000 people.

By allowing transnational companies to blackmail governments to try to force them to adopt policies that favor corporations, investor-state arbitration undermines democracy in El Salvador and around the world.

The mining company, Gabriel Resources, exploited a bilateral investment treaty with Canada to bring an ISDS suit against Romania for “depriving Gabriel entirely of the value of its investments.” CIEL is working with Romanian organizations to support their case, and to ensure Romanians will not have to pay for having pushed their legislators to protect the public good.

ROSIA MONTANA MINE VS. ROMANIA

Following massive citizen mobilizations, the Romanian Parliament refused to allow a Canadian mining company to construct Europe’s largest gold and silver mine in the Romanian Apuseni Mountains at Rosia Montana. The exploration would have involved digging up Rosia Montana and two nearby villages, destroying four mountains and creating a giant cyanide pool in the area.

The mining company, Gabriel Resources, exploited a bilateral investment treaty with Canada to bring an ISDS suit against Romania for “depriving Gabriel entirely of the value of its investments.” CIEL is working with Romanian organizations to support their case, and to ensure Romanians will not have to pay for having pushed their legislators to protect the public good.
To draw attention to this threat, CIEL published *Lowest Common Denominator: How the EU-US trade deal threatens to lower standards of protection from toxic pesticides*. Our analysis exposed how the American and European pesticide industries are shaping the negotiations of TTIP and similar trade deals. In particular, the report shows how industry proposals being considered by negotiators would increase the amount of pesticide residue on food sold to consumers in Europe; perpetuate the use of carcinogens, endocrine (hormone) disrupting chemicals (EDCs), and other toxic pesticides; and interfere with efforts to protect bees and other pollinators to safeguard food supplies for future generations.

With your help, US and EU negotiators have heard from more than 25,000 demanding that TTIP not undermine progress on toxic chemicals on both sides of the Atlantic.

In July 2015, the European Parliament passed a resolution incorporating several of the recommendations CIEL and partners have been advocating, including: that TTIP exclude chemicals in order to protect REACH, its flagship chemicals regulation, which is more protective than regulations in the US; and that TTIP meaningfully reform its investor-state dispute settlement mechanism. In 2016, CIEL and partners produced a Compliance Check scorecard finding that EU negotiators have failed to incorporate the Parliament’s recommendations on all fronts. We’ll continue working to hold negotiators accountable to the EU Parliament’s recommendations in order to protect environmental health and democracy on behalf of the hundreds of millions of people who will be affected by TTIP.
In September 2015, we released a report *Preempting the Public Interest: How TTIP Will Limit US States’ Public Health and Environmental Protections*, which details how EU proposals for TTIP would allow companies to use ISDS and other trade provisions to undo state-level protections on toxics, leaving people and the environment at greater risk.

Because of the numerous failings of the US toxics law, many of which were not remedied when the law was amended in 2016, thirty-eight US states have enacted more than 250 state-level laws that are more protective of human and environmental health than federal standards. However, provisions currently envisaged in the EU’s TTIP proposal would undermine the ability of state policy-makers to protect the public interest – not just for toxics but in any area that exceeds federal standards – leaving millions of Americans at risk.

Our findings have been shared widely with US state legislators to raise awareness of TTIP’s potential impact on their ability to protect the public interest and support them in responding. Our report continues to be used as evidence of just how dangerous the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership can be for people on both sides of the Atlantic.
“Today, we are in the midst of an ongoing global public health crisis due to hazardous substances. Children, minorities, indigenous people, workers, low-income communities and others are often exposed to higher levels of toxic chemicals, and all too often suffer disproportionately. Although decades of insufficient action to prevent harm make the task today complex and perhaps overwhelming, solutions exist or can be developed to protect human rights. Central to these solutions is both the right to information and the responsibilities of businesses.”

—BASKUT TUNCAK
UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Toxics

Making good decisions about the future requires knowing the risks we face. That’s why our right to information is critical; our health depends upon it. It’s how we know not to eat poison, not to breathe toxic fumes, and not to touch dangerous chemicals.

The implications of toxic chemicals for human rights are countless. The vulnerability of children, poor and marginalized communities, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable populations to disproportionate levels of toxic exposures raises critical questions around fundamental human rights principles, such as equality, non-discrimination, and self-determination.

United Nations Special Rapporteur Baskut Tuncak is the UN expert on the nexus of human rights and toxic substances. In 2015, he released a report on the Right to Information on Hazardous Substances and Wastes calling on governments and business to do more to make information available, accessible, and functional for everyone, consistent with the principle of non-discrimination.

In conjunction with the ongoing global negotiations of the 4th International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM4), CIEL and partner BAN Toxics released a series of issue briefs highlighting the human rights implications of six highly toxic pollutants. The issue briefs focus on mercury, lead, phthalates, pesticides, decaBDE (an additive flame retardant), and electronic waste or e-Waste. The briefs provide an overview of the chemicals of concern and the human rights implications of each.
At the heart of nanotechnology regulation – and the lack thereof – is a need for information. It is key to understanding and evaluating possible risks, developing appropriate regulatory tools to protect workers and the environment from unwanted effects of nanomaterials, ensuring consumers can make educated choices, and understanding the complex impacts of nanotechnology on our society.

For years, CIEL has been a leader in advocating a precautionary approach to nanomaterials. As both a champion of precaution at the global level and a large actor in the market, the European Union is a focus for CIEL’s work in creating a precautionary path forward for nanomaterials that could be extended to the rest of the world. To date, however, the EU has not shown the leadership on nanomaterials that is sorely needed.

The first step in creating international rules and best practices to govern the production, use, and disposal of nanomaterials, however, is an understanding of what constitutes a nanomaterial. To encourage EU lawmakers to create better nano policy, we have teamed up with ECOS and Oko Institute to combine both scientific and legal rationales for a precautionary approach to nanomaterials. To advance this goal, we convened workshops to develop a lifecycle perspective on nanomaterials, developed a comprehensive proposal for revising REACH annexes to better address nanomaterials, developed a declaration on nano wastes joined by more than 80 organizations worldwide, and released a series of factsheets on critical aspects related to nanomaterials that must be considered for them to be effectively regulated.

GLOBAL STRATEGIES FOR GLOBAL TOXIC EXPOSURE

In the globalized world we live in, one source of pollution can quickly become a human rights problem for thousands of people.

To meet the global challenge of toxic chemical management, CIEL works at the international level within the legally binding chemicals and waste agreements – the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions. In 2016, working with partners within the Stockholm Convention, which regulates persistent organic pollutants throughout their lifecycle, we were successful in our campaign to add new toxic substances to the scope of the Convention.

Managing toxic chemicals on a global scale requires strengthening capacity in developing countries to safely manage toxic substances. Pairing expert analysis and recommendations with national workshops to build local capacity and governance for hazardous chemicals, CIEL’s Environmental Health team worked with the United Nations Environment Programme in finalizing guidance for the reform of sound chemical management; organized workshops for African governments to support the use of the guidelines nationally and regionally; and worked with African and Asian Pacific civil society organizations, providing training and capacity building so they can more effectively engage legal reform processes on toxic issues in their own countries.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Matthew Butler  
Chief of Staff, Democratic National Committee  
Theodoros Chronopoulos  
(United Kingdom)  
Independent Consultant and Senior Programme Officer for Africa, EMPower  
Antonio La Viña (Philippines)  
Dean, Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University  
David Mattingly (Vice-chair)  
Vice President for Programs, The Fund for Global Human Rights  
Matt Pawa  
Attorney and Litigator, President, Pawa Law Firm  
Diana Ponce Nava (Chair) (Mexico)  
International Environmental Lawyer and Consultant  
Katie Redford  
Co-Founder and Director, EarthRights International  
Dalindyebo Shabalala (South Africa)  
Visiting Assistant Professor, Case Western Reserve University School of Law  
Tatiana R. Zaharchenko (Ukraine)  
Visiting Scholar, Environmental Law Institute

BOARD OF ADVISORS
John H. Adams  
Al-Sharifeh Nawzat bint Ali  
Michael P. Allen  
Dinah Bear  
Nathalie Bernasconi-Osterwalder  
Brent Blackwelder  
William C.G. Burns  
Charles E. di Levi  
Delphine Djiraihe  
Ira Feldman  
Malgosia A. Fitzmaurice  
George T. Frampton, Jr.  
Irving L. “Pep” Fuller  
Lynn Goldman  
Claudio Grossman  
Paul E. Hagen  
Scott A. Hajost  
David F. Hales  
Jennifer Haverkamp  
Donald Kaniaru  
Anne R. Kapuscinski  
Lal Kurukulasuriya  
Jonathan Lash  
Gerhard Loibl  
Daniel B. Magraw  
Stephen C. McCaffrey  
Ambler H. Moss, Jr.  
Antonio A. Oposa Jr.  
Geoffrey Palmer  
R. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao  
Iwona Rummel-Bulska  
Peter H. Sand  
James Gustave Speth  
Christopher D. Stone  
Alberto Szekely  
Perry Wallace  
Sheila Watt-Cloutier  
Christopher Weeramantry  
Jacob Werksman

STAFF
Cameron Aishton  
Administrator  
Niranjali Amerasinghe  
Director, Climate & Energy Program  
David Azoulay  
Director, Environmental Health Program  
Melissa Blue Sky  
Senior Attorney, People, Land & Resources Program  
Giulia Carlini  
Project Attorney, Environmental Health Program  
Karin Cicelski  
Executive Assistant  
Alyssa Johl  
Senior Attorney, Climate & Energy Program  
Carla García Zendejas  
Director, People, Land & Resources Program  
Amanda Kistler  
Director, Communications & Engagement  
Muriel Moody Korol  
Senior Attorney, Climate & Energy Program  
Jocelyn Medallo  
Senior Attorney, People, Land & Resources Program  
Carroll Muffett  
President & CEO  
Marcos Orellana  
Director, Human Rights & Environment Program  
Kevin Parker  
Director of Development  
Allison Silverman  
Staff Attorney, Climate & Energy Program  
Baskut Tuncak  
Senior Attorney, Environmental Health Program  
Jeffrey Wanha  
Director of Finance & Administration & CFO
PHOTO CREDITS

Cover: CIEL Intern Hector Hurtado at a divestment action in Washington, DC. Feb 2015. Credit: Amanda Kistler
Pg 1: Credit: NASA
Pg 2: A large-scale visual message made by hundreds of people promoting a 100% renewable energy and peace during the COP21 climate summit, created by international artist John Quigley. Credit: Yann Arthus-Bertrand / Spectral Q
Pg 3: Abbot Point in Queensland, Australia is set to become the world’s largest coal port should the proposal of coal terminal expansion go ahead. Credit: Greenpeace / Tom Jefferson
Pg 4: Graphic by Dave Chenell
Pg 5: Credit: NASA
Pg 6: Tierra del fuego, Argentina, 2005. Credit: David Azoulay
Pg 7: Credit: Sven Scheuermeier via Unsplash
Pg 8: Rally outside World Bank Annual Meetings in Washington, DC. Oct 2014. Credit: Carla Garcia Zendejas
Pg 9: El Yeso Dam Reservoir, Maipo Basin, Chile. Credit: Sebastián Poch Velasco
Pg 10 and 11: Vigil for Berta Cáceres outside the World Bank in Washington, DC. May 2016. Credit: Angelika Albaladejo / Latin America Working Group (LAWG)
Pg 12: 50+ Marchers greet Goldcorp head executives and shareholders outside its Shareholders Meeting in Toronto in April 2015 and leave flowers in commemoration of 16 year old Topacio Reynoso Pacheco, a mining resistance activist who was murdered near the Escobal mining project in Guatemala. Credit: Allan Lissner, courtesy of the Mining Injustice Solidarity Network
Pg 13: CIEL Program Director Carla Garcia Zendejas leads calls for stronger safeguards to protect people and the planet outside the World Bank’s spring meetings. Mar 2016. Credit: Amanda Kistler
Pg 14: Global day of solidarity with Máxima Acuña, Goldman Environmental Prize winner from Peru, who has been attacked and threatened for standing up for her rights in the face of Newmont mining company. Credit: Amanda Kistler
Pg 15: Santurbán Páramo; Aerial fumigations, Colombia. Credit: Kyle E. Johnson
Pg 16: Action outside US Treasury Department to deliver a giant voided check to TransCanada from the American people for its investor-state suit around the Keystone XL Pipeline. May 2016. Credit: Amanda Kistler
Pg 17: Francisco Rocael Mateo Morales, representative of the Western People’s Council (CPO in Spanish) in Guatemala, stands in solidarity with the people of El Salvador fighting a $250+ million investor-state suit filed by Pacific Rim Mining Corporation (now OceanaGold). Mar 2015. Credit: Amanda Kistler
Pg 18: Credit: StoykoSabotanoz / iStockphoto
Pg 19: Protestors against the TTIP EU-US trade deal in London, Jul 2014. Credit: Global Justice Now
Pg 20: 4th International Conference on Chemicals Management in Geneva, Oct 2015. Credit: Giulia Carlini
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FY2015-2016

Jenifer Altman Foundation (through Funders for Fair Trade Foundation and the European Environment and Health Initiative (EEHI))
Anonymous Donors (through Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund and Schwab Charitable Fund)

Article 19
Both ENDS
Broad Reach Fund of the Maine Community Foundation
CS Fund
Cornell Douglas Foundation
Dreyfus Foundation
Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
European Environmental Citizens Organization for Standardization (ECOS)
Foodwatch
Ford Foundation
Goldman Environmental Foundation
Greenpeace International
Heinrich Boell Foundation
Hemera Foundation
International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
KR Foundation
Leaves of Grass Fund
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
New York University
Oak Foundation
Oxfam America
V. Kann Rasmussen Foundation
Rights and Resources Initiative
Sigrid Rausing Trust
Sindicatum Renewable Energy Company
SOMO
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Wallace Genetic Foundation
Wallace Global Fund
WestWind Foundation

INDIVIDUAL SUPPORTERS FY2015-2016

PRESIDENT’S CIRCLE ($5,000 AND ABOVE)
Kenneth and Sue Ann Berlin
Lucinda A. Low and Daniel B. Magraw, Jr.
Carroll Muffett and Patricia Davis-Muffett
Gregory Schmidt and Jennifer Lyman
Douglas R. and Terry F. Young

ADVOCATE’S CIRCLE ($2,500 TO $4,999)
Gregory Foote
Goldy Kamali
Estate of Ruth Little

LEADER’S CIRCLE ($1,000 TO $2,499)
David Hunter and Margaret Bowman
Jill and Ken Iscol
David Mattingly
Matthew Pawa
Jack and Margrit Vanderryn

DONOR’S CIRCLE ($500 TO $999)
John Boot
Edith Brown-Weiss
John and Daniela Fayer
Gretta Goldenman
Marjorie C. and Robert A. Goodin
Paul Hagen
Robert Jennings
Barbara Rose
John Scagnelli
Brian Young
Jeffrey W. Wanha and Juan J. Marroquin
Brian Young

CONTRIBUTOR’S CIRCLE ($100 TO $499)
Eduardo Abbott
David Alderson
Sara Aminzadeh
Charles Barnaby and Cynthia Birr
Virginia Benninghoff
Lynn Biddle
Brent Blackwelder
Melissa Brandt
Shelly Brazier
Patrick Breslin
William C Briggs
William Allington Butler
Theodros Chronopoulos
John Cobey
Kate Ervine
Doug & Nathalie Danforth
Jean I. Dahlquist
Andrew Deutz
Charles Di Leva
Dianne Dillon-Ridgley
Irene Elkin
Woodrow and Anne English
Lee Fahey
Robert and Judith Federico
Anthony Fouracre
Irvig Fuller
Maria Garcia
Carla Garcia Zendejas
Robert and Elizabeth Genovese
Robert Gilman
Sharon Ginsburg
Alan and Kathleen Grainger
MaryAnn Gregory
Stuart Gross
Melissa Hippler
Jack and Gina Hirsch

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FY2015-2016

Greg and Jenny Huang-Dale
Bernard Johl
Tim Jones
Valerie and Lawrence Kistler
Antonio Gabriel La Viña
Erika Lennon
Joseph Levine
Annise Maguire
Gregory Maryann
Stephen McCaffrey
Tiernan Mennen
Rosalynn Molden
Lynn Monaco
Stephen Nelson
Linda Nicholes
James Nickel
Paulo Palugod
Radha Patel
Judt Poulsom
Patricia Rasbury
Cam and Carlene Roberts
William L. Robertson
Susan Rudniki
S Jacob Scherr
Marco Simons
Sonya Smith
Clark Taylor
Timothy R. Vanzant
J. Martin Wagner
Phoebe Weseley
Cynthia Williams
Virginia Wiseman
Betty J. van Wicklen
Glenn Wiser
Bella Wolitz
Christopher and Constance Young
Bart Ziegler
Tatiana R. Zaharchenko

INDIVIDUAL SUPPORTERS FY2015-2016

PRESIDENT’S CIRCLE ($5,000 AND ABOVE)
Kenneth and Sue Ann Berlin
Lucinda A. Low and Daniel B. Magraw, Jr.
Carroll Muffett and Patricia Davis-Muffett
Gregory Schmidt and Jennifer Lyman
Douglas R. and Terry F. Young

ADVOCATE’S CIRCLE ($2,500 TO $4,999)
Gregory Foote
Goldy Kamali
Estate of Ruth Little

LEADER’S CIRCLE ($1,000 TO $2,499)
David Hunter and Margaret Bowman
Jill and Ken Iscol
David Mattingly
Matthew Pawa
Jack and Margrit Vanderryn

DONOR’S CIRCLE ($500 TO $999)
John Boot
Edith Brown-Weiss
John and Daniela Fayer
Gretta Goldenman
Marjorie C. and Robert A. Goodin
Paul Hagen
Robert Jennings
Barbara Rose
John Scagnelli
Brian Young
Jeffrey W. Wanha and Juan J. Marroquin
Brian Young

CONTRIBUTOR’S CIRCLE ($100 TO $499)
Eduardo Abbott
David Alderson
Sara Aminzadeh
Charles Barnaby and Cynthia Birr
Virginia Benninghoff
Lynn Biddle
Brent Blackwelder
Melissa Brandt
Shelly Brazier
Patrick Breslin
William C Briggs
William Allington Butler
Theodros Chronopoulos
John Cobey
Kate Ervine
Doug & Nathalie Danforth
Jean I. Dahlquist
Andrew Deutz
Charles Di Leva
Dianne Dillon-Ridgley
Irene Elkin
Woodrow and Anne English
Lee Fahey
Robert and Judith Federico
Anthony Fouracre
Irvig Fuller
Maria Garcia
Carla Garcia Zendejas
Robert and Elizabeth Genovese
Robert Gilman
Sharon Ginsburg
Alan and Kathleen Grainger
MaryAnn Gregory
Stuart Gross
Melissa Hippler
Jack and Gina Hirsch

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FY2015-2016

Greg and Jenny Huang-Dale
Bernard Johl
Tim Jones
Valerie and Lawrence Kistler
Antonio Gabriel La Viña
Erika Lennon
Joseph Levine
Annise Maguire
Gregory Maryann
Stephen McCaffrey
Tiernan Mennen
Rosalynn Molden
Lynn Monaco
Stephen Nelson
Linda Nicholes
James Nickel
Paulo Palugod
Radha Patel
Judt Poulsom
Patricia Rasbury
Cam and Carlene Roberts
William L. Robertson
Susan Rudniki
S Jacob Scherr
Marco Simons
Sonya Smith
Clark Taylor
Timothy R. Vanzant
J. Martin Wagner
Phoebe Weseley
Cynthia Williams
Virginia Wiseman
Betty J. van Wicklen
Glenn Wiser
Bella Wolitz
Christopher and Constance Young
Bart Ziegler
Tatiana R. Zaharchenko

INDIVIDUAL SUPPORTERS FY2015-2016

PRESIDENT’S CIRCLE ($5,000 AND ABOVE)
Kenneth and Sue Ann Berlin
Lucinda A. Low and Daniel B. Magraw, Jr.
Carroll Muffett and Patricia Davis-Muffett
Gregory Schmidt and Jennifer Lyman
Douglas R. and Terry F. Young

ADVOCATE’S CIRCLE ($2,500 TO $4,999)
Gregory Foote
Goldy Kamali
Estate of Ruth Little

LEADER’S CIRCLE ($1,000 TO $2,499)
David Hunter and Margaret Bowman
Jill and Ken Iscol
David Mattingly
Matthew Pawa
Jack and Margrit Vanderryn

DONOR’S CIRCLE ($500 TO $999)
John Boot
Edith Brown-Weiss
John and Daniela Fayer
Gretta Goldenman
Marjorie C. and Robert A. Goodin
Paul Hagen
Robert Jennings
Barbara Rose
John Scagnelli
Brian Young
Jeffrey W. Wanha and Juan J. Marroquin
Brian Young

CONTRIBUTOR’S CIRCLE ($100 TO $499)
Eduardo Abbott
David Alderson
Sara Aminzadeh
Charles Barnaby and Cynthia Birr
Virginia Benninghoff
Lynn Biddle
Brent Blackwelder
Melissa Brandt
Shelly Brazier
Patrick Breslin
William C Briggs
William Allington Butler
Theodros Chronopoulos
John Cobey
Kate Ervine
Doug & Nathalie Danforth
Jean I. Dahlquist
Andrew Deutz
Charles Di Leva
Dianne Dillon-Ridgley
Irene Elkin
Woodrow and Anne English
Lee Fahey
Robert and Judith Federico
Anthony Fouracre
Irvig Fuller
Maria Garcia
Carla Garcia Zendejas
Robert and Elizabeth Genovese
Robert Gilman
Sharon Ginsburg
Alan and Kathleen Grainger
MaryAnn Gregory
Stuart Gross
Melissa Hippler
Jack and Gina Hirsch

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FY2015-2016

Greg and Jenny Huang-Dale
Bernard Johl
Tim Jones
Valerie and Lawrence Kistler
Antonio Gabriel La Viña
Erika Lennon
Joseph Levine
Annise Maguire
Gregory Maryann
Stephen McCaffrey
Tiernan Mennen
Rosalynn Molden
Lynn Monaco
Stephen Nelson
Linda Nicholes
James Nickel
Paulo Palugod
Radha Patel
Judt Poulsom
Patricia Rasbury
Cam and Carlene Roberts
William L. Robertson
Susan Rudniki
S Jacob Scherr
Marco Simons
Sonya Smith
Clark Taylor
Timothy R. Vanzant
J. Martin Wagner
Phoebe Weseley
Cynthia Williams
Virginia Wiseman
Betty J. van Wicklen
Glenn Wiser
Bella Wolitz
Christopher and Constance Young
Bart Ziegler
Tatiana R. Zaharchenko
SUPPORTER’S CIRCLE
(UP TO $99)
Philip Althouse
D. Arslani
David Azoulay
Heidi Baruch
John Bernard
Vicky Brandt
Alex Brown
Kathleen Brown
Martha Bushnell
Matthew Butler
Mathew Clark
Ruth Clifford
David Davis
Robert Deems
James Donahue
George Donart
Kathleen Doyle
Douglas C. Elliott
Christina Ensalata
Jennifer Federico
Karen & Alex Fedorov
Thelma Fellows
Ella Fisher
Elizabeth Genovese
Carol Giles-Straight
Scott Hajost
Richard Heede
Cydney Henderson
Maxwell Hire
Kristen Hite
Gloria J Howard
Todd Howland
Gloria Hsu
Mary Hughes
Gordon Johnson
Beatrice Junod
Susan Kilgore
Amanda Kistler
John Knox
Christina Kravitz
Stephen Kretzmann
John La Stella
Alan Lambert
Daphne Lambright
Lisa Landmeier
Margaret Landrum
Christopher Lish
Michael Lombardi
Sheila Low-Beer
Kendra Magraw
Louise Mann
Barbara & John Marquis
Ellen McCann
Paul McCarthy
Rowen McEnaney
Joseph McGee
Brenda Metzler
Antonia Mills
Diana Moore
Jean Naples
Susan Nierenberg
Jack Odanaka
Carol Patton
Sue Platt
Valeska Populoh
Stephen Powell
Cynthia Price
Homer Edward Price
Astrid Puentes
Saeed Rahimi
Alexandra Rappaport
Ralph Rexroad
Tom Richards Jr,
Mark Ross
Kenneth Ruby
Ann Sanders
Jess Saucedo
Nicholous Schneider
Norma Schupp
Susan Selbin
Susan Sheinfeld
Kathy Shimata
Daniel Shively
Dale Sorensen
Stephen Spaulding
Helga Spector
Holly Stachnik
Sarah Stewart
W. Andrew Stover
Roland Teape
Martha Vinick
Alis Wang
Pam Ward
Sherry Weiland
Ross Wells
Tim Wilson-Brown
Thomas Wolslegel
CFC DONATION AMOUNT
NOT SPECIFIED
Laura Drummond
Martha Fessenden
SUPPORT FOR VOICE FOR
THE PEOPLE PROJECT
Eric E. Marston
Diane Elizabeth Swanhuysen
David Fortson
Joan Jones Holtz
AWARDS

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AWARD:
Dinah Shelton, emeritus Manatt/Ahn Professor of Law, George Washington University Law School

CIEL’s International Environmental Law Award recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the effort to achieve solutions to environmental problems through international law and institutions.

Through four decades of award winning research and jurisprudence, Professor Dinah Shelton has made profound contributions to the theory and practice of international environmental law and international human rights. A globally recognized scholar in both fields, Professor Shelton has been instrumental in the progressive integration of the two. She contributed directly to that integration through her roles as a Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and as a member of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights from 2010-2014, including a term as Commission President, at a time when the Commission faced profound political pressure from Parties for its precautionary measures in environmental cases. Professor Shelton has the singular distinction of being the only laureate to be honored with both the Elizabeth Haub Prize in Environmental Law and the American Society of International Law’s Butcher Medal for outstanding contributions to international human rights law. We are honored and humbled to add CIEL’s International Environmental Law Award to that illustrious list.

FREDERICK ANDERSON CLIMATE CHANGE AWARD:
Naomi Oreskes, Professor of the History of Science, Harvard University

The Frederick Anderson Award commemorates the founding Chair of CIEL’s Board of Trustees. The Award honors those who have made a singular contribution to addressing climate change in a way that reflects both the demands of science and the vital necessity of law.

Doctor Naomi Oreskes has been instrumental in highlighting the true weight and history of the scientific consensus behind climate change and the organized efforts by opponents of climate action to cast doubt on that consensus. In her 2004 essay “The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change,” Doctor Oreskes applied scientific technique to the history of science itself to demonstrate conclusively the scientific consensus that anthropogenic climate change is real. In turn, she applied historical analysis to climate science to expose the history and methodology of climate denial. In her seminal work with Erik Conway, Merchants of Doubt, Doctor Oreskes revealed how the oil industry’s climate denial campaigns deployed both strategies and personnel used by the tobacco conspirators in the preceding decades – a complex history of intertwined scandals that continues to unfold through CIEL’s own work. As a growing body of evidence reveals the true extent of climate understanding within the fossil fuel industry, Doctor Oreskes’ commitment to sound science and historical rigor provides a vital foundation for those working to bring a hidden history to light. And amidst Congressional attacks that seek to intimidate and suppress those efforts, Dr. Oreskes’ own perseverance in the face of intense professional attacks on her research offers a model of courage, resolve, and a commitment to the power of truth.
FINANCIALS

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH

ASSETS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY15</th>
<th>FY16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>$1,129,342</td>
<td>$1,421,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions Receivable</td>
<td>1,372,577</td>
<td>696,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts Receivable</td>
<td>41,249</td>
<td>83,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Receivables</td>
<td>7,007</td>
<td>3,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>14,573</td>
<td>24,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,564,748</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,228,901</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY15</th>
<th>FY16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property &amp; Equipment, Net</td>
<td>32,200</td>
<td>38,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Security Deposits</td>
<td>20,712</td>
<td>20,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Investments</td>
<td>20,111</td>
<td>21,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,637,771</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,309,025</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY15</th>
<th>FY16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>$50,292</td>
<td>$45,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Payroll &amp; Benefits Payable</td>
<td>29,432</td>
<td>32,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Contract Revenue</td>
<td>24,474</td>
<td>26,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Lease Liability</td>
<td>71,148</td>
<td>40,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$175,346</strong></td>
<td><strong>$145,658</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY15</th>
<th>FY16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted Net Assets</td>
<td>$596,348</td>
<td>$601,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted Net Assets</td>
<td>1,866,077</td>
<td>1,562,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,462,425</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,163,367</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Liabilities and Net Assets** | **$2,637,771** | **$2,228,901**

CIEL’s audited financial statements and IRS Form 990s are available on our website (CIEL.ORG) or upon request.

Auditors/Certified Public Accountants:
Halt Buzas & Powell, Ltd.
1199 North Fairfax Street, 10th Floor
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
What began as a few small, breakthrough moments has become a true global momentum shift over the last two years. That shift is powered by people like you.

And now, we must move faster and work harder than ever to convert this momentum into true transformative change. Because even as we are beginning to win, the realities of the challenges we face grow ever starker.

- We must turn the vision of the Paris Agreement into a new economic reality that matches the scale of the climate crisis, and protect human rights in the process.
- We must confront the insidious threat of endocrine disrupting chemicals, win needed controls on nanomaterials, and head off trade rules that would undermine chemical safety efforts.
- We must defend communities in the critical early cases that will determine whether the World Bank’s new safeguards protect people over profit.
- We must enforce the rules that protect forests and forest peoples from rampant and unchecked illegal trade.
- We must better protect those who risk their freedoms and their lives to speak out for the environment and human rights.
- And we must strengthen the law to ensure corporations comply with global human rights standards, and to hold them accountable when they don’t.
CIEL is a vital part of the solution. At every level, we’re working to address these challenges, wielding the law as a tool, a microphone, a shield – and yes, sometimes a sword – to defend human rights and the environment on a global scale and for the long haul.

Please make a tax-deductible donation to CIEL.

Your gift is an investment in future victories for communities around the world ...and a better future for all of us.

Join us. Together, we can transform this momentum into decisive victories for people and the planet. And go forward. Faster.

To make a gift online: act.ciel.org/donate
Or send your gift to:
1350 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 1100
Washington, DC  20036 USA
If you'd like to know more about the impact of your donation, please call Amanda Kistler 202.742.5832 or email akistler@ciel.org.