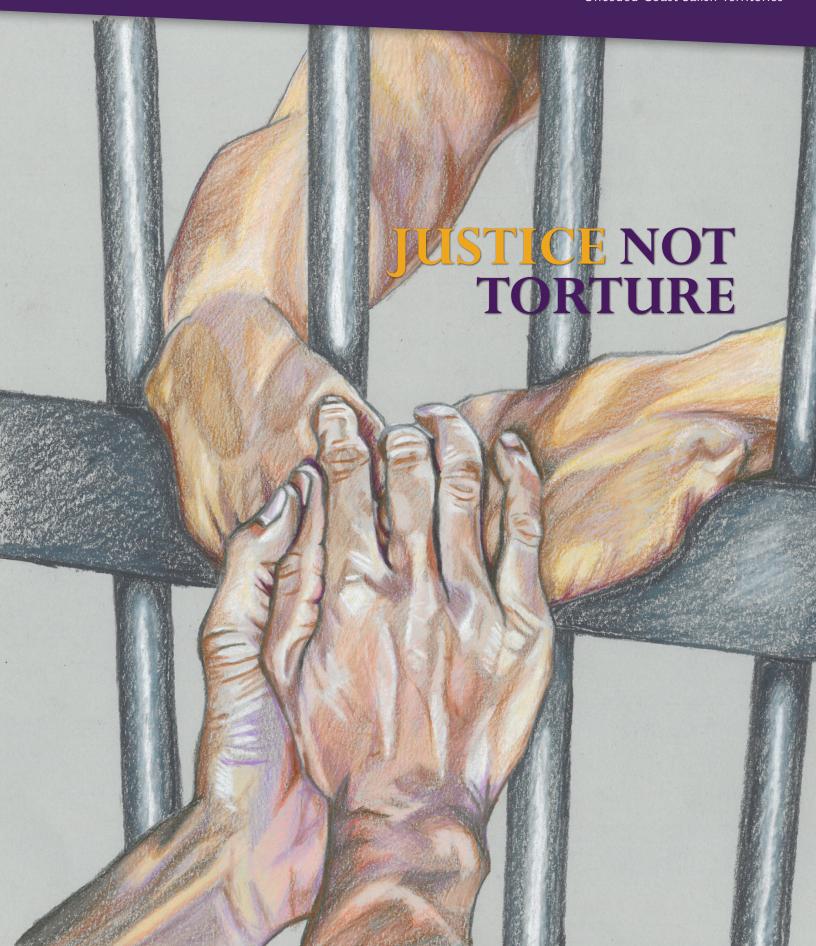


### **Annual General Meeting**

Tuesday, May 1, 2018, 7:00 to 9:00 PM Alice Mackay Room, Library Square 350 W. Georgia St, Vancouver, BC Unceded Coast Salish Territories



## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Lindsey Bertrand** 

Warren Bourgeois

**Derek Brackley** 

**Alister Browne** 

Ian Bushfield

**Paul Champ** 

David Fai

Michael Friedlaender

Rishi Gill

Lisa Kerr

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Steven Savitt

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Paul Tétrault

Vanessa Wolff

## **HONORARY DIRECTORS**

Thomas Berger, O.C., Q.C.

**Neil Boyd** 

The Right Honourable Kim Campbell, P.C., Q.C.

**Andrew Coyne** 

Bill Deverell

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Gordon Gibson

Mike Harcourt

Art Lee

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Stephen Owen, P.C., Q.C.

**Svend Robinson** 

**David Suzuki** 

### **STAFF**

Jay Aubrey

Staff Counsel (Litigation)

Iman Baobeid

**Outreach and Communications** 

Coordinator

Caily DiPuma

**Acting Litigation Director** 

Jessi Halliday

Legal Administrative Assistant

**Catherine Hart** 

Supporter Relations Manager

Mark Hosak

**Director of Community** Engagement

Maggie Knight

**Operations Director** 

Dylan Mazur

Community Development

Lawyer

Meghan McDermott

Staff Counsel (Policy)

**Grace Pastine** 

Litigation Director (On Leave)

Josh Paterson

**Executive Director** 

Micheal Vonn

**Policy Director** 

## LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Lindsay M. Lyster, President



Our fight for freedom, justice and equality never proceeds in a straight line. We can never chart a linear graph soaring toward our goals. Often, we find the ice breaking successes of our legal victories are met with resistance and at times backlash. The nature of our work requires BCCLA supporters to

remain vigilant so we can ensure that the victories won in court translate into real and lasting change in the lives of those who need it most.

A great example is our recent historic court win that found the practice of indefinite solitary confinement struck down as unconstitutional. Through our case, the Judge heard the voices of those who have lived through what the UN rightly defines as torture. Their harrowing experiences made the injustice of solitary confinement clear. The court's judgment should have signalled the end of this practice, but the federal government is resisting taking action to implement the ruling despite previous pledges to end indefinite solitary confinement.

The federal government promised to end the practice of indefinite solitary confinement when they committed to implement the recommendations of the Ashley Smith Inquiry, both during the 2015 election campaign and in the mandate letter to the Minister of Justice. With this commitment in mind, it is extremely disappointing to see the federal government appealing our court victory. It is further discouraging to see the government hold out their forthcoming legalization as a remedy to the injustice of indefinite solitary confinement when it falls so far short of the Ashley Smith inquiry's recommendations and the judgment in our own court victory.

Freedom is never given; it is won.

At times like these we are reminded "Freedom is never given; it is won." The BCCLA will fight this appeal in court, continue to educate legislators examining the government's proposed legislation to improve the law, and mobilize public opinion to finally end this fundamental injustice. That fight will take time, effort and financial resources. We can't do it without your continued support.

Today, I thank you for your ongoing support and solidarity that makes our work possible. This year we must work together to defend our gains as we fight to further expand liberty, equality and justice. We are only as strong as the movement that supports our work, and thanks to you we grow in number and influence every year. We simply cannot do it without you.

Together, we can rise to the challenge.

Lindsay M. Lyster

friday the type

## **BCCLA BY THE NUMBERS**

2017

By all accounts, 2017
was a remarkable
year for the BCCLA.
In our long history,
we have won many
important victories for
human rights and civil
liberties, but in 2017
our impact was greater
than ever. Here's a
brief look at what
we accomplished.





Policy submissions

589 Individuals Received Complainant Assistance

Interviews in print, radio, and TV media

1868
O
Donors



## FIVE VICTORIES FOR RIGHTS



Photo: Canadian Press

### Indefinite Solitary Confinement Struck Down

On January 17, 2018, The B.C. Supreme Court issued an historic judgment in favour of the BCCLA and John Howard Society of Canada. The court held that the laws governing administrative segregation are unconstitutional in that they permit prolonged, indefinite solitary confinement, fail to provide independent review of segregation placements, and deprive inmates of the right to counsel at segregation review hearings. The court further held that the laws were unconstitutional because they discriminate against mentally ill, disabled, and Indigenous prisoners.

### **New Citizenship Bill**

On June 15, 2017 the House of Commons passed Bill C-6 which repeals many of the worst provisions of Bill C-24, including the provision that allowed for citizenshipstripping of dual citizens. The Bill passed with a critical amendment that we were able to secure by working closely with Senators. This amendment restores the right to a fair hearing for people at risk of losing their citizenship under allegations of misrepresentation. Together, these are extraordinary victories for citizenship equality and due process.



Photo: Hassan Diab Support Committee

### Hassan Diab Returns to Canada

On January 15, 2018, former Carleton Professor Hassan Diab arrived in Ottawa. His wife, Rania, and their children were there to welcome him back home. Two days earlier a French court dismissed the allegations against him and ordered his immediate release after three years and two months of pre-trial detention. The BCCLA fought against Hassan's extradition arguing the Canadian Extradition Act and procedures allow Canadian to have their liberties stripped away by foreign governments with problematic evidence including the possibility of evidence sourced by torture.

### Freedom of Speech during Election Periods

On January 28th, 2017 the Supreme Court of Canada clarified the freedom of expression rights of individuals who engage in expressive activities like displaying handmade signs, placing bumper stickers, or wearing T-shirts with political messages are protected by the law and do not have to register with the government. The BCCLA intervened in the case to argue that the registration requirement silences the voices of people already marginalized within the political arena.



### BC Government Confirms Anti-SLAPP Legislation is Coming

After years of advocacy, the BC government has pledged to re-introduce anti-SLAPP legislation to BC this year. Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs) are often used by wealthy and powerful parties to threaten and silence those who express themselves, and to discourage others from doing so. We hope that this commitment will finally translate into legislation to protect participation rights

Sometimes when people die, they drop gifts on their way out for others to pick up. I know this to be true because of Robyn Moro. Robyn was a plaintiff in a legal case I'm working on called Lamb and BCCLA v. Canada. The Lamb case challenges the constitutionality of Canada's medically assisted dying laws. The gift that Robyn gave me wasn't about the case, but it transformed the way I lawyer, the way I love, and has ruptured the barrier that I perceived to exist between these two practices.

Early in my relationship with Robyn, I felt there was some connection between my role in her life, and the person she was before Parkinson's brought her so much pain. Initially I thought this connection was the legal case: we could win justice for Robyn in court, achieving her



After Robyn passed, her husband sent me this photo with the caption "Robyn before the pain".

# **LOVE & LAWYERING**

Jay Aubrey, for Robyn Moro

Loving Robyn meant choosing to sit next to her amidst her pain – not looking away, and not trying to fix. My role was to hold space for her suffering. Justice was a practice of loving.

right to be free of pain through a medically assisted death. But the case wasn't going to help Robyn. Having run out of pain treatment options, she was desperate for relief from her suffering. Two of her doctors ultimately agreed to assist her death. With Robyn's passing date scheduled, my role in her life appeared to be over.

Yet the connection between us remained. When Robyn asked me to share her last day with her, I began to understand what had been true all along - justice for Robyn was a process of recognition. People who suffer severe, chronic pain frequently describe feeling that, over the course of time, their pain seems like another entity that takes over their body and sense of self. As the pain gets bigger and bigger, their remaining self gets smaller and smaller. When the pain is so big that it's all (most) people see, the person inside the pain can feel invisible. Understandably, other humans want to avoid suffering, so we look away, or we try to fix. Neither response would bring Robyn the dignity of personhood and security of life that she sought. Loving Robyn meant choosing to sit next to her amidst her pain - not looking away, and not trying to fix. My role was to hold space for her suffering. Justice was a practice of loving.

Seeing the connection between loving Robyn and Robyn's experience of justice illuminated other experiences of love and lawyering in action. Loving lawyering is reaching out and putting your hand on your clients shoulder when you are the only person standing beside them as they receive their prison sentence. Loving lawyering is looking directly into the eyes of the human next to you as they re-live the trauma of solitary confinement, and refusing to look away. It's the beautiful messages of support I received from my wonderful BCCLA co-workers before I went in to say goodbye to Robyn.

Loving lawyering is part of the gift Robyn gave me - the act of witnessing in the absence of professional distance. It enables me to see people in the greatest ambit of their selves, and support the most genuine expressions of their agency. These feel like the greatest gifts I could ever give or receive.

# JUSTICE, NOTTORTURE: THE FIGHT TO END INDEFINITE SOLITARY CONFINEMENT CONTINUES

Caily DiPuma, Acting Litigation Director

On January 17, 2018, Mr. Justice Leask of the B.C. Supreme Court issued his 162 page decision in BCCLA and *JHSC v. Attorney General of Canada*, striking down the sections of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act that allow for indefinite solitary confinement.

The BCCLA has devoted years of work to this issue. BCCLA staff lawyers have spent hundreds of hours meeting with inmates, hearing their stories and recording their evidence. Together with our dedicated pro bono counsel Joseph Arvay Q.C. and Alison Latimer, we spent 9 weeks in trial presenting witnesses, cross-examining witnesses and arguing about the meaning Charter protections in the prison context. It is fair to say that we were overjoyed with the Court's decision.

The most important parts of the Court's decision are clear and have been widely reported in the Canadian press. Prolonged, indefinite solitary confinement is unconstitutional and must end. Segregating persons with mental illness or disability is unconstitutional and must end. The system which gives unlimited discretion to a warden to keep an inmate segregated is unconstitutional and must end. The systemic discrimination against Indigenous inmates is unconstitutional and must end. These are judicial findings that make this the most significant prison law decision from a trial court in Canadian history.

However, in addition to these key victories, the Court made other observations which may be less obviously important but are vital to ensuring that the practice of indefinite solitary confinement ends once and for all:

Solitary confinement by any other name is still solitary confinement. The Court confirmed that "administrative segregation," as it is named in Canada's corrections legislation, is solitary confinement.

The internationally recognized definition of solitary confinement is confinement for 22 to 24 hours a day without meaningful human contact. The U.N. Special Rapporteur

on Torture, the Mandela Rules and numerous other international law bodies have recognized that this form of confinement is cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment that can even constitute torture. CSC denied that it practiced solitary confinement, arguing that inmates have daily opportunities for meaningful human contact. The Court flatly rejected this argument.

Based on the evidence before him, Mr. Justice Leask concluded most interactions with segregated inmates occur through a food slot in a cell door. He stated that there was "no legislative justification for the practice of communicating with segregated inmates 'through the food slot'" and such interactions are not "meaningful human contact." This means that – no matter what CSC calls it – solitary confinement by any other name is still solitary confinement.



Photo: Thomas Hawk





Amanda Lepine gives testimony at the BC Supreme Court of her experiences in solitary confinement.

Art: Catherine Hart

CSC doesn't identify or track mental health issues. One of the most shocking pieces of evidence presented during our trial was the revelation that CSC does not keep track of the number of inmates with mental disabilities or mental illness, nor does it adequately assess inmates for mental health issues when they enter the prison system. Without this data, it is impossible for CSC to responsibly care for the inmate population.

Mr. Justice Leask concluded that "the most serious deficiency in dealing with administrative segregation placements is the inadequacy of the Government's processes for dealing with the mentally ill." He held that the law "fails to respond to respond to the actual capacities and needs of mentally ill inmates and instead imposes burdens [on them] in a manner that has the effect of reinforcing, perpetuating or exacerbating their disadvantage." Calling this a "serious health issue", Mr. Justice Leask called on the Government and CSC to "recognize the size and importance of the mentally ill, cognitively impaired, and potentially self-harming and suicidal contingent in Canada's penitentiaries".

CSC culture has to change. Beyond declaring that the law must change, Mr. Justice Leask also recognized that CSC's culture must change. In the context of segregation review hearings, he found that CSC is biased against inmates. They are less likely to be believed, whereas the statements of CSC officials are generally accepted as true. Mr. Justice Leask further noted that "several features of CSC's operational cultural that exacerbate [that] problem", including a high degree of deference afforded to frontline staff and wardens.

The work isn't over, yet. While we were overjoyed with the B.C. Supreme Court decision, we know that the work is not over. Now, we are fighting on two fronts.

Shortly before our trial began, the federal government proposed Bill C-56. That legislation is clearly deficient. It fails to set hard limits on the amount of time an inmate can spend in segregation. It fails to provide for binding independent external review of segregation placements. It fails to recognize the rights of inmates to have legal counsel present at segregation hearings. And it does nothing to address systemic discrimination against Indigenous inmates and those inmates with mental illness or disability.

And, last month, the federal government appealed our win. The case must now be heard by the B.C. Court of Appeal.

Now, our job is to ensure that Parliament amends Bill C-56 to meet the constitutionally mandated requirements set out by the Court. And, to vigorously defend against the government's efforts to overturn this historic victory for prisoner's rights. This work cannot be done alone. Now more than ever, we need our supporters to stand with us to end this torture.

# NEW NATIONAL SECURITY LEGISLATION AND NEW CONCERNS

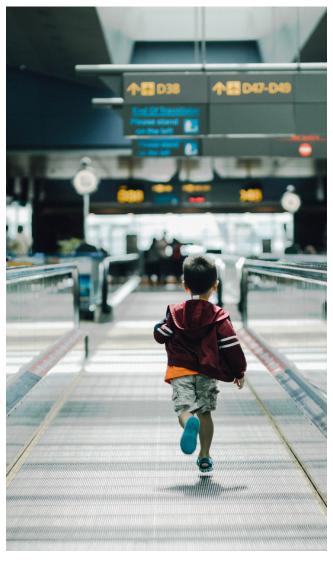
Micheal Vonn, Policy Director

2017 saw the introduction of Bill C-59, yet another huge shift in the national security landscape of Canada. This bill was eagerly awaited as a promised "fix" to an array of problems created by the previous omnibus national security legislation ("C-51"). The BCCLA was among the very first commentators on the bill and many others echoed us in giving the bill decidedly mixed reviews. While justly lauded for (finally) bringing more oversight and review of Canada's national security agencies, C-59 also given those same agencies a raft of new, and in some cases unprecedented, powers and lowered the legal thresholds for surveillance to rock-bottom lows.

When the BCCLA was invited to testify as an expert witness to the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security, the focus of our submission was that the new accountability architecture for national security agencies is off-set by plummeting legal thresholds for mass surveillance. So, instead of reining in bulk data surveillance, the accountability framework actually provides an official seal of approval for mass surveillance.

We also voiced concerns about the new powers C-59 gives Canada's signals intelligence agency to use cyberattacks against foreign individual, state, organization or terrorist groups. This would include hacking, deploying malware, and "disinformation campaigns". While some have argued that we have reached a stage in cybersecurity the ability to conduct "active cyber operations" is needed, there remains a significant danger of normalizing state-sponsored hacking and disinformation campaigns. Not to mention the obvious tension and concern about having the agency mandated with protecting our cyber infrastructure powerfully incentivized to hide and horde security vulnerabilities for its own attack exploits.

In addition to giving signals intelligence these immense powers, C-59 does very little to reel in the unprecedented powers recently given to CSIS. The proposed new law would continue to empower a radically redefined role for CSIS (our domestic intelligence) which includes the ability to act on, rather than simply collect, security intelligence. While the new bill introduces some limitations into these new policing role and "disruption" powers, the essential problem remains that CSIS is permitted to conduct much Photo: Hanson Lu



of its work in secret. This secrecy means that rights violations by CSIS are more difficult to detect and more difficult to remedy than actions by law enforcement agencies.

Also on the list of disappointments and concerns, C-59 does little to address the many failures of due process rights inherent in Canada's flawed "no fly" lists. Canada's "No-Fly" regime provides no redress mechanism for those wrongly swept into the system for having the same or a similar name to a listed person - this includes hundreds of children. Those who try to challenge their listing must navigate deeply unfair and largely secret hearings.

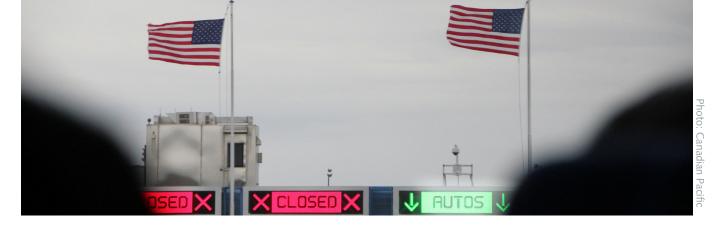


Photo: Matthew Henry

C-59 also does little to close the gate on the expansive inter-governmental disclosures of Canadians' personal information for broadly construed national security purposes. The new bill provides some tweaks, but ultimately continues to allow a troubling amount of information sharing among government agencies and more legalized surveillance of Canadians than was the case before the Security of Canada Information Sharing Act was passed as part of C-51.

There are also a number of extremely important matters that have simply failed to be address in any legislation thus far, and that list includes torture-implicated intelligence. While the federal government has recently revised its directive on torture-implicated intelligence, we are still failing in our obligations under International Law. We need to enshrine in legislation a complete prohibition on torture-implicated information. While the new bodies that are created by C-59 do provide review of the Canadian Border Services Agency's national security activities, most of the CBSA's activities are still entirely without urgently needed review and accountability.





## NEW PRECLEARANCE ACT GIVES US CUSTOMS AND BORDER GUARDS EXPANDED POWER

Meghan McDermott, Staff Counsel (Policy)

Throughout 2017 the BCCLA advocated for changes to Bill C-23, which significantly expands the powers US customs and border guards have at customs preclearance sites in Canada. These sites are currently at many international airports across the country and enable travelers headed for the US to be inspected under US customs and immigration laws prior to leaving Canada. The new law will facilitate the expansion of preclearance sites to areas where boat, train, and motor vehicle passengers are departing for the US from Canada.

Since the law was first proposed in 2016, we testified before both House of Commons and Senate committees on the bill. We repeatedly stressed that the expansion of powers for American border guards are unconstitutional and unnecessary. We have been particularly concerned that travelers will no longer have the right to withdraw from these sites if they so choose. Instead, US guards will be able to detain someone opting to withdraw and interrogate them about their motive for leaving.

We were pleased when two of our recommendations were incorporated into the legislation - the requirement of an independent review of the law five years after it comes into effect, and a clause requiring the Minister to provide training to US guards. While these were improvements, the larger defects of the proposed law remained intact. There was a brief moment of optimism in the fall of 2017 when Senator Serge Joyal, a constitutional expert, echoed many of our concerns about the law's infringement of Charter rights with his Senate colleagues. We were further buoyed when we heard another Senator say that the law has "got all the makings of an urban horror movie."

BCCLA supporters joined our campaign and sent over 6,600 emails to Senators calling on them to amend or halt this bill. Unfortunately, when Senator Joyal tabled amendments that were intended to protect the constitutional rights of travelers, they were rejected by the majority of his fellow Senators in a 59 – 16 vote.



The Trump administration has made clear that it intends to discriminate against people at the border. Now the Canadian government has given the US government even more power to put that discrimination into action.

We know that some travelers have come to expect racial profiling when facing US customs and border inspections. News stories over the past year have highlighted the stories of racialized groups, particularly Muslims, that have been interrogated about their devotion to Islam and denied entry to the US1. Author Amal El-Mohtar's story about her treatment by US guards in the preclearance process was picked up by the CBC after she posted a series of tweets about being detained in secondary inspection and having her phone seized at the Ottawa airport<sup>2</sup>. With the passage of Bill C-23, we worry that this discrimination could be exacerbated. The Trump administration has made clear that it intends to discriminate against people at the border. Now the Canadian government has given the US government even more power to put that discrimination into action.

<sup>1</sup> http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/another-canadiancitizen-refused- entry-united- states-border-1.3976230 and http:// www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/canadian-woman-turned-awayfrom-u- s-border- after-questions-about- religion-trump- 1.3972019

<sup>2</sup> http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/ottawa/ottawa-author- callsout- canadian-government- border-questioning-1.4430916

# **ON COMMUNITY LAW**

Dylan Mazur, Community Lawyer

Photo: Haida Laas / Rhonda Lee McIsaac



This year marked new beginnings for the BCCLA's Community Law Program. One of which was the departure of our former Community Lawyer, Laura Track, in July, and my arrival as the new Community Lawyer, in September. Another new beginning was the launch of a multi-year initiative we're calling, Policing Indigenous Communities. This initiative stems from our decades-long work on police accountability. We have been joined on this initiative by First Nations lawyer, Sonya Pighin, who has acted as our Legal Consultant.

In 2011, we published a report on policing in northern BC titled, Small Town Justice. In that report, a number of people in Indigenous communities recounted incidents of racial profiling by the RCMP. In launching our Policing Indigenous Communities initiative, we wanted to build on our work on police accountability since Small Town Justice, while partnering with Indigenous communities on law and policy reform in the area of policing.

Since the launch of our initiative in September, we have conducted a series of Know Your Rights workshops for over 250 people living on the traditional territories of the Haida, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian, Wet'suwet'en, and Lheidli T'enneh Nations. For several of these workshops, we have co-presented with the two independent oversight bodies for the RCMP in BC, the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP and the Independent Investigations Office. We invited these organizations to co-present with us so that people not

only know their rights in relation to interactions with police, but so that they know what accountability processes are available to them. In these workshops, we talk about people's rights related to searches and seizures as well as arrests and detentions.

For many of our workshop participants in Indigenous communities, negative experiences with police are personal. In one community, a couple of Band Councillors recounted numerous incidents of police check-stops on the only road in and out of the reserve on days where celebrations or funerals took place. Everyone headed in or out of the reserve would be stopped and asked not, "Have you been drinking?", but rather, What have you been drinking?". In another community, two service providers' recounted incidents of witnessing their clients be struck by police officers on arrest.

People in our workshops have also told us about positive stories of policing, stories of officers who are a part of the community. Whether positive or negative, our community partners have expressed the need for improved relationships between their communities and the RCMP. In the next phase of our Policing Indigenous Communities initiative, we are looking to launch a pilot project with one of our community partners to use Indigenous restorative justice processes as a model for informal resolution of complaints for misconduct against the RCMP.

## MEET OUR NEW BCCLA STAFF

This year had many exciting changes for the BCCLA. We are pleased to welcome three new staff members to our team as we expand in critical ways to strengthen our organization.

Last fall, Dylan Mazur joined us as Community Lawyer. Dylan has over fifteen years of experience collaborating with diverse communities in Canada and Latin America on initiatives in the areas of human rights, mental health, and community development. Dylan articled at Community

Legal Assistance Society, where he represented clients at the BC Human Rights Tribunal and the Mental Health Review Board.

Also joining our team is Iman Baobeid as Outreach and Communications Coordinator having recently completed her MA at the Social Justice Institute at UBC. She brings a background in outreach and communications from her previous community organizing work at the Equity & Inclusion Office at UBC, UBC Go Global, and as a graphic designer with the "Yemen Speaks" Conflict Testimony Campaign.

This winter, we were joined by Mark Hosak as Director of Community Engagement. Mark brings a background in fundraising, communications, and organizing from his previous experience with the Juvenile Diabetes Research







Foundation, various progressive political campaigns, and work as a Legislative Assistant to a Member of Parliament.

While we're excited to welcome new members to our team, we're also sad to say goodbye to our former Director of Community Engagement, Charlotte Kingston, Community Lawyer Laura Track, and Outreach and Communications Coordinator Nathanel Lowe who have all moved on to exciting new opportunities. We are so grateful for all their hard work over the last few years and wish them all the best!

### The BCCLA office has moved!

On March 17th, the BCCLA moved into the BC Artscape Sun Wah community cultural hub, which brings together artists, arts organizations, and community organizations like us in the heart of Vancouver's Chinatown. We're excited to meet all our new neighbours and deepen our local community connections. Stay tuned for an invite to celebrate our new home this summer!

Want to update your address book?



We're now at: 306-268 Keefer St. Vancouver, BC, V6A 1X5

## THANK YOU

The BCCLA is a small organization with just 12 staff, but through the incredible support of pro bono counsel and volunteers across the country, we are changing the landscape of civil liberties in Canada. We'd like to extend a huge thank you to everyone who donated their time and talent to us in 2017.

#### **VOLUNTEERS**

### **LAW INTERNS**

Jacqueline Yan Carolina Diaz Carrasco Erin Newman-Renwick **Doug Hamilton-Evans** Rozali Telbis **Noor Youssef** 

> **Corinne Campney Andrew Kong**

Salman Rana Arash Ghiassi Victoria Perrie Jeremy Bally

### PRO BONO COUNSEL

**Adriel Weaver** Goldblatt Partners LLP

**Alison Latimer** 

Arvay Finlay LLP

Andrew MacDonald

Bersenas Jacobsen Chouest Thomson Blackburn LLP

**Ariel Solose** 

Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP

**Audrey Macklin** 

University of Toronto Faculty of Law

**Bijon Roy** 

Champ & Associates

Brendan Van Niejenhuis

Stockwoods LLP Brent B. Olthuis

**Hunter Litigation Chambers** 

**Byron Shaw** 

McCarthy Tétrault LLP

Carlo Di Carlo Stockwoods LLP

> **Caroline Etter** Power Law

Casey Leggett

Martin & Associates

**Catherine George** Farris, Vaughan, Wills & Murphy LLP

> **Daniel Sheppard** Goldblatt Partners LLP

**David Martin** Martin and Associates David McEwan

McEwan Partners LLP

**David Taylor** 

Conway Baxter Wilson LLP

Gerald Chan

Stockwoods LLP

**Greg Allen** 

**Hunter Litigation Chambers** 

**Greg Fingas** 

Gerrand Rath Johnson LLP

Jeff Beedell

Gowling WLG

Jessica Orkin

Goldblatt Partners LLP

Joseph Arvay

Q.C., Arvay Finlay LLP

Joel Morris

Harper Grey LLP

Jordan Katz

McCarthy Tétrault LLP

Julie Gibson

Harper Grey LLP

Justin Safayeni

Stockwoods LLP

**Kate Phipps** 

Arvay Finlay LLP

Lobat Sadrehashemi

**Embarkation Immigration Lawyers** 

Lorne Waldman

C.M., Waldman & Associates

Marcus Klee

Aitken Klee LLP

Michael Rosenberg

McCarthy Tétrault LLP

Michael Sobkin

**Barrister and Solicitor** 

Monique Pongracic-Speier

Q.C., Ethos Law

Nader Hasan

Stockwoods LLP

**Paul Champ** 

Champ & Associates

Roy Millen

Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP

Sheila Tucker

Q.C., Shapray Cramer

Fitterman Lamer LLP

Stephen Aylward Stockwoods LLP

Tae Mee Park

Bersenas Jacobsen Chouest Thomson Blackburn LLP

Tamara Duncan

Martin & Associates

Warda Shazadi Meighen

Waldman & Associates

Yael Wexler

Fasken Martineau

DuMoulin LLP

# **FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND **CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**

Year ended December 31

	2017				2016
	General Fund	Stabilization Fund	Trust Fund	Total	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
REVENUE	III				
Membership and donations	509,086	_	_	509,086	517,585
Distributions from BCCLA Legacy Trust Fund	455,000			455,000	337,204
Law Foundation of BC - operating grant	175,000		_	175,000	175,000
Net investment income	166	(3,503)	106,900	103,513	103,148
Grants earned	82,457	_	_	82,457	135,299
Litigation Recovery	31,931	_	_	31,931	7,914
Endowment distributions	5,530	_	_	5,530	5,301
Miscellaneous and special events	4,482			4,482	52,217
	1,263,602	(3,503)	106,900	1,366,999	1,333,668
EXPENSES	"				
Salaries and benefits	844,308		_	844,308	720,509
Litigation costs	118,444	·		118,444	111,829
Office operating	97,104		_	97,104	142,281
Contract fees	92,506			92,506	49,166
Rent and utilities	59,567	_	_	59,567	58,374
Fundraising	41,517		_	41,517	57,020
Travel and accommodations	36,848	_	_	36,848	30,735
Newsletter	15,736		_	15,736	16,385
Bank charges	14,320	_	_	14,320	18,128
Meeting, publications, events	5,888		_	5,888	3,385
Amortization	5,609		_	5,609	3,826
Conference	5,466		_	5,466	3,353
Insurance	2,607		_	2,607	2,892
	1,339,920			1,339,920	1,217,883
Excess of revenue for the year	(76,318)	(3,503)	106,900	27,079	115,785
Interfund transfers	182,352	(23,499)	(158,853)		
	106,034	(27,002)	(51,953)	27,079	115,785
Fund balances, beginning of year	234,852	134,797	969,107	1,338,756	1,222,971
Fund balances, end of year	340,886	107,795	917,154	1,365,835	1,338,756

The complete 2017 BCCLA audited financial statements are available at www.bccla.org.

The statement is subject to final audit approval by the Board of Directors and will be presented to our members at the 2018 Annual General Meeting on May 1st

The Democratic
Commitment is a
publication of the
British Columbia Civil
Liberties Association. The
Association was established
in 1962 and is the oldest
continuously active civil liberties
association in Canada. Its mandate
is to preserve, defend, maintain, and
extend civil liberties and human rights
in British Columbia and across Canada.

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