

Parliamentary Declarations in 2014 / Déclarations parlementaires en 2014

compiled by / préparé par

ALEXANDRA LOGVIN AND / ET
ANDREA VANDERHEYDEN

STATEMENTS MADE ON THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION / DÉCLARATIONS SUR L'INTRODUCTION DE LA LÉGISLATION

- Bill S-2 *Incorporation by Reference in Regulations Act / Loi sur l'incorporation par renvoi dans les règlements*
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- Bill C-20 *Canada-Honduras Economic Growth and Prosperity Act / Loi sur la croissance économique et la prospérité — Canada-Honduras*

Alexandra Logvin is a lawyer at Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP in Ottawa. Andrea VanderHeyden is an articling student at Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP in Ottawa. / Alexandra Logvin est avocate au bureau de Fasken Martineau DuMoulin SENCRL à Ottawa. Andrea VanderHeyden est étudiante stagiaire au bureau de Fasken Martineau DuMoulin SENCRL à Ottawa. This compilation covers parliamentary declarations made during the 2nd session of the 41st Parliament (27 January– 12 December 2014). / Cette compilation contient les déclarations faites au cours de la 2^e session parlementaire de la 41^e législature (27 janvier – 12 décembre 2014).

- Bill C-21 *Red Tape Reduction Act / Loi sur la réduction de la paperasse*
- Bill C-22 *Energy Safety and Security Act / Loi sur la sûreté et la sécurité en matière énergétique*
- Bill C-24 *Strengthening Canadian Citizenship Act / Loi renforçant la citoyenneté canadienne*
- Bill C-31 *Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 1 / Loi no 1 sur le plan d'action économique de 2014*
- Bill C-41 *Canada-Korea Economic Growth and Prosperity Act / Loi sur la croissance économique et la prospérité — Canada-Corée*
- Bill C-43 *Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 2 / Loi no 2 sur le plan d'action économique de 2014*
- Bill C-44 *Protection of Canada from Terrorists Act / Loi sur la protection du Canada contre les terroristes*

STATEMENTS IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS / DÉCLARATIONS EN RÉPONSE AUX QUESTIONS

ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT

Climate Change / Changements climatiques
Energy / Énergie

FOREIGN AFFAIRS / AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Arctic / Arctique
Civil Aviation / Aviation civile
Great Britain / Grande-Bretagne
India / Inde
Iran
Israel / Israël
Madagascar
Philippines
Russia / Russie
Spain / Espagne
Ukraine

HEALTH / SANTÉ

Drug Safety / Sécurité des médicaments
Ebola
Polio
Tuberculosis / Tuberculose

HUMAN RIGHTS / DROITS DE LA PERSONNE

Anti-semitism / Antisémitisme
Child Protection / Protection des enfants
Citizenship / Citoyenneté
Democracy / Démocratie
Gay Rights / Droits des personnes gaies
Immigration
Indigenous Peoples / Peuples autochtones
Protecting Canadians Abroad / Protection des Canadiens à l'étranger
Sudan / Soudan
Syria / Syrie
Uganda / Ouganda
Ukraine

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW / DROIT PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL

Smuggling / Contrebande
Terrorism / Terrorisme
Torture
War Crimes (Sri Lankan Civil War) / Crimes de guerre (guerre civile au Sri Lanka)

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW / DROIT INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE

Humanitarian Intervention and Aid / Aide et intervention humanitaire
Africa / Afrique
Balkans
Iraq / Irak
Syria / Syrie
Turkey / Turquie
Ukraine
Landmines and Cluster Bombs / Mines terrestres et bombes à fragmentation
Nuclear Non-Proliferation / Non-prolifération des armes nucléaires
Refugees / Réfugiés

TRADE AND ECONOMY / COMMERCE ET ÉCONOMIE

Canada–US Border / Frontière canado-américaine

Economic Sanctions / Sanctions économiques
 Education / Éducation
 Exports / Exportations
 Foreign Investment / Investissement étranger
 Foreign Workers / Travailleurs étrangers
 Intellectual Property / Propriété intellectuelle
 Sealing Industry / Industrie du phoque
 Taxation / Fiscalité
 Trade Agreements / Accords commerciaux
 The Americas / Amériques
 China / Chine
 European Union / Union européenne
 Japan / Japon
 South Korea / Corée du Sud
 Trans-Pacific Partnership / Partenariat transpacifique
 Trade Commissioner Service / Service des délégués
 commerciaux
 Trade in Weapons / Ventes d'armes

STATEMENTS MADE ON THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION /
 DÉCLARATIONS SUR L'INTRODUCTION DE LA LÉGISLATION

BILL S-2: INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE IN REGULATIONS ACT /
 LOI S-2: LOI SUR L'INCORPORATION PAR RENVOI DANS LES
 RÈGLEMENTS¹

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

Bill S-2 ... is about securing the government's access to a drafting technique that has already become essential to the way governance operates in Canada. It is also in line with international trends in the modernization of regulations, and ... responds to Senate and House committees, including the Standing Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations ...

Incorporation by reference is an effective way to tap the resources of expertise in standards in writing bodies across Canada. Canada has a national standards system that is recognized around the world, and

¹ Editor's Note: *An Act to amend the Statutory Instruments Act and to make consequential amendments to the Statutory Instruments Regulations / Loi modifiant la Loi sur les textes réglementaires et le Règlement sur les textes réglementaires en conséquence.* Introduced in the Senate on 23 October 2013 and first read in the House of Commons on 10 April 2014.

the incorporation of standards, whether developed here in Canada or internationally, allows the best science and the most widely accepted approaches to be used so that people can have a modern and comprehensive approach to the day-to-day use of regulations in Canada. In fact, reliance on this sort of expertise, whether domestic or international, is essential to ensuring access to the technical knowledge needed for such regulations ... The bill, in many ways, would ensure that regulators continue to have the ability to use incorporation by reference, or the ability to incorporate documents as they are amended from time to time, in our regulations so that Canadians can be assured that they are protected by the most up-to-date technology without the need to amend regulations or to constantly be referring to newer versions ...

We have many years of successful experience with the use of incorporation by reference in regulations at the federal level, and this knowledge will be useful in providing guidance with respect to this legislation in the future. There is also every indication that the use of this technique will be essential in implementing regulatory modernization initiatives here in Canada in conjunction with some of our regulatory partners around the world, most notably our partners to the south, in the United States.

Mr. Dan Albas (Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Treasury Board):

I would like to address how incorporation by reference in regulations can assist regulators in designing regulatory schemes that ensure access to the expertise of the leading standards development bodies in Canada and all across the world ... Incorporation by reference allows material to be referenced and then incorporated into the regulation without reproducing the same material. [T]here are two different sorts of incorporation by reference. One is called open or ambulatory and the other is called closed or static. When incorporation by reference is ambulatory, the reference material forms part of the regulation as it is amended from time to time. When this material is incorporated on a static basis, then only the version as it exists on that particular day is incorporated, unless the regulation is amended ... Incorporation by reference can be an effective way to collaborate with other jurisdictions ... By enacting this legislation Parliament would provide regulators with an express legal foundation, allowing them to incorporate by reference national and international standards that are developed by expert bodies. While these standards are only one of the types of documents that would be authorized for incorporation by reference by this legal proposal, they merit some special attention. There are many standards that are already incorporated by reference in

the federal regulations, including standards written by the *International Organization for Standardization* and other well-recognized international standards organizations. A recent review of existing references in federal regulations revealed almost 400 references to these standards established by these expert bodies ... Canada is one of the countries that is at the forefront of standards development. There are hundreds of standards developed in Canada as part of the national standards system in Canada and then incorporated into federal and provincial regulations, such as standards developed by organizations such as the Canadian General Standards Board, and that which is most likely the most recognized name, the Canadian Standards Association Group.

Standards developed by these organizations have already become key to the way that sectors are regulated in Canada. There are over 275 different standards produced by the Canadian Standards Association alone that are referenced in federal regulations. Added together, there are already more than 800 references in federal regulations to various types of standards, both internationally developed and developed as part of our national standards system. These are important components that help assist Canadian businesses and Canadians in how they conduct their daily business. To conclude, enactment of this legislation is a necessary next step to securing access to valuable technical expertise developed here in Canada and around the world.

(House of Commons Debates, 24 October 2014, pp. 8757–60)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 24 octobre 2014, pp. 8757–60)

BILL S-3: AN ACT TO AMEND THE COASTAL FISHERIES PROTECTION ACT / LOI S-3: LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES PÊCHES CÔTIÈRES²

Mr. Randy Kamp (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans):

Like other responsible coastal nations around the world, Canada is concerned about the economic and environmental impact of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. In fact, we have a moral and legal obligation to help stop these illegitimate practices. Today, with the amendments to the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* as outlined here in Bill S-3, we have the opportunity to act.

² Editor's Note: *An Act to amend the Coastal Fisheries Protection Act / Loi modifiant la Loi sur la protection des pêches côtières*. Introduced in the Senate on 23 October 2013 and first read in the House of Commons on 11 February 2014.

With the existing *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* and regulations, Canada already has a robust control regime for foreign fishing vessels. In recent years, the international community has been working diligently to strengthen tools to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and activities that support that practice. Improving controls over foreign fishing vessels in port through global standards is one of several important tools to accomplish this goal ... Canada has played an important role in this development ...

For decades, the international community has developed laws and standards to protect the earth's vast marine resources. More than 30 years ago, for example, the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* confirmed that states have responsibilities for conservation. Then, several years later, the United Nations fish stocks agreement of 1995 emphasized the role and responsibility of states in conserving fish stocks. This was also a very welcome measure. Unfortunately, the practice of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing has become big business. A study produced by the United Kingdom in 2008, for example, suggested that illegal fishing was costing the world economy up to \$23 billion annually, representing between 11% and 19% of total reported catch worldwide. How does illegal fishing hurt the global economy? Fishing vessels that do not follow rules and regulations minimize their operating costs. They then sell fish at a cheaper price than legitimate fish harvesters, distorting prices and markets along the value chain ...

In 2009, the international community approved the port state measures agreement, technically known as the *Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*. It was negotiated through the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, which promised real and cost-effective solutions to the problem of illegal fishing. The agreement requires port state measures for controlling the access of foreign fishing vessels to the ports of coastal nations like Canada. Improving these rules globally is considered a cost-effective way to fight illegal fishing.

I might just say here that obviously the problem has two sides to it. Fishing vessels fly flags of the states from which they come. They have an obligation, as we do in Canada, to make sure those vessels follow the rules; but they also offload in ports, not necessarily their own, and it is these measures we are talking about.

Rest assured that Canada already has strong rules when it comes to foreign fishing vessels, but this would strengthen our point of entry checks on incoming fish and fish products. The port state measures agreement establishes minimum standards for states to deal with foreign fishing vessels implicated in illegal fishing activity.

Canada signed the agreement in 2010, indicating our intention to ratify it. However, before we ratify it, we must shore up some gaps in our own domestic legislation related to monitoring, enforcement and information sharing. That is what Bill S-3 is seeking to do. Once approved, the proposed amendments to the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* would allow us to meet our international obligations as a responsible member of the international community and to enhance the integrity of legitimate fish harvesting activities in Canada ...

It is not enough to direct vessels suspected of illegal fishing into our ports. We must then arm Canadian fisheries protection officers with greater powers to enforce the amended *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* and the regulations. These amendments would thus increase the powers of Canadian fisheries officers to inspect a suspected foreign fishing vessel in port and to search for and seize illegal catch when that vessel is directed to port under the new permit regime. This would strengthen current prohibitions regarding the import of fish or marine plants that have been taken, harvested, processed, transported, distributed or sold in contravention of international law. I stress that officers would have to have reasonable grounds to believe the vessel had been engaged in illegal fishing activities for the exercise of these powers.

First, the amendments clearly outline that the minister has legal authority to share information regarding the following: the inspection of the foreign vessel; refusal of entry to port to a foreign vessel; a change in decision regarding such a refusal; enforcement action taken; or the outcome of any proceeding relating to a decision on port access ...

Second, the amendments clarify that the minister can share this information with the flag state of the vessel, relevant coastal states, regional fisheries, management organizations, states in whose fisheries waters the illegal fishing may have occurred, the state of nationality of the owner of the vessel, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and other relevant international organizations ...

Third, amendments to the act clarify that the minister may report, to other state parties, actions that Canada has taken with respect to Canadian vessels that have engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing. In addition, the proposed amendments would enable Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Canada Border Services Agency to share with each other relevant information related to the importation of fish, fish products and marine plants. That is an important initiative ...

To date, 11 members of the *Food and Agriculture Organization* have become parties to the agreement. We need to maintain the momentum so that the 25 parties required for the agreement to enter into force will be achieved

sooner rather than later. Today, by supporting Bill S-3, the House has an opportunity to move Canada one step closer to ratification, one step closer to helping protect the livelihoods of legitimate fish harvesters, one step closer to effective conservation and management of living marine resources and protection of the fragile ecosystems that support their existence.

(*House of Commons Debates*, 18 September 2014, pp. 7505–7)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes*, le 18 septembre 2014, pp. 8757–60)

**BILL C-3: SAFEGUARDING CANADA'S SEAS AND SKIES ACT / LOI C-3:
LOI VISANT LA PROTECTION DES MERS ET CIELS CANADIENS³**

Hon. Lisa Raitt (Minister of Transport):

This project focuses on five key initiatives: amendments to the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*, the *Marine Liability Act*, the *Canada Marine Act*, the *Aviation Industry Indemnity Act*, and the *Aeronautics Act*. Today, I would like to speak specifically to the proposed changes to the *Marine Liability Act* and the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*.

First, turning to the *Marine Liability Act*, the proposed amendments will implement the commitments of the *Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea Convention*, helping to ensure Canadians are adequately compensated for the damage caused by spills of hazardous and noxious substances from ships ... The proposed amendments to the *Marine Liability Act* will fill an important gap in the current liability and compensation regime for ships, [and] will also ensure that shipowners carry the appropriate amount of compulsory insurance for the risks associated with the cargoes they carry. Finally, they will provide Canadians access to an international fund to provide compensation beyond the shipowners limits.

Canada has an extensive history of seeking economic gains from international trade and, in particular, through international shipping which, worldwide, is responsible for the carriage of 90% of the world's goods. With the world's longest coastline bordered by three oceans and a wealth of natural resources, this will surely continue to be the case as Canada

³ Editor's Note: *An Act to enact the Aviation Industry Indemnity Act, to amend the Aeronautics Act, the Canada Marine Act, the Marine Liability Act and the Canada Shipping Act, 2001 and to make consequential amendments to other Acts / Loi édictant la Loi sur l'indemnisation de l'industrie aérienne et modifiant la Loi sur l'aéronautique, la Loi maritime du Canada, la Loi sur la responsabilité en matière maritime, la Loi de 2001 sur la marine marchande du Canada et d'autres lois en conséquence*, SC 2014, c 29. Introduced in the House of Commons on 18 October 2013. Received Royal Assent on 29 December 2014.

looks to move those resources to existing and new markets. Given this, it is important to have in place the appropriate legislation and regulations to minimize the risks associated with marine transportation. Spills of hazardous and noxious substances from ships can be costly to clean up and this government is taking action to ensure that Canadians are insulated from these costs. Shipping is inherently a global industry and it is critical to the practical functioning of global commerce. With the international nature of this industry, it is important to advance an international framework and contribute to the uniformity of international maritime law.

Canada has had a long-standing tradition of multilateralism with regard to international shipping and Canada's heavy involvement in the advancement of the *Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea Convention* is indicative of that long-standing tradition. The 2010 *Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea Convention* would provide roughly \$400 million in compensation for a spill of hazardous and noxious substances, which is currently not available. It would establish strict liability for the shipowner and would introduce compulsory insurance for the liability for the pollution damage caused by a spill of hazardous and noxious substances from a ship. This is a major improvement over the current regime as, currently, shipowners are not required to carry insurance for their liability in relation to a spill of hazardous or noxious substances. Should damages exceed the shipowner's insurance coverage, the convention would provide access to an international fund that would pay compensation for pollution damage caused by such spills ...

In addition, we appointed a tanker safety expert panel last March. It has submitted a report on ways to improve tanker safety south of 60° north latitude. Our government is currently consulting with all parties about these recommendations. Next fall, the panel will submit a second report. This one about the regime in the Arctic and hazardous and noxious substances.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 May 2014, pp. 5122–25)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 8 mai 2014, pp. 5122–25)

BILL C-6: PROHIBITING CLUSTER MUNITIONS ACT / LOI C-6: LOI INTERDISANT LES ARMES À SOUS-MUNITIONS⁴

Mr. David Anderson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

⁴ Editor's Note: *An Act to implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions / Loi de mise en œuvre de la Convention sur les armes à sous-munitions*, SC 2014, c 27. Introduced in the House of Commons on 25 October 2013. Received Royal Assent on 6 November 2014.

[T]he world would be far better off without cluster munitions. They cause death, injury, and damage wherever they are used, and they can create significant long-lasting humanitarian consequences for civilian lives and for civilian livelihoods ...

Today, almost 30 countries are contaminated by cluster munitions from past wars. Some are recent, but in other cases, wars that ended long ago have left a legacy that remains armed and lethal. In countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, for example, cluster munitions dropped more than 40 years ago during the Vietnam War continue to cause deaths and injuries. Similarly, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, and more recently, Syria and Libya, are also plagued by unexploded cluster munitions used in these recent conflicts or, in the case of Syria, a civil war that is still going on.

Canada has always been committed to protecting civilians from the indiscriminate use of explosive remnants of war. Canada has never produced cluster munitions ... Though we have had them in our arsenal in the past, we have never used them in our military operations ... That is why we have no problems in getting rid of cluster munitions stockpiles in our possession, even before ratifying the convention.

It was only logical, therefore, that we played a leading role in the negotiations that resulted in the *Convention on Cluster Munitions* in 2008. The convention itself prohibits the use, the development, the production, the stockpiling, and the transfer of cluster munitions ... Canada is already in the process of implementing the convention. Some of its requirements will require the domestic implementation of legislation before Canada can ratify, which is what Bill C-6 is here to do ...

The bill also reflects important compromises that were made during the negotiation of the convention in order to ensure that the legitimate defence and security interests of the countries that are party to the treaty are upheld. We would much prefer a world in which all of our allies joined the convention, but the reality is that we are not there yet. Given this situation, Canada and others had to find a way to negotiate a strong treaty, while at the same time remembering that we need to continue to co-operate with some of our closest military allies who may not soon be in a position to join it ... The Canadian Armed Forces work closely with our allies, especially the United States. Our national security depends on that co-operation. Canadian soldiers, sailors and air personnel regularly join with their American counterparts in training and combat. We exchange personnel so that each of us is closely familiar with the operational procedures of the other.

The United States has not joined the convention and while Canada will continue to urge our American friends to do so, it is necessary for us to

collaborate in a manner which will respect our new obligations on the one hand, while also respecting our obligations to our close ally on the other.

In order to allow countries and their military forces to co-operate with one another, article 21 was included in the convention. However, the armed forces of a state party cannot co-operate with those of a non-party state if the activities involved are a crime for their individual members ...

In order to allow Canadian Armed Forces personnel to continue to work, train, fight and co-operate with their American counterparts without the risk of individual criminal liability, under this bill, the principles that are in article 21 of the convention must also be reflected in Canadian criminal law. The bill would do this by creating specific new offences that would apply to everyone in Canada and then by excluding from those offences personnel who co-operate as permitted by the convention. Such individuals must generally be Canadian officials or members of the Canadian Armed Forces. They must be engaging in permitted forms of military co-operation and that co-operation must be taken with members of armed forces of state that is not a party to the convention.

One of the important benefits of article 21 is that it allows countries that wish to join the convention to do so without having to give up military co-operation with those allies that have not yet become state parties to the convention.

It was essential that the treaty permit this kind of co-operation between the militaries of countries that have joined the treaty and the countries that have not. Without such provisions, many countries that wanted to address the impact of cluster munitions by joining the treaty would likely not have done so. Instead, with the inclusion of article 21, countries are not forced to choose between working with their allies in the interest of broader peace and security and their efforts to do all that they can to get rid of the scourge of cluster munitions.

Indeed, article 21 enables more countries to join the treaty, thereby moving us much closer to the eventual elimination of these munitions. [A]rticle 21 ... represents a negotiated compromise between states, and it forms an integral part of the fabric of the convention.

Clause 11 of this bill ... implements the terms of article 21. Clause 11 would ensure that Canadian Armed Forces personnel would be able to continue to work with the American armed forces or any other allied non-party state, such as Turkey, Israel or Poland, all states that have not signed on yet. That includes by joining their military units on exchange without exposure to criminal liability ...

The Canadian Armed Forces order will reflect all of the requirements of Bill C-6 as ultimately adopted by Parliament. In addition, and going beyond the requirements of the convention, the order would also

prohibit the transport of cluster munitions aboard carriers belonging to or under the control of the Canadian Armed Forces. It would further prohibit Canadian Armed Forces members on exchange with states that were not party to the convention from instructing and training in the use of cluster munitions ... [W]e are not alone in encouraging other countries to join the convention. Many of our friends and allies, like the U.K., Australia, France, Germany and others, are also working hard in this regard, as all parties to the convention are expected to do ...

The government has already begun fulfilling its future commitments to do away with the cluster munitions under its control. [T]he Department of National Defence has destroyed the vast majority of the former stockpile of cluster munitions and hopes to finish that destruction process by the end of this summer.

Internationally, Canada has participated actively in the first four meetings of state parties to the treaty in order to encourage its universal acceptance. We have also voluntarily submitted annual reports on our implementation of the treaty. Once we have ratified it, the commitment to submit annual reports will become a legal obligation. These reports, which each state party must submit, show the rest of the world what each country is doing to get rid of cluster munitions. They will also explain what countries are doing to clear contaminated areas and rehabilitate victims. Canada believes that such reporting is important and necessary to ensure that all countries are meeting their obligations, and that is why we are already voluntarily providing these reports.

Finally ... Canada is also helping some of the nearly 30 countries that are contaminated by cluster munitions to clean up these explosive remnants. Since 2006, we have contributed more than \$215 million to Mine Action projects around the world, which address the problem of explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions ... Canada has provided funding for projects in Laos for education on the risks of cluster munitions and for the clearance of those munitions. We have also provided funds to Bosnia and South Sudan to clear cluster munitions still lying around from the recent civil wars. In November of last year, the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the government would give an additional \$10 million over 18 months to do even more to clear mines and cluster munitions to help victims of weapons and to educate local populations to be more aware of the risks ...

I urge all hon. members to support the bill so it can be enacted as quickly as possible and allow Canada to ratify the treaty and do our part to get rid of cluster munitions around the world.

(House of Commons Debates, 18 June 2014, pp. 7099–7101)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 18 juin 2014, pp. 7099–7101)

**BILL C-8: COMBATING COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS ACT / LOI C-8:
LOI VISANT À COMBATTRE LA CONTREFAÇON DE PRODUITS⁵**

Hon. Mike Lake (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industry):

Bill C-8 ... addresses the real need for protection against allowing counterfeit goods to enter Canada ...

[C]ounterfeit trademark goods are not only harmful to the economy, but they are often made without regard to Canadian health and safety standards which could harm consumers and their families ... The *International Trademark Association* mentioned counterfeit food, medicines, and automotive parts. Canada Goose explained that the stuffing in counterfeit versions of their jackets are, at best, of very low quality, and at worst, not sanitary ...

Not only does this bill add new civil causes for activities prior to sale, it also targets the practice of shipping labels separately from goods in order to avoid detection. Bill C-8 adds specific provisions against manufacturing, possessing, importing, exporting, and attempting to export labels or packaging that are destined to be associated with counterfeit goods. This measure protects consumers from counterfeiters who may apply counterfeit labels to goods here in Canada in an attempt to avoid getting caught.

In recognition of the fact that counterfeiting is an unlawful act, the bill adds new offences to the *Trade-marks Act* for selling, manufacturing, causing to be manufactured, possessing, importing, exporting, or attempting to export counterfeit goods on a commercial scale. The new criminal offences also cover services, labelling, and packaging.

In addition, Bill C-8 provides a specific exception at the border for individuals importing or exporting counterfeit or pirated goods intended for personal use when these goods are in their possession or personal luggage. Simply put, Canadians may cross the border with counterfeit goods or pirated copies for personal use. However, let me be clear. Every person who supports counterfeiting at any level hurts the Canadian economy and risks his or her health and safety.

With Bill C-8, the government puts in place a framework that allows trademark and copyright owners to protect their rights more efficiently at the border and within the country. For example, rights holders will have the ability to file a request for assistance with the Canada Border Services

⁵ Editor's Note: *An Act to amend the Copyright Act and the Trade-marks Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts / Loi modifiant la Loi sur le droit d'auteur, la Loi sur les marques de commerce et d'autres lois en conséquence*, SC 2014, c 32. Introduced in the House of Commons on 28 October 2013. Received Royal Assent on 9 December 2014.

Agency. This will allow rights holders to receive information from border officers about shipments suspected of containing counterfeit or pirated goods, allowing them to pursue remedies under the Trade-marks Act or the Copyright Act.

(*House of Commons Debates*, 31 January 2014, pp. 2405–7)

(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes*, le 31 janvier 2014, pp. 2405–7)

BILL C-10: TACKLING CONTRABAND TOBACCO ACT / LOI C-10: LOI VISANT À COMBATTRE LA CONTREBANDE DE TABAC⁶

Mr. Bob Dechert (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice):

This bill proposes amendments to the Criminal Code to create a new offence of trafficking in contraband tobacco and to provide minimum penalties of imprisonment for persons who are convicted for a second or subsequent time of this offence ...

[T]he bill prohibits the possession for the purposes of sale, offer for sale, transportation, delivery, or distribution of a tobacco product or raw leaf tobacco that is not packaged unless it is stamped.

The contraband tobacco market first became a significant issue in the late 1980s and early 1990s, when the taxes on cigarettes were increased sharply to raise government revenue and deter individuals from taking up or continuing smoking. During that period, more and more legally manufactured Canadian cigarettes destined for the duty-free market began to make their way back to the Canadian underground economy. The high retail price of legitimate cigarettes made the smuggling of cigarettes across the border a lucrative illicit business.

The RCMP and Canada Customs seized record quantities of contraband tobacco. The RCMP was also engaged in investigating this illegal activity at its source. These investigations eventually led to negotiated settlements involving certain tobacco companies, a landmark agreement signed in July 2008 that set a combined total of \$1.15 billion in criminal fines and civil restitution, to be paid by the companies over 15 years. Also, two guilty pleas entered in April 2010 by JTI-Macdonald Corp. and Northern Brands International resulted in \$550 million in criminal fines and civil restitution. By the mid-1990s, this type of smuggling activity

⁶ Editor's Note: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (trafficking in contraband tobacco) / Loi modifiant le Code criminel (contrebande de tabac)*, SC 2014, c 23. Introduced in the House of Commons on 5 November 2013. Received Royal Assent on 6 November 2014.

largely came to an end, and there followed a period of relatively low levels of illegal activity related to contraband tobacco.

The problem is further complicated by the international aspects of the illicit tobacco trade. For example, some of the illegal manufacturers that supply the Canadian market are on the U.S. side of the Akwesasne Mohawk territory, which spans the borders between Quebec, Ontario, and New York State. The contraband tobacco market is driven largely by illegal operations in both Canada and the United States. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec have the highest concentration of contraband tobacco manufacturing operations, the majority of the high-volume smuggling points, and the largest number of consumers of contraband tobacco.

There are approximately 50 contraband manufacturers operating on first nations territories in Kahnawake, Quebec, and the Six Nations reserve in Ontario. As I mentioned earlier, there are also manufacturers on the American side of the Akwesasne Mohawk territory, which is uniquely located at the confluence of borders between Ontario, Quebec, and New York State, giving rise to jurisdictional and legal challenges between federal, provincial, and state laws.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 May 2014, pp. 5925–26)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 30 mai 2014, pp. 5925–26)

**BILL C-13: PROTECTING CANADIANS FROM ONLINE CRIME ACT /
LOI C-13: LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES CANADIENS CONTRE LA
CYBERCRIMINALITÉ⁷**

Mr. Robert Goguen (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice):

Bill C-13, in simple terms, would do three very important things that would help make the world safer for Canadians ...

[L]e projet de loi permettra au Canada d'appuyer une coopération internationale accrue en matière pénale et d'y avoir accès. Cet aspect est d'une importance cruciale, puisque tellement d'éléments de preuve relatifs à la cybercriminalité et à la distribution non consensuelle d'images intimes sont emmagasinés et situés à l'extérieur du Canada. Dans de

⁷ Editor's Note: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act, the Competition Act and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act / Loi modifiant le Code criminel, la Loi sur la preuve au Canada, la Loi sur la concurrence et la Loi sur l'entraide juridique en matière criminelle*, SC 2014, c 31. Introduced in the House of Commons on 20 November 2013. Received Royal Assent on 9 December 2014.

nombreux cas, en l'absence d'une coopération internationale, il ne sera pas possible de procéder à une enquête.

(*House of Commons Debates, 10 October 2014, pp. 8509–11*)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 10 octobre 2014, pp. 8509–11*)

BILL C-18: AGRICULTURAL GROWTH ACT / LOI C-18: LOI SUR LA CROISSANCE DANS LE SECTEUR AGRICOLE⁸

Hon. Gerry Ritz (Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food):

[This legislation will] deliver new tools and better services to help Canadian farmers grow their businesses ... This legislation would support the growth of our farm businesses, the growth of our economy and, of course, the growth of our opportunities on the world stage ...

The timing for the improvements proposed in the bill could not be better. World demand is increasing for the world-class food that our farmers grow. The global population is expected to reach 9.3 billion by 2050. The *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* and others have forecast that global food production must increase by some 60% to meet that future demand. Canada's farmers are more than up to the challenge of feeding a growing and hungry world.

Farmers depend on exports for up to 85% of their sales on an annual basis. Farmers want to earn their money from the marketplace, and they can beat the competition hands down as long as we are playing on a level playing field. Our government continues to work with industry to level that playing field, open new markets for our farmers, and sign new free trade agreements.

Together, we delivered real results for our farmers by growing our jobs and our economy. We have reopened our beef market in Korea, which was closed for nine years. We implemented free trade agreements with nine countries in less than six years. Last fall, our government reached an agreement in principle with the European Union on a free trade agreement that will add 28 new countries to that list, giving our farmers access to more than 500 million of the world's most affluent customers ...

The agricultural growth act addresses many important areas, from seed to feed, to fertilizer to animal health, to plant production to plant grading, and to farm financing ... For example, Bill C-18 would bring plant

⁸ Editor's Note: *An Act to amend certain Acts relating to agriculture and agri-food / Loi modifiant certaines lois en matière d'agriculture et d'agroalimentaire*. Introduced in the House of Commons on 9 December 2013.

breeders' rights in line with those of our international competitors, which would level the playing field for Canadian farmers. UPOV '91 would be implemented and ratified ...

The work done by CFIA on the feed link for PED underscores the need for these timely changes. The act proposes enhanced legislative authority and stronger enforcement tools for CFIA inspectors, which would further promote compliance with federal requirements and safety standards. This would dovetail with recent CFIA initiatives to modernize its legislative base, as was done with the passage of the *Safe Food for Canadians Act* in 2012 ... This new legislation would allow the CFIA to order non-compliant imported agricultural products out of the country to ensure that all agricultural products meet the appropriate Canadian requirements, no matter where they come from. Right now, at times, Canada must pay to dispose of illegal feeds, fertilizers, and seed products that are seized. Under the agricultural growth act, CFIA inspectors would be able to order imported shipments of feeds, fertilizers and seeds out of Canada if they do not meet our legal requirements. We already do this with imported plants and animals ...

(House of Commons Debates, 3 March 2014, pp. 3396–99)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 3 mars 2014, pp. 3396–99)

BILL C-20: CANADA-HONDURAS ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY ACT / LOI C-20: LOI SUR LA CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE ET LA PROSPÉRITÉ—CANADA-HONDURAS⁹

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

[T]he Canada-Honduras free trade agreement ... represents yet another important step in the diversification of our trade relationships around the world and our efforts to find new markets and to grow markets for Canadian goods and services ...

⁹ Editor's Note: *An Act to implement the Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Honduras, the Agreement on Environmental Cooperation between Canada and the Republic of Honduras and the Agreement on Labour Cooperation between Canada and the Republic of Honduras / Loi portant mise en oeuvre de l'Accord de libre-échange entre le Canada et la République du Honduras, de l'Accord de coopération dans le domaine de l'environnement entre le Canada et la République du Honduras et de l'Accord de coopération dans le domaine du travail entre le Canada et la République du Honduras*, SC 2014, c 14. Introduced in the House of Commons on 28 January 2014. Received Royal Assent on 19 June 2014.

Canadian exports already account for an astonishing one in five Canadian jobs. More than 40,000 Canadian companies are global exporters. Canadian companies and their innovative products are leaders in sectors ranging from aerospace, transportation and agriculture to information and communications technology.

With trade being critical to Canada's prosperity, Canada has long been a key architect of international trade rules at the World Trade Organization, through the free trade agreement with the United States and ultimately with NAFTA. Our country relies upon strong international agreements and treaties to counter protectionism and keep global markets open for our employers.

We remain very engaged and positive about our most important trade relationship with the United States. Trade with the United States has been a defining part of the Canadian story. From north-south mercantile trade before Confederation to the national policy of Sir John A. to the free trade agreement signed by the Conservative government in 1988, trade with our American friends has brought prosperity to generations of Canadian families.

The need to diversify Canadian trade relationships has been raised for decades because of a growing dependence on trade with the U.S., and this need to diversify came into sharp focus with the global recession in 2008.

In 2008, Canadian exports to the United States totalled \$368 billion. The following year, amid the global economic crisis, these exports dropped to \$270 billion. While there has been a recovery in the U.S. economy and exports have been rebounding, statistics from 2012 show that our exports to the U.S. still remain 10% below 2008 levels.

The strong economic leadership of our Prime Minister and this government has helped Canada weather the global turmoil better than most developed countries, but we cannot rest on our laurels when it comes to trade. We also must come up with a dual strategy that builds and strengthens our critical trade relationships now while also building new and growing markets to sell our goods and services.

The global economy is changing rapidly, and new markets are exploding around the world. Trade is helping lift millions out of poverty while also promoting peace and security through stronger international engagement.

Canada needs to pursue these new markets that are growing with gusto. We need not only to keep up with our global competitors but to leverage our natural advantages to penetrate new markets faster and deeper than our competitors. Standing still will not create jobs for Canadian families. Over time, inaction could erode our position in the world and our quality of life.

This is why our government has responded with an ambitious international trade agenda. Opening new markets for Canadian companies, large and small, is cornerstone to this plan, as we continue to grow the Canadian economy and the jobs in our economy created as a result of trade.

We have made significant progress on opening new markets for Canadian goods and services. Last October, the Prime Minister announced an agreement in principle on the Canada-European Union comprehensive economic and trade agreement, the most ambitious trade agreement Canada has ever negotiated. Our agreement with the European Union would give Canadian companies preferential access to an economy of more than 500 million consumers and a \$17 trillion GDP. That is tremendous opportunity.

A joint study by Canada and the EU, as part of our negotiations, concluded that our agreement with the European Union could boost Canada's GDP by \$12 billion annually and increase bilateral trade by 20%. Most importantly, the deal could result in the creation of 80,000 net new jobs once the benefits of the Canada-EU trade agreement are realized.

While the Canada-EU trade agreement represents the culmination of many years of work with a group of nations, with our provincial stakeholders, with industries and with municipalities who are eager to access the 500 million consumers of Europe, our government has also been tirelessly pursuing trade opportunities in markets of all sizes.

Since 2007, our government has concluded free trade agreements with Peru, Colombia, Jordan and Morocco. New agreements and relationships are being struck while existing ones are being expanded. We have also concluded or brought into force 22 new or updated foreign investment promotion and protection agreements to provide better access to growing global markets for Canadian exporters, while also providing more certainty in these markets through the secure framework that a foreign investment promotion and protection agreement offers. It gives me great pleasure to advise the House that Honduras will soon be yet another market that we have opened for Canadian employers through this Canada-Honduras free trade agreement.

While our EU deal represents Canadian opportunities across the pond for exporters, there are also tremendous opportunities here in the Americas. Total merchandise trade between Canada and the countries in the Americas stood at \$56.2 billion in 2012. This has increased by 32% in the last six years alone. Canadian direct investment in the Americas totalled \$168 billion in 2012 and has increased by 59% over the same period.

We are already engaged in South America and Central America, and our government knows that we need to do more in our own backyard. Canada's trade agenda is not just about the planes, trains and automobiles

we manufacture in Canada — and great ones, to boot — nor does it only represent natural resources and agricultural products. We are increasingly pursuing markets for our intellectual property, academic excellence and delivery of professional services around the world.

Canada is very much engaged in negotiations surrounding the trade in services agreement, which would provide a secure legal framework and new market access for Canadian service suppliers in many of the world's most important and growing service markets. We also remain an active participant in multilateral negotiations at the World Trade Organization, where just a few weeks ago Canada helped conclude a trade facilitation agreement that will boost trade by cutting red tape for Canadian companies.

However, we are not just stopping there. Canada is also committed to advancing our ongoing free trade negotiations with other partners in the Caribbean, in Morocco and here in the Americas. We are also looking for new opportunities to grow Canada's international trade and are undertaking exploratory discussions with Thailand and Turkey to determine what benefits Canadians and Canadian employers could see from trade agreements with these partners in the future.

In addition, we continue to update our existing free trade agreements to ensure that Canada remains a global leader in trade and commerce. We recently announced the modernization of the *Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement*. This expansion and modernization builds on an agreement that dates back to 1997 and a trade relationship that is now worth over \$2.5 billion. The updated agreement with Chile includes the addition of a new financial services chapter, which will help world-class Canadian financial institutions develop new markets in the areas of banking, insurance and asset management in Chile. It also includes new roles on government procurement, customs procedures and dispute settlement.

[T]he Prime Minister announced last week that we would also modernize our existing free trade agreement with Israel. The *Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement* really has been a cornerstone of a growing and important relationship for our country. While our countries enjoy a sophisticated trade relationship, an updated free trade agreement with Israel would enhance bilateral commercial flows by reducing technical barriers, enhancing co-operation, increasing transparency in regulatory matters and reducing transaction costs for exporters. It would also create greater visibility for Canadian companies in the Israeli and Middle Eastern market and support closer ties with this dynamic economy and important democracy in the Middle East.

It is clear that the government is working hard to ensure that Canadians reap the economic benefits of global trade, which as I said at the outset, accounts for one in five jobs in Canada.

The *Canada-Honduras free trade agreement* is part of our efforts to liberalize trade with our partners here in the Americas. It is also a realization of our global markets action plan, which will grow existing and important trade relationships while forging new ones around the world.

The Americas offer great potential. Trade has been growing dramatically in the last six years, as I said. We also need to promote increased mutual economic sharing of ideas and increase engagement.

Canada's strategy for engagement in the Americas focuses on intensifying trade promotion and relationship-building efforts, to ensure that the Canadian private sector can take full advantage of the trade and economic agreements, as well as helping to build the capacity of our trading partners to capitalize on the benefits of free trade with Canada and the benefits that come along with a growing and emerging middle class in many of these countries.

Canada is committed to a strong economic partnership with Honduras that would contribute to enhanced prosperity and sustainable economic growth for both our countries in the long term.

This Canada-Honduras free trade agreement is a key component in advancing the goals of Canada's strategy for engagement in the Americas and would support our growing commercial and social relationship with that country.

Canada's two-way merchandise trade with Honduras grew by 46% in the last six years. Canadian companies are active in Honduras in the areas of apparel production and mining. However, there are other sectors of huge potential opportunity, such as green building, clean technologies and information and communities technologies, to name just a few.

Once implemented, the Canada-Honduras free trade agreement would eliminate tariffs on 98% of the tariff lines going both ways. We would gain better access to a growing market in our hemisphere, with grain and oilseeds, beef, pork, potatoes and processed foods being some of the early and big winners and the potential for more industries and, particularly, service areas, as the relationship with Honduras develops over time.

Canada's Trade Commissioner Service already works with Canadian companies that are interested in doing business in Honduras. These are recognizable and important employers across Canada, such as Gildan Activewear, Aura Minerals and Canadian Bank Note, to name just a few.

Once the trade agreement is ratified, our trade commissioners would ensure that companies, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, are aware of how they could benefit from this free trade agreement so that they could take full advantage of the greater transparency,

stability and protection the agreement would provide in the Honduran market.

In addition to opening doors for Canadian companies and building our trade relationship, Canada is also committed to supporting Honduras in other ways. Canada and Honduras first established diplomatic relations in 1961 and have a broad and diverse relationship, driven by a wide range of links and collaboration, from political dialogue and commercial exchange to people-to-people ties, as well as long-standing and substantial Canadian development co-operation. We maintain an open dialogue with the Government of Honduras, as we believe that engagement is the best way for us to help Honduras meet its challenges, grow its economy and promote stability. Engagement on all levels will grow prosperity and security for Hondurans.

As one of the 20 countries of focus for Canada's development assistance, Honduras is Canada's largest bilateral program in Central America and the fourth largest in the hemisphere. In 2011–2012, Canada provided over \$39 million to the country through all development channels. This makes it the largest bilateral donor in all of Honduras and the sixth largest overall donor in the hemisphere.

Canada's development program will support and promote economic opportunities in Honduras in a way that will allow its trade with Honduras to grow steadily over time.

It is our view that prosperity, security, and democratic governance, including full respect for human rights, are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Increased prosperity through trade can contribute to the reduction of poverty and social exclusion by increasing economic opportunity for all Hondurans. Once ratified, this free trade agreement would be a cornerstone of our bilateral relationship with Honduras and would benefit both our countries.

This is a comprehensive trade deal that would give Canadian businesses a secure and predictable framework in a growing Honduran marketplace. The United States and the European Union already enjoy free trade with Honduras, so it is especially important that we ratify this agreement and put Canadian companies on a level playing field with our main competitors.

Let me turn to some specific examples of the benefits of the Canada-Honduras trade agreement. First and foremost, it would help make Canadian products more attractive in the Honduran market by eliminating tariffs. Today Canadian exports to Honduras face average tariffs in the 11% range for agriculture and the 5% range for non-agricultural goods. Once the agreement is in place, Honduras would immediately eliminate tariffs on almost 70% of its tariff lines in respect of goods imported from Canada.

This agreement represents an important component of our government's global markets action plan. This plan would coordinate the funding and expertise inherent in our foreign policy, trade, and development arms, and focus them in countries where we can make a difference, recognizing that benefiting the social and human rights of a country will also help benefit its local economy. Jobs for Hondurans will help promote stability in the country ...

Our government is firmly committed to building new markets for our goods and services to maintain the job creation that trade promotes. These deals are not just with mammoth markets of 500 million people, like the Canada-E.U. trade deal. They are also in other important areas of the world, such as Georgia and Morocco and now Honduras. There our trade, our prioritization of our services, and our engagement through our global markets action plan could not only promote trade in that country but could also promote stability and engagement in a range of labour, environmental, and other areas.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 January 2014, pp. 2292–95)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 29 janvier 2014, pp. 2292–95)

BILL C-21: RED TAPE REDUCTION ACT / LOI C-21: LOI SUR LA RÉDUCTION DE LA PAPERASSE¹⁰

Mr. Dan Albas (Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Treasury Board):

[This bill is] ground-breaking legislation to reduce red tape, [a hidden tax and a silent killer of jobs,] one of the first of its kind in the world. The legislation before us would put strict controls on the growth of regulatory red tape by enshrining the one-for-one rule in law, which means that in order to change it, the government of the day would have to go to Parliament ...

It is estimated that to date, the application of the one-for-one rule has saved businesses well in excess of 100,000 hours per year in time spent dealing with regulatory red tape.

(House of Commons Debates, 19 June 2014, pp. 7176–78)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 19 juin 2014, pp. 7176–78)

¹⁰ Editor's Note: *An Act to control the administrative burden that regulations impose on businesses / Loi visant à limiter le fardeau administratif que la réglementation impose aux entreprises*. Introduced in the House of Commons on 29 January 2014.

BILL C-22: ENERGY SAFETY AND SECURITY ACT / LOI C-22: LOI SUR LA SÛRETÉ ET LA SÉCURITÉ EN MATIÈRE ÉNERGÉTIQUE¹¹

Hon. Greg Rickford (Minister of Natural Resources and Minister for the Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario):

Notre gouvernement est déterminé à maintenir un régime de responsabilité de classe mondiale dans les secteurs de l'énergie nucléaire et extracôtière au Canada. Nous avons la responsabilité d'assurer la sécurité et la protection de la population canadienne et de notre environnement. Nous sommes résolus à n'autoriser que le développement qui peut être effectué en toute sécurité ...

Regarding the key changes to offshore liability, this legislation would ensure that the liability limits reflect modern standards. The current offshore petroleum regime specifies that operators have an absolute liability for up to \$30 million. Given the value of the resource and the capacity of those who develop it, all members can agree that this amount needs to be raised. That is why we would increase the benchmark by 33 times its current level to an absolute liability limit of \$1 billion. Doing so would bring Canada in line with similar regimes in Norway, Denmark, and the United Kingdom ...

Enfin, le projet de loi C-22 établira les pouvoirs permettant de mettre en place un processus de traitement simplifié des demandes visant à remplacer les procédures des tribunaux habituels, s'il y a lieu. Cela permettra aux citoyens canadiens de présenter leur demande plus rapidement et de façon plus efficace.

Our government is taking concrete steps to address important issues for the nuclear sector. This includes responsible management of legacy waste; restructuring of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, AECL; and promoting international trade. When it comes to nuclear power, we are talking about a global issue that knows no borders ... Bill C-22 will also serve to implement the provisions of the *International Atomic Energy Agency's Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage*.

My colleague signed the convention and tabled it in Parliament in December. The convention is an international instrument to address

¹¹ Editor's Note: *An Act respecting Canada's offshore oil and gas operations, enacting the Nuclear Liability and Compensation Act, repealing the Nuclear Liability Act and making consequential amendments to other Acts / Loi concernant les opérations pétrolières au Canada, édictant la Loi sur la responsabilité et l'indemnisation en matière nucléaire, abrogeant la Loi sur la responsabilité nucléaire et modifiant d'autres lois en conséquence.* Introduced in the House of Commons on 30 January 2014.

nuclear civil liability in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident ... Joining this convention also reinforces our commitment to building a strong global nuclear liability regime. It is important that Canada's legislation is consistent with international conventions, not only financial issues, but also in regard to what constitutes a nuclear incident, what qualifies for compensation and other matters.

(House of Commons Debates, 25 March 2014, pp. 3801-4)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 25 mars 2014, pp. 3801-4)

**BILL C-24: STRENGTHENING CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT /
LOI C-24: LOI RENFORÇANT LA CITOYENNETÉ CANADIENNE¹²**

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, CPC):

[Bill C-24 represents] the first comprehensive reforms to our citizenship act in more than a generation, since 1977. Its aim is ... to strengthen and protect the value of Canadian citizenship. This was a commitment our government made in its most recent Speech from the Throne, and it is one that we are keeping with today's debate and by making this a legislative priority of our government ...

The bill has three highlights. First, it aims to reinforce the value of citizenship by strengthening that value and improving the efficiency of processing. It would also deter citizenships of convenience and the idea that the passport is all that it is about. It would deter the idea that Canadian citizenship could be, for some, a flag of convenience without the full participation of Canadian life that we know is so essential to the success of our country.

Secondly, it is about maintaining the integrity of citizenship. It is about combatting fraud, which we have to do across our programs as the challenge of fraud becomes more sophisticated throughout modern life. It is also about deterring disloyalty. There are those who would plant disastrous ideologies through the Internet, or through other forms of recruitment, and into the minds of our young people and turn them against Canada. We are pleased to be able to report that those are a very limited number in this country, but we want to deter that kind of behaviour altogether.

¹² Editor's Note: *An Act to amend the Citizenship Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts / Loi modifiant la Loi sur la citoyenneté et d'autres lois en conséquence*, SC 2014, c 22. Introduced in the House of Commons on 6 February 2014. Received Royal Assent on 19 June 2014.

Finally ... we want to honour those who serve Canada. There are several measures in this bill that would do so ...

Ces changements favoriseront l'intégration des nouveaux arrivants en faisant passer l'obligation de résidence de trois ans au cours des quatre années précédant la présentation de la demande à quatre ans au cours des six années précédant la présentation de la demande, en précisant que la résidence signifie une présence effective au Canada. In other words, we would ask those who apply for Canadian citizenship to make that commitment explicitly and upfront, to be physically present in Canada not for three out of four years but for four out of six years. That is something we did not do before ...

As well, citizenship applicants would no longer be able to use the time they spent in Canada as non-permanent residents to meet the citizenship residence requirements. Again, this would reinforce the value of citizenship by requiring applicants to demonstrate a commitment to Canada through permanent residence. We do this for most permanent residents, so why should we not do it for all in a country where equality is such a highly prized principle, and a defensible principle in this case? Any move to part ways with that principle would risk confusing a situation that in the past has been confused and has led to abuse on a significant scale ...

Nous voulons nous assurer que les citoyens éventuels peuvent parler français ou anglais lorsqu'ils présenteront leur demande de citoyenneté, ce qui leur permettra d'être des membres à part entière de la société canadienne. Nous voulons aussi nous assurer qu'ils aient une connaissance suffisante du Canada. À cette fin, si le projet de loi C-24 est adopté, les demandeurs âgés de 14 à 64 ans devront répondre aux exigences linguistiques et réussir une évaluation des connaissances dans l'une des deux langues officielles.

À l'heure actuelle, les demandeurs âgés de 18 à 54 ans doivent satisfaire aux exigences en matière de langue et de connaissances ...

Le projet de loi C-24 renferme des dispositions visant les consultants en citoyenneté sans scrupule. En vertu de ces dispositions, le gouvernement sera habilité à désigner un organisme de réglementation dont les membres seront autorisés à agir à titre de consultants en citoyenneté. Les personnes non autorisées à agir à titre de conseillers ou de représentants en matière de citoyenneté, seront réputés avoir commis une infraction, et les peines relatives aux fraudes et aux fausses déclarations en matière de citoyenneté seront plus sévères ...

The provisions in Bill C-24 would expand criminal provisions to bar applicants for equivalent foreign convictions. No, we would not accept bogus foreign convictions. There would be a provision by which a

person who had been falsely charged and convicted abroad by a repressive regime, an abusive regime, an autocratic regime, could still become a Canadian citizen on the basis of an administrative and, if necessary, judicial review here in Canada.

If passed, Bill C-24 would also streamline the process to revoke citizenship acquired by fraudulent means, leading to timelier revocation decisions while still ensuring legal recourse to individuals.

As well, measures in the bill would ensure that international adoption safeguards are met.

Finally, on the integrity and fraud front, dual citizens and permanent residents convicted of terrorism, high treason, treason, or certain spying offences, or who received a specified minimum sentence, would be similarly affected ...

However, there is the following aspect, unfortunately, to our global reality today. According to CSIS, 130 Canadians are fighting with extremists somewhere in the world, with terrorist groups that have been listed by Canada or that face listing by Canada, some 30 of them in Syria. There is a real question for us, and I think for most Canadians, about whether those Canadians, when they are dual nationals, have not literally breached their contract with Canada. This legislation, thanks to the hon. member for Calgary Northeast, would allow us to take action against them ...

Un troisième ensemble de dispositions contenues dans le projet de loi C-24 rendront hommage à ceux et à celles qui servent le Canada. L'une de ces dispositions élargira l'attribution de la citoyenneté aux enfants de personnes nées ou adoptées à l'étranger dont les parents travaillaient pour le gouvernement canadien ou étaient au service des Forces armées canadiennes; une autre initiative accélérera l'attribution de la citoyenneté aux résidents permanents qui sont au service des Forces armées canadiennes; enfin, les mesures contenues dans le projet de loi habiliteront le gouvernement à révoquer la citoyenneté canadienne de personnes ayant une double nationalité, qui sont membres de forces armées ou d'un groupe armé organisé et engagé dans un conflit armé avec le Canada ...

[Finally,] the bill would ensure that we take the final steps to make sure that the lost Canadians, the children of those who fought in World War II, those who were among the most committed to the defence and service of this country, enjoy all the benefits of Canadians, not just in the first generation but also in succeeding generations, as governed by the provisions of this law.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 February 2014, pp. 3310-13)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 27 février 2014, pp. 3310-13)

BILL C-31: ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN 2014 ACT, NO. 1 / LOI C-31:
LOI NO 1 SUR LE PLAN D'ACTION ÉCONOMIQUE DE 2014¹³

Mr. Andrew Saxton (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance):

Bill C-31 focuses on creating jobs and economic growth while supporting families and communities ...

Eliminating tariffs on mobile offshore drilling units used in offshore oil and gas exploration to improve the global competitiveness of Canadian energy projects ...

Strengthening Canada's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regime and adding measures to fight tax evasion, ensuring that all Canadians pay their fair share ...

Reducing costs and red tape for all Canadian businesses by harmonizing Canada's trademark framework with international norms ...

Regardons les faits: le Canada a récupéré plus que la totalité des emplois perdus pendant la récession. Plus d'un million de Canadiens de plus qu'à la fin de la récession en 2009 travaillent aujourd'hui. Près de 90 % de ces emplois sont à temps plein. C'est de loin la plus forte croissance de l'emploi dans l'ensemble du G7 ...

To sum up, in an uncertain world, Canada's economic action plan is working. It is creating jobs, keeping the economy growing and returning to balanced budgets. By staying the course and sticking to our proven track record and economic action plan, Canada remains on track for a great future.

(House of Commons Debates, 2 April 2014, pp. 4187-90)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 2 avril 2014, pp. 4187-90)

BILL C-41: CANADA-KOREA ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY
ACT / LOI C-41: LOI SUR LA CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE ET LA
PROSPÉRITÉ — CANADA-CORÉE¹⁴

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

¹³ Editor's Note: *An Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on February 11, 2014 and other measures / Loi portant exécution de certaines dispositions du budget déposé au Parlement le 11 février 2014 et mettant en oeuvre d'autres mesures*, SC 2014, c 20. Introduced in the House of Commons on 28 March 2014. Received Royal Assent on 19 June 2014.

¹⁴ Editor's Note: *An Act to implement the Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Korea / Loi portant mise en oeuvre de l'Accord de libre-échange entre le Canada et la République de Corée*, SC 2014, c 28. Introduced in the House of Commons on 23 September 2014. Received Royal Assent on 26 November 2014.

[T]he Canada-Korea free trade agreement marks Canada's first bilateral trade agreement in Asia and will strengthen our economic ties with an increasingly important country that is both a priority market and a natural and complementary partner for us.

This agreement truly represents Canada's gateway to Asia. Commercial engagement between Canada and South Korea is already significant. Last year, two-way bilateral merchandise trade between our countries was roughly \$11 billion, and two-way investment is approaching \$6 billion. However, there remains great potential to expand this important partnership and this agreement will help unlock that potential. Indeed, the Canada-Korea free trade agreement will, in a very positive way, forever transform the way we do business with each other.

All told, this agreement is projected to boost Canada's economy by nearly \$2 billion a year and increase Canadian exports to South Korea by 32%, creating thousands of new jobs in every region of our country and across every sector of our economy. As significant as those numbers are, there is another equally compelling reason to get this agreement implemented as quickly as possible. The Canada-Korea free trade agreement will restore a level playing field for Canadian companies in the South Korean market, where our fiercest competitors, including the United States and the European Union, are already benefiting from their own preferential access due to their own free trade agreements with South Korea.

Canada cannot continue to idly stand by as our competitors' goods maintain an advantage over Canadian ones. Implementing this trade agreement without delay is the best way to support Canadian businesses and the hard-working Canadians they employ. However, one does not have to take my word for it: stakeholders representing every sector and every region of the country have been calling on our government to move with dispatch to get this agreement in place.

On March 11 of this year, in Seoul, Korea, I was delighted to witness our Prime Minister and South Korean President Park announce the conclusion of negotiations. In the days that followed, many different companies and business associations publicly congratulated our government on that achievement. During the latest milestone in the implementation process, the tabling of the text of the treaty in the House this past June, we again heard from Canadians. Their message to us was loud and clear, that this agreement needed to be brought into force as quickly as possible ...

Let us look at some of the details of this agreement. This is a 21st century, state-of-the-art free trade agreement that is ambitious in reach and comprehensive in its scope. It covers virtually every facet of modern commerce, including trade in goods and services, business mobility,

investment, government procurement, intellectual property, technical barriers to trade, the environment and labour rights.

The centrepiece of the agreement is, of course, the elimination of tariffs on virtually all trade between Canada and South Korea. In numerical terms, nearly 90% of Canada's exports will be duty free upon entry into force of the agreement, and over 99% will be duty free once the agreement is fully implemented. These numbers translate into concrete benefits and opportunities for Canadian exporters, importers, investors, manufacturers and consumers all across our country and across all sectors of our economy.

Canada is a nation endowed with a wealth of both natural resources and human resources. We have people with the creativity and skill to turn the natural resources into a wide range of industrial goods, including in the aerospace, rail, information technology, chemical and pharmaceutical sectors, to name just a few.

I am pleased to say that over 95% of Canadian industrial exports to South Korea will be duty free immediately with the remainder being phased out over a number of years. This agreement will also result in the immediate elimination of South Korea's tariffs on liquefied natural gas, which is a commodity that has great potential to become a key driver of Canadian exports to South Korea in the future, especially from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Then there is Canada's forestry sector. This sector is another key contributor to the Canadian economy. In 2012, the sector contributed over \$20 billion to Canada's GDP and employed close to 250,000 Canadians, many in well-paying, high-skill jobs. This agreement will benefit Canadian forestry workers by eliminating tariffs on forestry and value-added wood products, while further diversifying our exports into Asian markets and reducing the sector's dependence on the United States.

I will speak for a moment about Canada's high-quality, premium fish and seafood products.

Canada's proximity to the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Great Lakes and other resources has allowed Canadians to develop one of the world's most valuable commercial fishing industries. This sector contributes more than \$2 billion to Canada's GDP and provides over 40,000 jobs for Canadians in everything from fishing to aquaculture to fish processing. It is the economic mainstay of approximately 1,500 communities in rural and coastal Canada. We know the quality of Canada's fish and seafood products is second to none, and South Koreans are already showing a great appetite for our products.

In fact, shortly after the announcement of the conclusion of negotiations for this trade agreement, Korean Air Cargo launched weekly service

to South Korea from Halifax and expected to transport a minimum of 40,000 kilograms of live lobster over the course of the last summer. Not only have these shipments helped to develop the South Korean market for fresh Canadian lobster, they have positioned South Korea as Canada's gateway for fish and seafood exports to other Asian markets, most notably Japan and China.

It goes without saying that in this free trade agreement, we have obtained a very favourable outcome for fish and seafood, one which eliminates 100% of South Korean tariffs, many immediately ...

In addition to Canadian beef and pork, Canadian icewine is becoming a hit with South Korea and throughout Asia. We want to promote those products. This trade agreement supports Canadian vintners and Canadian beef and pork producers to further expand their market share.

The tariff elimination package contained in this trade agreement represents a tremendous outcome for Canada, particularly given that South Korea's current tariffs are, on average, three times higher than ours. Beyond tariffs, the agreement also contains a wide range of commitments pertaining to non-tariff measures, which is an area that has been identified as a priority for our stakeholders.

The agreement includes ambitious outcomes on services and investment. This trade agreement includes a framework of reasonable protections that would result in a more secure and stable environment for investors in both countries. This will contribute to increased bilateral investment flows between our countries, creating more jobs, spurring creativity and technology, and linking Canada to global value chains.

Canadian investors are already recognizing the significant investment opportunities in South Korea, as well as its ability to be a potential test market for the larger Asian region. Just this past May, Canadian clothing brand Joe Fresh announced that it would open its first store outside of North America in Seoul, Korea. The flagship store in Seoul is only the start of its investment in South Korea, as the company plans to open nine more retail outlets in the capital by the end of the year ...

In addition to securing unprecedented market access for our companies, we are also supporting Canadian companies through our suite of trade promotion tools, tools such as Canada's trade commissioner service and the export financing and insurance products delivered by Export Development Canada. They are tools such as the government to government contracting support provided by the Canadian Commercial Corporation. There are many other tools that we are providing, including trade missions, which our government and ministers lead all around the world. In short, we will be there to support our small and

medium-sized businesses as they explore new opportunities in South Korea.

This trade agreement is comprehensive. It is high quality. It will create new opportunities for Canadian companies and contribute to our long-term prosperity ... Early implementation of this free trade agreement will ensure that Canadians can quickly begin to reap its economic benefits, providing more choice for Canadian consumers and more prosperity for our nation as a whole.

(House of Commons Debates, 24 September 2014, pp. 7783–86)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 24 septembre 2014, pp. 7783–86)

BILL C-43: ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN 2014 ACT, NO. 2 / LOI C-43:
LOI NO 2 SUR LE PLAN D'ACTION ÉCONOMIQUE DE 2014¹⁵

Mr. Andrew Saxton (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance):

Today's legislation builds on the strong foundation that was laid last year. We are continuing to build on our portfolio of initiatives we have introduced since 2006, with affordable measures to create jobs, promote growth and support long-term prosperity. This key strategy is working, creating jobs, keeping the economy growing and returning to balanced budgets in 2015. Since we introduced the economic action plan to respond to the global recession, our economy has created nearly 1.2 million net new jobs since the depths of the recession in 2009, one of the strongest job creation records in the G7 ...

[T]he outcomes of our economic action plan [are as follows]. According to KPMG, total business tax costs in Canada are the lowest in the G7 and 46% lower than those in the United States. When was the last time that happened? What is more, Canada leapt from sixth to second place in Bloomberg's ranking of the most attractive destinations to do business in the world.

Both the IMF and the OECD still expect Canada to be among the strongest-growing economies in the G7 over this year and next. For the seventh year in a row, the World Economic Forum rated Canada's banking system the soundest in the world ...

¹⁵ Editor's Note: *A second Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on February 11, 2014 and other measures / Loi no 2 portant exécution de certaines dispositions du budget déposé au Parlement le 11 février 2014 et mettant en oeuvre d'autres mesures*, SC 2014, c 39. Introduced in the House of Commons on 23 October 2014. Received Royal Assent on 16 December 2014.

It is clear that Canada has become an international success story, but Canada is still not immune to the global economic challenges beyond our borders ...

Specifically, the definition of “non-qualifying country” in the Income Tax Act is relevant in determining the foreign accrual property income of a foreign affiliate of a taxpayer for a year. Today’s legislation in that regard proposes two changes. First, it proposes to amend the definition of “non-qualifying country” so that it does not apply to those jurisdictions for which the convention on mutual administrative assistance in tax matters is in force and in effect. Second, it proposes to ensure that the FAPI rules do not apply inappropriately with respect to the British overseas territory the British Virgin Islands, a jurisdiction that now has a comprehensive tax information agreement with Canada ...

Economic action plan 2014 proposes to modernize Canada’s intellectual property framework by ratifying or acceding to the following widely recognized international treaties: the *Madrid protocol*, the *Singapore treaty*, the *Nice agreement*, the *patent law treaty*, and the *Hague agreement*.

Bill C-43 would complete the required legislative amendments to the *Patent Act*, the *Trade-marks Act*, and the *Industrial Design Act* to align Canada’s intellectual property framework with international practices. The benefits expected for Canadian businesses from these reforms are significant. For example, accession to the trademark treaties would make it possible for a company to obtain protection for trademarks in a number of countries through a single international application, filed in one language and in one currency with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, thus cutting red tape and reducing paperwork and business costs.

(*House of Commons Debates*, 29 October 2014, pp. 8932–34)

(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes*, le 29 octobre 2014, pp. 8932–34)

BILL C-44: PROTECTION OF CANADA FROM TERRORISTS ACT /
LOI C-44: LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DU CANADA CONTRE LES
TERRORISTES¹⁶

Hon. Steven Blaney (Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness):

¹⁶ Editor’s Note: *An Act to amend the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act and other Acts / Loi modifiant la Loi sur le Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité et d’autres lois*. Introduced in the House of Commons on 27 October 2014.

Selon la définition du Code criminel, un acte de terrorisme est un acte de violence symbolique à des fins politiques, idéologiques ou religieuses qui vise à intimider le public ...

[H]ier, le président François Hollande a dit que [les] actes [récents à Ottawa] étaient des actes d'inspiration terroriste. C'est la raison pour laquelle le secrétaire d'État américain, John Kerry, a dit que lorsqu'un individu s'attaque à un militaire non armé qui garde la Tombe du Soldat inconnu et s'introduit ensuite dans l'enceinte du Parlement avec une arme chargée, c'est aussi un acte de terrorisme. C'est également la définition du Code criminel ...

Évidemment, ces attaques terroristes perpétrées ici ont aussi des répercussions à l'échelle internationale. L'État islamiste constitue non seulement une menace pour les Canadiens, mais aussi une menace à l'étranger pour des populations qui sont brutalement réprimées et dont les droits humains fondamentaux sont brimés.

C'est pour cette raison que nous participons à la coalition qui mène actuellement des frappes aériennes contre cette entité terroriste et que nous appuyons les forces de sécurité en Irak dans leur lutte contre ce fléau terroriste.

Toutefois, nous devons également agir sur le plan intérieur, au Canada, pour protéger les Canadiens contre des personnes qui voudraient s'attaquer à nous, à nos valeurs ou à des victimes innocentes.

C'est aussi la raison pour laquelle nous nous efforçons avec détermination à renforcer les outils dont disposent la police et notre Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité dans le domaine de la surveillance, de la détention et de l'arrestation. La Loi sur la protection du Canada contre les terroristes, le projet de loi C-44 dont nous entamons le débat aujourd'hui, est notre première étape en ce sens ...

Whether it is through legislation, policy, or investment, our government has taken strong action to give law enforcement and national security agencies the tools they need to keep us safe. We have given law enforcement new tools by making it a crime to go overseas to engage in terrorist activities. We have given authorities tools to strip Canadian citizenship from those engaged in terrorist activities. We have increased funding for our national security agencies, such as the RCMP and CSIS, each by a third ...

Not only is law enforcement responding to the law we have put in force but the tribunal is as well by giving harsh sentences to those who are convicted of terrorist activities. Par exemple, le Canada a connu du succès dans les poursuites criminelles relativement à des infractions liées à des activités terroristes telles que les cas de Mohammad Momin Khawaja, alias Namouh, et 11 membres du soi-disant groupe des 18 de Toronto, le fameux Toronto 18.

We tabled and implemented the *Combating Terrorism Act*. This act brought in important new criminal offences, including making it illegal to leave or attempt to leave Canada in order to commit certain terrorism offences outside Canada. This past July, the RCMP laid its first charges under the new act against an individual for leaving Canada to take part in terrorist activities. The bill is working. We need to take action to keep Canadians safe from terrorists ...

There is really nothing new in this part, but let me just say the act made important changes at that time to the *Citizenship Act*, enabling the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to revoke Canadian citizenship from dual citizens who are convicted of terrorism, treason or spying offences. Such individuals would be permanently barred from acquiring citizenship again. While that act has already received royal assent, as members know, provisions in new legislation can come into force at different times.

Recent events around the world have brought to the forefront the need to address the threats of terrorism now. We are, therefore, proposing amendments to the *Strengthening Canadian Citizenship Act* that would allow provisions related to the revocation of Canadian citizenship to come into force earlier than anticipated. It is nothing new but it would ensure that those provisions could be used by law enforcement more rapidly.

The provisions that would come into force include new expanded grounds for revocation of Canadian citizenship and the establishment of a streamlined decision-making process. We are clear that Canadian citizenship is sacred. Our Canadian passport, wherever we go around the world, is of high value. It has to mean something. We do not want to share our Canadian passport with anyone who wants to cut off our heads because we disagree ...

Depuis la présentation de la Loi sur le SCRS il y a plus de 30 ans, les menaces à la sécurité du Canada sont devenues de plus en plus complexes, comme nous pouvons le constater par la nature mondiale du terrorisme et la mobilité des voyageurs terroristes.

We are aware of Canadians who have joined terrorist groups abroad. CSIS director Michel Coulombe has stated that more than 140 individuals with Canadian connections are suspected of engaging in terrorism-related activities abroad. It is more critical than ever that CSIS has the proper tools to investigate threats to the security of Canada and that its role and function is clear in terms of our Canadian laws. The bill before us proposes several targeted amendments to support CSIS in its mandate to investigate threats to the security of Canada.

D'abord, il viendra confirmer, clarifier et renforcer le pouvoir du Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité de mener des enquêtes à l'extérieur du Canada, en confirmant que le SCRS a un pouvoir clair,

autorisé par la loi, de mener des enquêtes à l'étranger liées à la sécurité du Canada et des évaluations de sécurité.

Deuxièmement, il confèrera à la Cour fédérale le pouvoir de prendre en compte seulement la loi canadienne pertinente au moment de livrer des mandats visant à autoriser le SCRS à entreprendre certaines activités pour enquêter sur une menace à la sécurité du Canada.

Essentiellement, il vient clarifier les autorités du Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité, et dans un deuxième temps, il vient protéger les témoins, parce que tout échange de renseignements repose sur le lien de confiance établi entre une source humaine et les services de renseignement.

Il est important de protéger ces sources tout en balisant cette protection de disposition légale, afin de faire en sorte qu'il soit possible de relever cette protection dans certaines situations.

(House of Commons Debates, 4 November 2014, pp. 9141-44)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 4 novembre 2014, pp. 9141-44)

STATEMENTS IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS / DÉCLARATIONS EN RÉPONSE AUX QUESTIONS

ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT

Climate Change / Changements climatiques

Ms. Joyce Murray (Vancouver Quadra):

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is warning of escalating risks to global human security ... Why is the minister completely missing in action?

Hon. Leona Aglukkaq (Minister of the Environment, Minister of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency and Minister for the Arctic Council):

Our government is committed to protecting the environment while keeping the Canadian economy strong. Since 2006, our government has invested significant funds in more efficient technologies, better infrastructure and adaptation, and clean energy. We have also taken action on two of the largest sources of emission in this country, namely the transportation and electricity generation sectors. In fact, in the first 21 years of our coal regulations, we expect a cumulative reduction in greenhouse gas emissions equal to removing 2.6 million vehicles from the road.

(House of Commons Debates, 31 March 2014, p. 4059)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 31 mars 2014, p. 4059)

M. François Choquette (Drummond):

Quand vont-ils annoncer les règles limitant les émissions de GES pour [pétroliers et gaziers,] le secteur le plus polluant du Canada?

Hon. Leona Aglukkaq (Minister of the Environment, Minister of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency and Minister for the Arctic Council):

Canada only accounts for less than 2% of the global greenhouse gas emissions. For this reason, Canada is pursuing a new international agreement on climate change that includes real action by all major emitters.

(House of Commons Debates, 4 June 2014, p. 6183)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 4 juin 2014, p. 6183)

L'hon. Thomas Mulcair (chef de l'opposition):

Pourquoi le premier ministre va-t-il boycotter le sommet des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques?

Mr. Colin Carrie (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of the Environment):

Our government has taken decisive action. Our priority ... is to protect the environment while keeping the economy strong. We are taking a sector-by-sector regulatory approach to reducing gas emissions that is working. In fact, about an hour ago, the Minister of the Environment announced at the UN climate summit in New York that our government is moving ahead with three new regulatory initiatives that will lower air pollution emissions from cars and trucks. This will help us further reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide cleaner air for Canadians ... We have taken action on some of Canada's largest sources of emissions, such as the transportation sector and the coal-fired electricity sector. Canada's stringent regulations are expected to cut emissions in the electricity sector by 46% by 2013 compared to levels in 2005.

(House of Commons Debates, 22 September 2014, p. 7643)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 22 septembre 2014, p. 7643)

Mme Megan Leslie (Halifax):

Quelles mesures le Canada mettra-t-il en avant à la conférence de Paris en 2015?

Hon. Leona Aglukkaq (Minister of the Environment, Minister of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency and Minister for the Arctic Council):

We have been clear, going forward to the Paris agreement, that we want an agreement for Canada that is fair, that includes all emitters and all economies. I was very pleased to hear many of the countries speaking at the UN forum yesterday agreeing with Canada's position. That is showing leadership. Canada has consistently been moving to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our country and at the same time growing the economy. We have done that without introducing a \$20 billion carbon tax. Our plan is working.

(House of Commons Debates, 24 September 2014, p. 7773)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 24 septembre 2014, p. 7773)

Energy / Énergie

Mr. Blaine Calkins (Wetaskiwin):

Earlier this week, G7 energy ministers held a special security meeting in Rome to discuss action on energy security. The global demand for energy is projected to increase by one-third over the next 25 years. Canada is well-positioned to benefit from this opportunity ... [What] role [does] Canada play on this important file?

Hon. Greg Rickford (Minister of Natural Resources and Minister for the Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario):

We send a strong message to Russia that we do not accept their violation of Ukraine sovereignty, and that energy should not be used as a means of coercion. We agreed on immediate steps to assist Ukraine on energy security and the need for Europe to diversify its energy supply. G7 members recognize Canada as a responsible exporter of energy products. Canada will be a big part of the solution to global energy security and take our rightful place as an energy superpower.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 May 2014, p. 5149)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 8 mai 2014, p. 5149)

Ms. Joan Crockatt (Calgary Centre):

Last week, U.S. President Barack Obama brought in new carbon regulations for power plants ... This week, Australia's Prime Minister Tony Abbott

reiterated that countries should be addressing climate change ... In Canada, we believe that energy and the environment work together. [W]hat actions [are] we taking to reduce GHGs while keeping our economy strong?

Mr. Colin Carrie (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of the Environment):

The actions outlined by President Obama do not go nearly as far in the electricity sector as the actions that Canada has already taken. Canada's rules are tougher and will affect new power plants sooner than regulations in the United States. We are pleased that the United States is following Canada's lead. Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott agrees with our approach that we can take actions to limit emissions without destroying our economy ... We commend the Australian government for encouraging other countries not to impose a multi-billion dollar carbon tax.

(House of Commons Debates, 10 June 2014, p. 6553)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 10 juin 2014, p. 6553)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS / AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Arctic / Arctique

Mr. Ryan Leef (Yukon):

Various elements of the Arctic Archipelago are separated from one another and the Canadian mainland by a series of waterways collectively known as the Canadian Northwest Passage. However, questions continue to be raised about Canada's sovereignty in this area. Canada's north is a fundamental part of our national identity and vital to our future. [Does] Canada ha[ve] any proof that there is sovereignty over this land?

Hon. Leona Aglukkaq (Minister of the Environment, Minister of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency and Minister for the Arctic Council):

A new atlas of the Arctic was released last week that shows Inuit discovered the Northwest Passage even before we thought of it. There are trails and place names that are hundreds of years old and are still used by Inuit today. This proves that the Northwest Passage is very much a part of Canadian history. We will continue to claim this area as ours and ensure that northerners continue to occupy these lands today and into the future.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 June 2014, p. 6994)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 17 juin 2014, p. 6994)

Civil Aviation / Aviation civile

Mr. Dean Del Mastro (Peterborough):

On 17 July, Malaysian flight MH17 was shot down flying through Ukrainian airspace, killing all 298 civilians on board. Despite the very real demands and focus that the ongoing crisis in the Ukraine requires, the global community must follow through and ensure the perpetrators involved in this outrageous act are held accountable. [What have been] Canada's efforts in ensuring that these perpetrators are held accountable?

Hon. Deepak Obhrai (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights):

We extend our deepest sympathy to the families of all those who lost their lives in this unnecessary tragedy. Indeed it was a tragedy, and as the Prime Minister has said and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has said, we would like an international investigation to find out who actually was responsible for bringing down this aircraft. We know it was brought down in the area that was held by the rebels, and we are looking for an international investigation to come to a final conclusion as to who actually brought this aircraft down.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 September 2014, p. 7275)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 15 septembre 2014, p. 7275)

Great Britain / Grande-Bretagne

Mr. Dean Allison (Niagara West — Glanbrook):

Last year our government announced that a tentative deal was in the works to sell Macdonald House. The sale represents an important step in our government's plan to consolidate Canada's diplomatic presence in London by revitalizing and renovating the historic Canada House in the heart of London, Trafalgar Square. This consolidation will ensure that Canadians will be better served in one centralized location. Could the Minister of Foreign Affairs please update the House on the sale of Macdonald House?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

I am very happy to announce the completion of the sale of our high commission in Mayfair. We have sold it for \$565 million. This is great news for hard-working taxpayers. I want to congratulate our high commissioner, who has worked to help revitalize Canada House in Trafalgar Square, to buy the building beside it, and to have better headquarters, better visuals, and a better place for clients to come to get support from Canada's mission

there. This is good news for the Canadian taxpayer and great news for our diplomats in London.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 March 2014, p. 3956)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 27 mars 2014, p. 3956)

India / Inde

Mr. Kyle Seeback (Brampton West):

Can the parliamentary secretary please comment on the recent elections held in India?

Hon. Deepak Obhrai (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights):

I would like to congratulate the people of India on their recent elections, as well as express my thanks to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh for his role in strengthening the relations between our two countries. These elections serve as an example to the world of democracy in action. Our government congratulates Mr. Modi on his win. We look forward to working with Mr. Modi to strengthen the social and economic partnership that exists between Canada and India.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 May 2014, p. 5530)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 16 mai 2014, p. 5530)

Iran

Mr. David Sweet (Ancaster—Dundas—Flamborough—Westdale):

Canada is a steadfast supporter of the World Food Programme. All Canadians are proud that Canada is the third-largest contributor to this program ... We applaud the organization's indispensable work in fighting global hunger, especially in conflict zones such as Syria and Iraq. With that in mind, I rise today to express my complete dismay at the acclamation of Iran as a member of the World Food Programme executive board. Can the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights please comment on this development?

Hon. Deepak Obhrai (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights):

The selection of Iran to the World Food Programme executive board is completely regrettable. Iran continues to be an agitator to peace and security.

Its actions, in particular in Syria, have contributed to the ongoing suffering and food shortages that the World Food Programme aims to alleviate. We do not see how a regime that so blatantly inflames starvation can have any credibility within this organization.

(House of Commons Debates, 3 December 2014, p. 10123)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 3 décembre 2014, p. 10123)

Israel / Israël

Mr. Ted Falk (Provencher):

Last week, our Prime Minister made history by being the first Canadian Prime Minister to address the Knesset ... Can the Minister of Natural Resources please update this House on the Prime Minister's recent trip to Israel?

Hon. Joe Oliver (Minister of Natural Resources):

I was honoured to join the Prime Minister on his historic visit to Israel, a friend and ally with whom we share the core values of freedom, democracy and the rule of law. The Prime Minister's extraordinary speech in the Knesset, the receipt of an honorary doctorate, the moving visit to the Holocaust museum in Yad Vashem and the Western Wall were among the memorable visits. I was also encouraged by the potential to build our bilateral trade and co-operation in science and technology and our overall strategic relationship.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 January 2014, p. 2114)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 27 janvier 2014, p. 2114)

Madagascar

L'hon. Mauril Bélanger (Ottawa — Vanier):

J'ai fait partie de la première délégation parlementaire à se rendre à Madagascar après les élections présidentielles de 2013. La plupart des pays qui avaient suspendu leur relation et leur programme avec ce pays, en 2009, les ont rétablies, ainsi que le Fonds monétaire international. [Est-ce] que le Canada a l'intention également de rétablir pleinement ses liens avec Madagascar, afin de venir en aide à la population malgache?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Obviously, we think the time has come to review the status of our relationship with Madagascar, with a view to normalizing relations. We do think it

is important to have some consultations before we do so, and I would be very pleased to take the member's suggestion under advisement.

(House of Commons Debates, 16 June 2014, p. 6884)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 16 juin 2014, p. 6884)

Philippines

Mr. Stephen Woodworth (Kitchener Centre):

Yesterday we learned that the Government of the Philippines and its partner have signed a comprehensive agreement on Bangsamoro. This agreement brings an end to the decades-long insurgency in the Philippines. This agreement is expected to bring increased opportunity and development in the autonomous region of Bangsamoro and, therefore, benefit all Filipinos. Can the Minister of Foreign Affairs please share with this House the government's reaction to this development in the Philippines?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canada warmly welcomes this very important agreement. This agreement is a testament to the determination of both President Aquino and the Philippine people, who have for many years worked to bring peace to their country. They are putting conflict behind them and building a better country. We congratulate them for that. Our government is very proud to have supported the crafting of the commission's recommendations on how to create a new civilian police force in Bangsamoro. Our government encourages both parties to the agreement and all Filipinos to continue to work together to bring a genuine and lasting peace and reconciliation to their country.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 March 2014, p. 4008)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 28 mars 2014, p. 4008)

Russia / Russie

Hon. Ralph Goodale (Wascana):

Given Russian actions and threats in relation to Ukraine, which clearly violate specific treaty obligations and multiple principles of international law, what is the exact current status today of Russia within the G8 group of countries? Does a G8 actually exist at this time?

Hon. Deepak Obhrai (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights):

[O]ur Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have spoken out quite clearly and very strongly. We join our allies in condemning in the strongest possible terms President Putin's military intervention in Ukraine. Canada has suspended its engagement and preparation for the G8 summit, currently planned for Sochi, and the Canadian ambassador in Moscow has been recalled for consultation. We will continue working with our international partners to see what the international response will be.

(House of Commons Debates, 3 March 2014, p. 3417)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 3 mars 2014, p. 3417)

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Leader of the Opposition):

The United States has urged Russia to accept observers from the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe to monitor the situation in Ukraine and safeguard human rights. Will Canada also be sending observers?

Right Hon. Stephen Harper (Prime Minister):

[Y]es ... Canada will contribute observers to an important military observer mission in a coordinated effort to better monitor the Russian military intervention in Crimea. I can also announce today that at the request of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, we will be imposing economic sanctions on members of the Yanukovych regime. I am also announcing that we are suspending our participation in a joint economic and commercial commission with Russia.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 March 2014, p. 3536)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 5 mars 2014, p. 3536)

Spain / Espagne

Mr. Leon Benoit (Vegreville — Wainwright):

Our government has a long-standing relationship with Spain in our support for freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. Can the Minister for Multiculturalism update this House on the government's position on the important role that recently abdicated King Juan Carlos of Spain played in these matters?

Hon. Jason Kenney (Minister of Employment and Social Development and Minister for Multiculturalism):

The Kingdom of Spain is a very close ally of Canada. It is one of the world's great democracies, thanks in part to the leadership of King Juan Carlos, who oversaw the successful transition of his country from dictatorship to democracy, who for four decades has served his people with dignity, and who suppressed an attempted military coup in 1981. On behalf of the Government of Canada, we would like to join the people of Spain in thanking His Majesty King Juan Carlos for his service and for his friendship to Canada. Indeed, we wish him, his family, and his successor, Prince Felipe, every success.

(House of Commons Debates, 3 June 2014, p. 6104)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 3 juin 2014, p. 6104)

Ukraine

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Leader of the Opposition):

Can the Prime Minister update the House on the deeply troubling situation in the Ukraine and what action Canada is taking to play a positive role in resolving this matter?

Right Hon. Stephen Harper (Prime Minister):

This government has been very outspoken with many around the international community in condemning some of the actions of the Ukrainian government. We are very concerned that these actions speak of not moving toward a free and democratic Euro-Atlantic future but very much toward an anti-democratic Soviet past. We will continue to vocalize our concerns to work with the Ukrainian Canadian community and our allies to take all appropriate actions necessary to encourage the government of Ukraine to move in a positive direction.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 January 2014, p. 2107)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 27 janvier 2014, p. 2107)

Mme Hélène Laverdière (Laurier — Sainte-Marie):

On entend ce matin que des troupes russes occuperaient les deux principaux aéroports en Crimée, et les gardes frontières ukrainiens ont indiqué que 30 militaires russes avaient encerclé une base de la garde côtière ukrainienne à Sébastopol. Le gouvernement peut-il informer la Chambre des renseignements qu'il détient à l'heure actuelle en ce qui concerne la situation en Crimée?

Mr. David Anderson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canada fully supports the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. Any outside involvement in Ukraine's democratic aspirations would be a dangerous development. All countries should be working together in the pursuit of unity, freedom, and democracy ... Canada will continue to work with our allies and like-minded countries to build a coordinated path forward. I would like to talk about some of the leadership that we have provided. The Prime Minister's decision to send a Canadian delegation to Ukraine is another example of Canada's leadership on the issue. This delegation is on the ground. It is listening and making clear that Canada wants to play a part in helping the Ukrainian people build their future.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 February 2014, p. 3358)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 28 février 2014, p. 3358)

Mr. Wladyslaw Lizon (Mississauga East — Cooksville):

Could the Minister of Foreign Affairs please provide the House with an update on the latest developments in Ukraine?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Today we learned the troubling news that in just 10 days, the Crimean parliament wants to hold a referendum on leaving Ukraine and joining the Russian federation. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a clear act of aggression. It is a clear violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and a clear violation of its territorial integrity. Canada will not recognize any so-called "referendum" in a region that is under military occupation. It is wrong and we will not stand for it.

(House of Commons Debates, 6 March 2014, p. 3618)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 6 mars 2014, p. 3618)

HEALTH / SANTÉ

Drug Safety / Sécurité des médicaments

Hon. Hedy Fry (Vancouver Centre):

Increased border traffic of OxyContin has prompted U.S. senators to renew their appeal to the current government. Will the new Minister of Health undo the damage and ban Canadian production of OxyContin?

Mr. Colin Carrie (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of the Environment):

We will continue to work with all of our partners, including the United States, to combat this issue together and ensure that we make the right decisions.

(House of Commons Debates, 3 April 2014, p. 4245)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 3 avril 2014, p. 4245)

Ebola

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa is the worst in history, with over 5,000 cases being reported now. The rate of infection has overwhelmed the local health systems and risks destabilizing the entire region. The United Nations has called for global support to fight the epidemic, and our allies are answering. President Obama announced \$750 million in an effort to respond to the outbreak, with 3,000 military personnel to help coordinate assistance. Canada can and should do more. Will the government consider deploying Canada's disaster response team to help with this horrific epidemic?

Hon. Rona Ambrose (Minister of Health):

Canada is at the forefront of the Ebola response in West Africa. We are contributing funds to the WHO. We are contributing expertise to the WHO. Last night, we have offered several million dollars' worth of essential protective equipment to the WHO, such as masks, gloves and respirators. We also have a mobile lab on the ground with a team of medical experts helping to diagnose and test. We have offered up to 1,000 doses of an experimental vaccine that looks promising. It has been developed in Canada and given to the WHO to be used as a global resource. Of course, we are in constant contact with international counter[parts] ... We have been responding in a very substantive and progressive way in response directly to discussions with Margaret Chan, the head of the WHO ... Yesterday, I met with the U.S. ambassador to be briefed on what the U.S. is doing and to brief him on what Canada is doing. We will also be meeting with our global health security initiative partners in two weeks in Washington. Leading up to that, we continue to work in many different ways, whether it is a financial commitment, resource and equipment commitment, or having our mobile lab from Winnipeg on the ground and, of course, helping the WHO with expertise.

(House of Commons Debates, 16 September 2014, p. 7423)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 16 septembre 2014, p. 7423)

Ms. Hélène Laverdière (Laurier — Sainte-Marie):

The World Health Organization has been clear that visa bans for West African countries do not work and can actually increase the spread of the disease. Now the WHO is demanding an explanation from Canada for its misguided policy, and it has received nothing. Why is the minister sidelining the WHO during a global health crisis?

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

As the Minister of Health and all of us on this side have been saying, we will do whatever is required to protect public health in our country, and to protect the health and safety of Canadians. That is why many months ago we began discouraging Canadians from travelling to Ebola infected countries, because of the potential risk to them and to Canada. We are simply being consistent here. We are discouraging new travellers from coming from Ebola infected countries, and we will continue to take these precautionary measures to ensure the safety and health of Canadians.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 November 2014, p. 9215)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 5 novembre 2014, p. 9215)

Polio

Mr. Wladyslaw Lizon (Mississauga East — Cooksville):

Polio is a serious disease with a terrible impact on those it affects, most of whom live in the developing world ... [R]ecently UNICEF officials remarked that the Government of Canada has provided unwavering support, resulting in immense gains for children's health. [W]hat [is] our government doing to help address the issue of polio?

Hon. Christian Paradis (Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie):

I was very pleased yesterday to announce an enhanced partnership with UNICEF and the World Health Organization. We also work closely with the Aga Khan Foundation and Rotary on this file. Tous les enfants, où qu'ils vivent, ont le droit d'envisager l'avenir avec espoir et optimisme. C'est d'ailleurs pourquoi le Canada prend des mesures concrètes pour éradiquer la poliomyélite une fois pour toutes. Avec l'Initiative de Muskoka

lancée par le premier ministre, nous nous assurons que tous les enfants sont immunisés. La vaccination est un investissement très rentable. Elle permet de sauver 2,5 millions de vie chaque année. Canada is making a difference and will we will continue to lead[.]

(House of Commons Debates, 9 April 2014, p. 4473)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 9 avril 2014, p. 4473)

Tuberculosis / Tuberculose

Mr. Rob Clarke (Desnethé — Missinippi — Churchill River):

Today is World Tuberculosis Day, an important day in developing public awareness that TB remains an epidemic in much of the world. It causes the death of nearly 1.5 million people each year, mostly in developing countries. Could the minister please tell the House what our government is doing to eradicate TB?

L'hon. Christian Paradis (ministre du Développement international et ministre de la Francophonie):

Le Canada assume une position de leadership dans la lutte pour l'éradication de la tuberculose à l'échelle mondiale. Nous investissons massivement et nous travaillons avec plusieurs partenaires. With Canada's assistance, The Global Fund is saving more than 100,000 lives every month. We are continuing our support, with the recent announcement of \$650 million over the next three years. This is an increase of 20%. Our support is helping to improve access to diagnosis and treatment, especially for people living in poverty. We have helped The Global Fund save an estimated 8.7 million lives to date, from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Le Canada change les choses et nous continuerons ainsi.

(House of Commons Debates, 24 March 2014, p. 3732)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 24 mars 2014, p. 3732)

HUMAN RIGHTS / DROITS DE LA PERSONNE

Anti-semitism / Antisémitisme

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

[There has been a] troubling rise of anti-Semitism in Hungary's safe-country designation by the government ... Yesterday, the far-right Jobbik party won over 20% of the vote. One in five votes went to the extreme right party, whose leaders have called for things like putting Jews on a

list because they might pose a national security risk. Will the [government] now acknowledge that there is a serious concern here? What is the government going to do about the rising anti-Semitism in Hungary right now?

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

We are tremendously concerned about reports and evidence of anti-Semitism in Ukraine and other countries in central and eastern Europe. We follow these trends extremely closely, and when it comes to designating safe countries, there are objective criteria in Canada's legislation, and those designations are reviewed on a continuing basis. In the meantime, we are extremely proud that our reforms have reduced the number of asylum claims from safe countries, including those in the European Union, opening the door to a much larger number of asylum claims from those countries that are truly not safe, where large numbers of Jews and others face persecution on a large scale. For genuine refugees from around the world, Canada will continue to do its part.

(House of Commons Debates, 7 April 2014, p. 4351)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 7 avril 2014, p. 4351)

Child Protection / Protection des enfants

Ms. Yvonne Jones (Labrador):

The child mortality rate in low-income countries is, sadly, 13 times higher than in developed countries. How has the Conservative government chosen to honour our country's commitment to protect vulnerable children? It has deliberately underspent Canada's aid budget for low-income countries by nearly \$126 million. On Universal Children's Day, will the government explain why it is taking aid money for poor children and using it to fund things like income splitting for wealthy families?

Hon. Christian Paradis (Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie):

I was very happy to have a great event this morning with the Canadian network for international child protection. This morning we announced a great initiative with UNICEF, with Plan International for the protection of children, especially in Kenya, in partnership with UNICEF. Let us be clear. The Canadian government met all of its international development commitments last year ... Canadians can be proud because we pay what we pledge, and we are globally renowned on the international stage.

(*House of Commons Debates*, 20 November 2014, p. 9615)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes*, le 20 novembre 2014, p. 9615)

Citizenship / Citoyenneté

Mme Lysane Blanchette-Lamothe (Pierrefonds — Dollard):

L'Association du Barreau canadien, l'UNICEF, l'Association canadienne des avocats et avocates en droit des réfugiés, Amnistie internationale, le Conseil canadien pour les réfugiés et plusieurs autres experts s'entendent pour dire que le projet de loi C-24 [*Loi renforçant la citoyenneté canadienne / Strengthening Canadian Citizenship Act*] ne respecte pas la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés ou le droit international ... Si les conservateurs veulent vraiment améliorer la Loi sur la citoyenneté, pourquoi s'entêtent-ils encore une fois à faire la sourde oreille? Pourquoi ne pas amender le projet de loi C-24?

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

Canadians are virtually unanimous in accepting that citizenship be revoked when it has been obtained fraudulently, as we already do and have the power to do. It is very popular, under the authority of the Federal Court, that power be expanded to allow citizenship to be revoked when new Canadians have misled us with regard to war crimes that they have committed in the past, or human rights violations that they committed in the past. We consider it completely acceptable that dual nationals should lose their citizenship for treason, for spying, and for terrorism.

(*House of Commons Debates*, 10 June 2014, p. 6551)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes*, le 2014, p. 6551)

Democracy / Démocratie

Mr. John Weston (West Vancouver — Sunshine Coast — Sea to Sky Country):

Canadians believe in democracy at home ... and around the world ... Can the Minister of Canadian Heritage please affirm our government's foreign policy?

Hon. Shelly Glover (Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages):

As the Prime Minister stated, Israel is the only country in the Middle East which has long anchored itself in the ideals of freedom, democracy, and

the rule of law. Our government will not shy away from supporting the sole liberal democracy in the region. On this side of the House, we have led the world with a clear and principled foreign policy, one that is based on freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Whether it is in Ukraine, Israel, or the situation in Iran, we will do what is right and just, regardless of whether it is popular, convenient, or expedient.

(House of Commons Debates, 4 April 2014, p. 4296)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 4 avril 2014, p. 4296)

Gay Rights / Droits des personnes gaies

Mr. Craig Scott (Toronto — Danforth):

Nine LGBTQ activists from Uganda want to participate in the WorldPride Human Rights Conference being co-hosted by the University of Toronto and Pride Toronto, but so far they have been denied visas. Would the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration confirm that assessments of new applications will be expedited so that these brave human rights advocates can share their experience and their knowledge at the world conference?

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

Our government is proud of our record of standing up for those facing oppression around the world. We have resettled refugees from countries like Uganda, from Russia, from Iran, and many other countries around the world. We have also spoken out when there has been state-sponsored oppression of LGBT communities in Russia and many countries of Africa. We have worked tirelessly with the organizers of this conference from the beginning. We are grateful to the member for Toronto–Danforth for his collaboration on this issue, and we will do everything we can to make this conference a success under Canada's immigration laws.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 May 2014, p. 5584)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 26 mai 2014, p. 5584)

Immigration

Mme Ève Pécelet (La Pointe-de-l'Île):

Le ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration a fortement dénoncé un consultant en immigration, Negendra Selliah, affirmant qu'il aurait été banni pour fraude. Le hic, c'est que c'était une fabrication pure et

simple de la part du ministre. Bref, il n'a pas dit la vérité. Il s'est d'ailleurs excusé du bout des lèvres, mais refuse de faire quoi que ce soit. C'est inacceptable. Qu'est-ce qui fait croire au ministre que cela fait partie de ses tâches de mentir et d'attaquer gratuitement et sans fondement des citoyens?

L'hon. Chris Alexander (ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration):

C'était une déclaration émise par mon ministère qui n'aurait jamais dû être émise. Je me suis excusé auprès de M. Selliah. Nous allons continuer à travailler avec les consultants en immigration dans tout le Canada pour procéder à une réglementation de leur profession qui n'aura jamais été aussi bonne.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 May 2014, p. 5480)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 15 mai 2014, p. 5480)

Indigenous Peoples / Peuples autochtones

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Leader of the Opposition):

The UN Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, James Anaya, did not mince words today when he reported that conditions for indigenous peoples in Canada have reached "crisis proportions" ... Will Conservatives finally take a first step toward building a true nation-to-nation relationship with first nations and launch a public inquiry into the 1,200 murdered and missing indigenous women in Canada?

Hon. Peter MacKay (Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada):

We are taking action into this very serious issue, and have been since forming office. In fact, we have taken a number of very important initiatives, not the least of which is renewing the funding for the aboriginal justice strategy. We have ensured that this program, which is specifically designed to reduce victimization and crime overall in aboriginal regional communities, is coupled with numerous efforts, including introducing a number of criminal justice initiatives and giving police more tools to do their important work. Yes, action is very important.

(House of Commons Debates, 12 May 2014, p. 5196)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 12 mai 2014, p. 5196)

Protecting Canadians Abroad / Protection des Canadiens à l'étranger

Mr. Wayne Marston (Hamilton East — Stoney Creek):

Mohamed Fahmy, a Canadian citizen, is one of three journalists who has been imprisoned in Egypt since December 29. They have all been charged with spreading “false” information about the situation in Egypt. If convicted, this Canadian could spend life in prison. Amnesty International considers these three prisoners as prisoners of conscience, imprisoned for the peaceful expression of their right to free speech. Would the minister please inform the House what is being done to get this Canadian returned home?

Hon. Lynne Yelich (Minister of State (Foreign Affairs and Consular)):

Consular officials have been in contact and are providing consular assistance. The Canadian officials have raised this case with the Egyptian authorities. We are also in regular communication with specific family members, in accordance with his wishes.

Mr. David Anderson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canadian officials are providing consular assistance to Mr. Fahmy and are in communication with his lawyer. We stand with the Egyptian people in their efforts to build a stable, inclusive, prosperous, and democratic Egypt based on respect for human rights, tolerance, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law. Canada continues to call on the Egyptian government to protect and to promote the right of journalists, in keeping with Egypt's new constitution and the aspiration of all Egyptians to build a fully democratic country.

(House of Commons Debates, 4 and 27 February, 2014, pp. 2555, 3307)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 4 et 27 février 2014, pp. 2555, 3307)

M. André Bellavance (Richmond — Arthabaska):

Dans la nuit de vendredi à samedi, soeur Gilberte Bussière, originaire d'Asbestos et qui a enseigné plusieurs années à Victoriaville, a été kidnappée dans le Nord du Cameroun. Elle qui a dédié sa vie à l'éducation d'enfants africains serait maintenant aux mains de groupes armés. Sa famille et sa congrégation religieuse s'inquiètent pour sa sécurité et sa santé, surtout qu'elle doit prendre des médicaments sur une base régulière. Puisque le temps presse, le ministre des Affaires étrangères peut-il nous dire quels moyens il a pris pour que l'on retrouve soeur Bussière saine et

saue, et nous confirmer qu'il y a des liens directs entre son ministère, la mère, la famille et la communauté de soeur Bussière, pour qu'elles soient informées régulièrement des développements de cette triste histoire?

L'hon. John Baird (ministre des Affaires étrangères):

Nous sommes au courant de cet enlèvement au Cameroun. Nous examinons toutes les avenues possibles pour obtenir d'autres informations et nous sommes en contact avec les autorités camerounaises. Je suis prêt à travailler avec mon collègue sur cet enjeu très important. Nos coeurs sont avec la famille.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 April 2014, p. 4432)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 8 avril 2014, p. 4432)

Sudan / Soudan

Mr. Dave MacKenzie (Oxford):

Like many Canadians, I have read with concern and horror the recent reports of a young Christian woman who was sentenced to death in Sudan for converting to Christianity. I understand from news reports that the woman is eight months pregnant ... Can the parliamentary secretary please update the House as to Canada's position?

Ms. Lois Brown (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development):

Our government finds this announcement both shocking and appalling. Canada has called for Sudan to respect religious freedom of this woman and of all the Sudanese people. Our expectation is for Sudan to respect its obligations under internationally accepted principles of human rights. It does serve as an important reminder of the need for the Prime Minister to host a summit in Toronto designed to focus efforts on saving the lives of mothers and children in the developing world.

(House of Commons Debates, 16 May 2014, p. 5533)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 16 mai 2014, p. 5533)

Syria / Syrie

Mr. Harold Albrecht (Kitchener — Conestoga):

The crisis in Syria, which has caused perhaps the most significant humanitarian catastrophe of the 21st century, has increasingly led to the deliberate

targeting of ethnic and religious minority groups. In particular, this past weekend there were troubling reports that Armenians in the Kasab region were targeted by radical jihadists. Can the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs please comment on this situation?

Mr. David Anderson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

The targeting of ethnic and religious groups has grown since the conflict started. This is another symptom of Syria's crisis and the many political challenges that it faces, not the cause. Targeting individuals based on ethnicity or religion is an unacceptable violation of their fundamental human rights. I should point out that, to meet the urgent need of Syrians and those in the region, Canada has provided \$353 million in humanitarian assistance, and we remain committed to a political solution to this crisis.

(House of Commons Debates, 25 March 2014, p. 3841)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 25 mars 2014, p. 3841)

Uganda / Ouganda

Mr. Randall Garrison (Esquimalt — Juan de Fuca):

Uganda recently imposed harsh criminal sanctions on gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people. Now a cabinet minister has just threatened to shut down all HIV-AIDS education and support work in Uganda, alleging that it is just a cover for promoting homosexuality. This will only exacerbate the regional HIV-AIDS crisis. It is past time for concrete action to oppose the persecution of LGBT Ugandans. Will the Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately impose targeted sanctions and a visa ban against minister Simon Lokodo and other Ugandan officials who continue to promote hatred against their citizens?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Obviously we share the revulsion that the president of Uganda has signed this mean-spirited, repugnant law into law. We are obviously working with like-minded friends and allies on how best to respond. In 2014, this type of activity and this type of new legislation is completely unacceptable. I share with the member opposite that concrete steps are required to respond to this repugnant act.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 May 2014, p. 5487)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 15 mai 2014, p. 5487)

Ukraine

Hon. Ralph Goodale (Wascana):

There is deep anguish in Canada about the Yanukovich regime in the Ukraine and its attacks on human rights and freedoms. Beyond general statements about considering options with respect to Yanukovich, will Canada specifically, one, send official observers to scrutinize what is going on; two, provide expedited visas to any victims who need to leave that country for their own safety; and three, target Yanukovich and his crowd with personal sanctions, asset freezes, and travel bans, for example, to push them to stop their anti-democratic behaviour?

Mr. David Anderson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We have been active on this file. [T]he minister has condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the killing of protesters by the Ukrainian police force. He has personally spoken to Ukrainian Foreign Minister Leonid Kozhara. In addition, the deputy minister has called in the Ukrainian ambassador to express Canada's condemnation of the violence that has occurred. We fully support the efforts of the members for Etobicoke Centre and Selkirk—Interlake to bring this issue forward for emergency debate in the House of Commons. We are urging the Ukrainian government to find a political solution by engaging in a real dialogue. We stand with the Ukrainian people, who courageously continue to speak out in support of democracy.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 January 2014, p. 2110)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 27 janvier 2014, p. 2110)

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW / DROIT PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL

Smuggling / Contrebande

Hon. Wayne Easter (Malpeque):

I refer to a directive by a director general [of CBSA] who stated: “[E]xport examinations ... including outbound smuggling of narcotics ... should not be undertaken”. Imagine, a directive stating not to look for narcotics. Can the minister ... explain how this directive was put out there [?]

L'hon. Steven Blaney (ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile):

[P]ermet[tez-moi] de souligner l'excellent travail de l'Agence canadienne des services frontaliers. En fait, au cours de la dernière année,

des drogues d'une valeur de près de 300 millions de dollars ont été saisies par les agents des services frontaliers. C'est une augmentation de 4 % par rapport à l'année précédente. Cela démontre donc que l'agence fait un travail remarquable, et surtout, que l'investissement de 26 % de notre gouvernement donne des résultats.

(House of Commons Debates, 31 March 2014, p. 4062)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 31 mars 2014, p. 4062)

Mr. James Lunney (Nanaimo — Alberni):

Transnational criminal organizations use the Caribbean base in Central American as trans-shipment areas for illicit traffic in drugs, weapons, money, and people. Illicit trafficking is a significant source of revenue for organized crime and a growing threat to national, regional, and international security, and therefore to North America and Canada. As part of a multinational campaign to combat and prevent illicit trafficking, Canada has contributed significantly to Operation CARIBBE. Today HMCS Whitehorse and HMCS Nanaimo return home from participating in this operation. Can the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence advise this House about their work in this important operation?

Mr. James Bezan (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence):

Today our government is proud to welcome home HMCS Whitehorse and HMCS Nanaimo from their successful deployment on Operation CARIBBE. Congratulations to the men and women on both ships for their excellent work in this mission to stop illicit drugs from hitting the streets in North America. Our men and women in the Canadian Armed Forces demonstrate leadership abroad. Their work is critical to the success of these joint operations. Taking part in joint operations with our allies helps keep illicit drugs from entering Canada and has a significant impact on the safety of our citizens. The Canadian Armed Forces made major contributions to Operation CARIBBE and stopped more than 5,000 kilograms of cocaine. Bravo Zulu to the men and women in uniform.

(House of Commons Debates, 7 April 2014, p. 4352)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 7 avril 2014, p. 4352)

Terrorism / Terrorisme

Mr. Joe Daniel (Don Valley East):

On April 14, more than 200 young girls were kidnapped by Boko Haram, a terrorist group, who cowardly abducted these girls from a school in northern Nigeria. Today we learned that eight more girls have been kidnapped. Latest reports have indicated that Boko Haram intends to sell these girls ... Can the Minister of Foreign Affairs please update this House on this appalling situation?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

[We] strongly stand up and condemn these actions by Boko Haram. Quite simply, their actions are repugnant. Our hearts go out to these young girls and to their families. My colleague, the Minister of International Development, recently offered Canada's full assistance to Nigerian authorities as they work to secure the release of these young girls. Boko Haram's actions are despicable, and they only serve to strengthen our collective desire to fight international terrorism.

(House of Commons Debates, 6 May 2014, p. 5005)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 6 mai 2014, p. 5005)

Mr. David Wilks (Kootenay — Columbia):

Today, the Supreme Court ruled in the case of Mohamed Harkat and upheld our Conservative government's security certificate system. This individual is linked to al Qaeda and allegedly assisted the terrorists who killed thousands of innocent people in the horrific attacks on September 11 ... [What is] our government's position on this decision?

Hon. Steven Blaney (Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness):

Our government is pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court since it recognized that Mr. Harkat benefited from a fair process and that the security certificates are constitutional.

(House of Commons Debates, 14 May 2014, p. 5368)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 14 mai 2014, p. 5368)

Mr. David Sweet (Ancaster — Dundas — Flamborough — Westdale):

This month an exhibit that is celebrating terrorism is on display right here in the nation's capital. It honours terrorists like Dalal Mughrabi and portrays her as a victim. The reality is that Mughrabi led a terror squad on a bloody murderous rampage that left 38 Israelis dead. Thirteen of

them were children. What is the government's position on this and other aspects of international terrorism?

Hon. Pierre Poilievre (Minister of State (Democratic Reform)):

I recently saw the exhibit that celebrates notorious terrorists such as Dalal Mughrabi, Abu Jihad, and Abu Iyad. Together, these terrorists slaughtered dozens of innocent civilians. As a minister for the national capital region and on behalf of the Government of Canada, I condemn this appalling celebration of terrorism in the strongest of terms.

(House of Commons Debates, 4 June 2014, p. 6189)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 4 juin 2014, p. 6189)

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

The violence in Iraq is growing. Aid groups are warning of a looming crisis that will spin out of control. This week half a million people fled Mosul after a heavily armed terrorist group took over the city. Iraq is already struggling to provide aid to 200,000 Syrian refugees, and funding is running low right now. What is the government doing to help with the crisis? Specifically, what concrete steps is it taking to help with the refugee crisis?

Hon. Deepak Obhrai (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights):

Canada is very concerned about the rise in terrorism in Iraq. We stand in solidarity with the Iraqi government and the people as terrorists occupy parts of the country. Canada condemns all acts of terrorism. We extend our deepest condolences to the families and friends of those affected by this horrific violence. We call for restraint on the use of force in populated areas. We call on all parties to refrain from targeting civilians and to protect medical facilities.

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Since 2012, the ISIL has been a listed terrorist entity in Canada. We are committed to working with the Iraqi leadership. I should point out that Canada has not been asked to participate in any military effort, nor is it something we are considering.

(House of Commons Debates, 13 and 16 June 2014, pp. 6827, 6882)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 13 et 16 juin 2014, pp. 6827, 6882)

Mr. John Carmichael (Don Valley West):

Today we learned yet again of another act of barbarism committed by ISIL. In the town of Hit just west of Baghdad, 30 Sunni men were paraded through the city before being summarily executed by ISIL. Unfortunately, this is not an isolated incident but another example of the brutality and inhumanity of ISIL that we have seen in the past few months. Could the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration please comment on this latest incident?

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

ISIL is conducting a campaign of unspeakable atrocities that represents a threat to the people of Iraq and Syria as well as Canada. In response to this threat, this government has introduced *Bill C-44*, which would strengthen the hand of our security agencies. We have passed the *Combating Terrorism Act* and we have introduced Canada's first strategy to address terrorism in all its forms.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 October 2014, p. 8925)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 octobre 2014, p. 8925)

Torture

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

It is clear under international law that no one shall be subjected to torture. On this point, the United Nations has called on Canada to bring its ministerial directives in line with the international ban on torture, but the Conservatives ... have refused to sign the optional protocol on torture. When will the government sign this United Nations agreement and help end torture once and for all?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Obviously Canada has signed the UN convention with respect to torture. There is a supplemental protocol. Obviously, each country has its own internal regime, and obviously Canada internally has a strong and vibrant way to tackle this problem, which is what we are pursuing.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 May 2014, p. 5487)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 15 mai 2014, p. 5487)

War Crimes (Sri Lankan Civil War) / Crimes de guerre (guerre civile au Sri Lanka)

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

Canadian Tamil groups have been calling for an independent international investigation into atrocities committed during the tragic civil war. These groups are now being targeted and falsely accused by the Sri Lankan government. Canadians will not stand by while a foreign government smears our civil society and their membership. Will the government join us and do something and stand up on behalf of Tamil Canadians against the smears by the Sri Lankan government?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

All Canadians can be tremendously proud that the Government of Canada has taken perhaps one of the strongest reactions to what we see going on in Colombo than any government in the world. We have fought hard for independent investigations into the number of people and the war crimes that took place in the dying days of the civil war. We fought hard on the issue of human rights and the growing authoritarian trend in the government in Colombo, and we fought hard for reconciliation so that the Tamil community can play a full part in the future building of Sri Lanka. We are deeply concerned that Canadians would be identified and singled out for attention, as has the Government of Canada. However, we remain focused on doing all we can to help the Tamil minority to live in peace and security with their neighbours.

(House of Commons Debates, 7 April 2014, p. 4350)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 7 avril 2014, p. 4350)

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW / DROIT INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITAIRE

Humanitarian Intervention and Aid / Aide et intervention humanitaire

Africa / Afrique

Ms. Kirsty Duncan (Etobicoke North):

A new transitional government has taken power in the Central African Republic with the hopes of ending the brutal violence plaguing the country. The UN lists the Central African Republic as one of its top three global humanitarian emergencies. Half of the population is in need of humanitarian aid ... What is the government doing to reduce the risk to civilians and aid the international efforts?

L'hon. Christian Paradis (ministre du Développement international et ministre de la Francophonie):

Il est vrai qu'une grave crise sévit en République centrafricaine qu'on qualifie malheureusement de crise oubliée, mais je peux confirmer que le Canada est là. Pas plus tard qu'en décembre 2013, mon collègue le ministre des Affaires étrangères annonçait que 5 millions de dollars de la part du gouvernement du Canada allaient venir en aide au peuple centrafricain. Cette somme s'ajoute au fonds qui avait déjà été annoncé. C'est donc plus de 6,9 millions de dollars qui ont été annoncés par notre gouvernement en 2013. Nous continuons de suivre la situation de très près.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 January 2014, p. 2370)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 30 janvier 2014, p. 2370)

Mr. David Sweet (Ancaster—Dundas—Flamborough—Westdale):

[W]ould the minister offer an update on his most recent engagement in Africa?

Hon. Christian Paradis (Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie):

I returned to Canada with great hope for a bright and self-sufficient future for Tanzanians. During my visit, I was able to underline Canada's full support in encouraging sustainable economic development to create prosperity in Africa, which will reduce poverty. On maternal, newborn, and child health, Canada is working to save thousands of mothers during pregnancy and childbirth as well as to prevent millions of children from dying before their fifth birthdays. The theme of International Development Week this year is "We are making a difference", and Canada certainly is.

(House of Commons Debates, 7 February 2014, p. 2747)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 7 février 2014, p. 2747)

Ms. Kirsty Duncan (Etobicoke North):

The UN warned last week that if the conflict in South Sudan continues, half of the country's 12 million people would either be starving, internally displaced, refugees abroad, or dead by the year's end. The international community urgently needs to donate at least another \$500 million if South Sudan's devastating slide into famine and humanitarian crisis is to be stopped. Will Canada attend the May 19-20 donor-pledging conference in Norway, and will it increase its support?

Ms. Lois Brown (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development):

We are concerned about the humanitarian situation in South Sudan. We are deeply concerned by the reports of ethnically targeted violence. Canada calls for the perpetrators of these crimes to be identified and brought to justice. The government is providing lifesaving food, water, sanitation, medical assistance, emergency shelter, and protection for those in need. As in other situations, we will continue to monitor that situation.

(House of Commons Debates, 16 May 2014, p. 5531)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 16 mai 2014, p. 5531)

Balkans

Mr. Wayne Marston (Hamilton East — Stoney Creek):

The worst floods in a century have inundated large sections of the Balkans, leading to at least 40 deaths and more than 80,000 people evacuated. Many thousands of people have lost their homes and much of what they worked for all their lives. Early estimates put the cost of recovery at three billion euros. Although Canada has the capacity to help those suffering, to date the Canadian government has offered a meagre \$60,000. This is clearly insufficient. Will the government commit to providing substantially more support to the victims of this flood?

L'hon. Christian Paradis (ministre du Développement international et ministre de la Francophonie):

Nous transmettons évidemment toutes nos sympathies aux gens qui ont été affligés par les terribles pluies torrentielles, inondations et glissements de terrain en Bosnie-Herzégovine, en Serbie et en Croatie. On May 19, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies launched an emergency disaster assistance fund to respond to the massive flooding and mudslides. Through an ongoing DFATD-funded project with the Canadian Red Cross, which allows Canada to immediately respond to disasters around the world, the Canadian Red Cross automatically allocated a maximum contribution to these relief operations on behalf of the Government of Canada. We will continue to monitor the situation very closely.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 May 2014, p. 5588)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 26 mai 2014, p. 5588)

Iraq / Irak

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Leader of the Opposition):

How many members of the Canadian Forces are being sent to Iraq?

Right Hon. Stephen Harper (Prime Minister):

As the government has announced, and I gather was reviewed by a committee of this body, the Royal Canadian Air Force has been deployed to Iraq to deliver humanitarian and military assistance to Kurdish forces fighting the Islamic State, ISIL, and there are several dozen Canadian army personnel also deployed to Iraq in an advise-and-assist capacity. We are, of course, very proud that the men and women in uniform are always ready to undertake these missions on behalf of Canadians.

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Leader of the Opposition):

In the Prime Minister's 2007 throne speech, he promised "any future military deployments must also be supported by a majority of parliamentarians". That is a direct quote from the Prime Minister. It puts his honour on the table. Now he is sending Canadian troops to join the war in Iraq without a vote in the House, without even a debate in this House. Why is the Prime Minister breaking his own solemn promise to Canadians?

Right Hon. Stephen Harper (Prime Minister):

Of course, it is the right of any government that has the confidence of the House of Commons to advise the Governor General on military operations. That said, wherever there has been a deployment of a combat nature, the government has put this to Parliament for a further confidence vote, and that is not the case with the present mission to Iraq.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 September 2014, p. 7266)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 15 septembre 2014, p. 7266)

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

Over 2.2 million people in Iraq are in need of humanitarian assistance. At the committee on September 9, the minister promised that Canada would help support refugees for the coming winter, combat sexual violence and prosecute war criminals. Why has the government walked away from those commitments?

Ms. Lois Brown (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development):

Canada condemns in the strongest terms ISIS terrorists' repugnant killing of innocent civilians in northern Iraq, including women and children, and Christian, Yazidi, and other religious communities. Canada has been helping since the beginning of the crisis. We are the seventh-largest

donor to the humanitarian crisis. Canada's contribution will continue to allow for those most desperately in need to receive food, hygiene kits, cooking materials, blankets, tents, medical supplies, and other essential supplies that are needed. As well, we are making emergency repairs to water systems.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 September 2014, p. 7893)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 26 septembre 2014, p. 7893)

Syria / Syrie

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Saint-Laurent — Cartierville):

[S]elon les Nations Unies, la plus grande population de réfugiés au monde pourrait être créée par la crise syrienne: on prévoit qu'il y aura 4 millions de réfugiés d'ici à la fin de l'année. Le Canada ne s'est engagé à accueillir que 1 300 réfugiés, dont à peine 200 par le gouvernement, alors qu'un pays trois fois moins peuplé, la Suède, en a déjà accueilli 15 000. Pourquoi les conservateurs se montrent-ils aussi pathétiques face à ce désastre humanitaire, et combien de ces 1 300 réfugiés sont arrivés au Canada? Le ministre va-t-il nous donner le chiffre exact, oui ou non?

L'hon. Chris Alexander (ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration):

La Suède et l'Allemagne accueillent bien sûr des milliers de Syriens, mais cela se fait sur une base temporaire. C'est le Canada, encore une fois, qui est en tête de liste, puisqu'il a comme objectif d'accueillir 1 300 réfugiés cette année. Nous sommes en train de suivre ce plan. C'est pour cette raison que le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés a déclaré que le Canada était le pays le plus généreux quant aux réfugiés.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 February 2014, p. 3234)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 26 février 2014, p. 3234)

Ms. Kirsty Duncan (Etobicoke North):

The UN Security Council unanimously passed a resolution in February that demanded unhindered aid access in Syria, but the resolution has failed to make a difference. Now the UN Security Council is considering a draft resolution to allow cross-border aid deliveries into Syria without government consent. What efforts is the government taking to support the passing of this resolution?

L'hon. Christian Paradis (ministre du Développement international et ministre de la Francophonie):

La crise qui sévit en Syrie est une réelle tragédie. C'est pour cela que notre gouvernement a été très actif. Plus de 630 millions de dollars ont été budgétés pour venir en aide au peuple syrien. Évidemment, le gouvernement fait tous les efforts pour veiller à ce que les corridors humanitaires soient les plus ouverts et les plus accessibles possible, afin de venir en aide aux gens qui sont véritablement dans le besoin.

(House of Commons Debates, 2 June 2014, p. 5994)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 2 juin 2014, p. 5994)

Turkey / Turquie

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Leader of the Opposition):

The UN Refugee Agency now says that Turkey needs urgent assistance caring for the approximately 130,000 new refugees who have streamed over the Syrian border in just the last week. That is 130,000 new refugees on top of the over one million already in Turkey. Did the Prime Minister discuss this refugee crisis with UN officials while he was in New York, and what aid will Canada provide to Turkey to deal with this latest surge in refugees?

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

Canada has been at the forefront of the response to refugee resettlement from Iraq for years now. There are well over 18,000 resettled Iraqi refugees in this country. We have a plan to fulfill our full commitment to resettle 20,000 Iraqis and then to move on to resettle 5,000 Iraqi and Iranian refugees now present in Turkey. We are at the forefront of helping our Turkish allies respond to this unprecedented humanitarian crisis.

(House of Commons Debates, 25 September 2014, p. 7842)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 25 septembre 2014, p. 7842)

Ukraine

Mr. Ted Opitz (Etobicoke Centre):

Canada fully supports the efforts of the international community to find a political solution to the situation in Ukraine, and of course Canada is also a very committed NATO partner and ally. Recently the Prime Minister

announced that Canada will contribute six CF-18s as part of the ongoing support to NATO and as a way of showing Canada's solidarity with the people of Ukraine. Can the Minister of National Defence please update this House as to the status of this most important mission?

Hon. Rob Nicholson (Minister of National Defence):

I am happy to inform the House that, in response to a NATO request to support our collective security and show our solidarity with the people of Ukraine, we will be deploying six CF-18 planes to Europe. They will be leaving from Bagotville and they will be based in Romania. These jets will support air policing and training missions. I would like to take the opportunity to salute the brave pilots and support staff who will take part in this vitally important mission. All Canadians are proud of them.

Right Hon. Stephen Harper (Prime Minister):

Our government and our country remain steadfast in our support for the people of Ukraine in the face of ongoing militarism and aggression by the Putin regime. Today, I am pleased to announce that we are committing the HMCS *Regina*, which is currently deployed in the Arabian Sea, to NATO's reassurance package.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 and 30 April 2014, pp. 4597, 4746)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 et 30 avril 2014, pp. 4597, 4746)

Landmines and Cluster Bombs / Mines terrestres et bombes à fragmentation

Mr. Marc Garneau (Westmount — Ville-Marie):

When we debated the cluster munitions bill in committee, the government suggested that investing in companies that produce cluster munitions would be considered aiding and abetting the production of these devastating weapons. Is the government aware of a recent report by a Dutch organization called PAX, which lists two prominent Canadian financial institutions that appear to have made investments in companies producing cluster munitions? What is it prepared to do if this report is true?

Hon. Deepak Obhrai (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights):

Our government is proud to have participated actively in the negotiations on the *Convention on Cluster Munitions*. We were one of the first countries

to have signed on to the convention in 2008. Our legislation fully implements Canada's commitment to the convention. It strikes a good balance between humanitarian obligations and preserving our national security and interests. Our bill prohibits the use, deployment, possession, movement, import and export of cluster munitions, and assistance in these activities.

(House of Commons Debates, 2 December 2014, p. 10073)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 2 décembre 2014, p. 10073)

Nuclear Non-Proliferation / Non-prolifération des armes nucléaires

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

We were happy to see the Prime Minister attending the Nuclear Security Summit this week, but the government has been sending out mixed messages on disarmament. For instance, last fall, when 120 countries signed a joint statement deploring the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, the Conservatives were missing in action. It begs the question: What is the government's policy on nuclear weapons? Specifically, does the government support a binding international convention to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons?

Mr. David Anderson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We continue to be engaged with our allies and partners across the world on these issues.

(House of Commons Debates, 25 March 2014, p. 3841)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 25 mars 2014, p. 3841)

Mrs. Cheryl Gallant (Renfrew — Nipissing — Pembroke):

Reports coming out of the P5 +1 negotiations with Iran over its nuclear program are deeply concerning. Today we learned that Iran is refusing to cut its number of centrifuges and to halt nuclear fuel production. This development should come as no surprise. Iran has a history of deception and stonewalling international efforts over its nuclear program. Could the Minister of Foreign Affairs please comment on these latest rounds of negotiations over Iran's nuclear program?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We are immensely concerned about Iran's nuclear program. We remain concerned about its abysmal and deteriorating human rights record

and its material support for terror. Before these P5 +1 talks started, we were very clear, most recently this week, that Iran must give up 20,000 operating centrifuges. There is no reason for it to have them. If it seeks nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, it is essential that Iran heed international calls, do the right thing and get rid of these 20,000 centrifuges.

(House of Commons Debates, 18 June 2014, p. 7074)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 18 juin 2014, p. 7074)

Refugees / Réfugiés

Ms. Rathika Sitsabaiesan (Scarborough — Rouge River):

Rajini Subramaniam, a young mother from the GTA, was deported recently while waiting to file a humanitarian and compassionate application. She was removed from the country, separating her from her two small children, ages four and seven. They are now left in the care of her husband, who has had to quit one of his jobs to be able to take care of the children alone. Why are the Conservatives continuing to defend reckless policies that are separating families?

Hon. Chris Alexander (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

[D]ecisions with respect to refugee determination are made by a highly trained and very independent board. There is recourse under appeal to one level within the Immigration and Refugee Board and then to the Federal Court, where necessary. We cannot comment on specific cases, but we can confirm to the House what Canadians already know, which is that the reform of our asylum system has been a tremendous success, with an 87% reduction in the number of claims from safe countries. No longer do we have the United States and three members of the European Union among our top 10 source countries.

(House of Commons Debates, 11 February 2014, p. 2873)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 11 février 2014, p. 2873)

L'hon. Mauril Bélanger (Ottawa — Vanier):

Ce printemps, nos contribuables ont payé pour que quatre représentants du ministère de l'Intérieur de la République démocratique du Congo viennent au Canada pour interviewer une trentaine de ressortissants congolais que le gouvernement veut expulser. Belle ironie, un de ces ressortissants était lui-même un représentant de Kinshasa et, à cause de

cela, est soupçonné d'être complice d'entrave aux droits de la personne. La communauté canadienne d'origine congolaise s'inquiète de cette façon de faire et demande à rencontrer le ministre responsable ... Une telle rencontre aura-t-elle lieu?

L'hon. Steven Blaney (ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile):

[C]'est l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada qui est responsable de faire en sorte que notre *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* soit respectée et d'assurer l'intégrité de nos frontières ... [C]haque année nous avons près de 250 000 nouveaux arrivants, mais dans le cas où des citoyens sont ici, qu'ils ne respectent pas les lois et qu'ils ont épuisé tous les recours, à ce moment-là, c'est le rôle de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada de les renvoyer dans leur pays d'origine.

(*House of Commons Debates*, 12 May 2014, p. 5203)

(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes*, le 12 mai 2014, p. 5203)

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees was in Ottawa yesterday appealing to the government to help resettle Syrian refugees, and help is required. Nine million Syrians are displaced and 160,000 have died in this horrible conflict ... [W]hat is the commitment from our government to the request by Mr. Guterres when it comes to Syrian refugees? Are we going to do more? Will we accept more Syrian refugees? If yes, then when, and what is the process?

Mr. Costas Menegakis (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration):

Canada is the fourth-largest donor to Syria for humanitarian aid in the world. Canada continues to have one of the most generous immigration and refugee systems in the world. We welcome one out of every 10 resettled refugees globally. We are committed to resettle 1,300 Syrians by the end of the 2014, with 1,100 spaces allocated for privately sponsored refugees. The minister did meet with the UNHCR commissioner, Antonio Guterres, on May 28, and highlighted how Canada is working to assist the world's most vulnerable population.

(*House of Commons Debates*, 30 May 2014, p. 5940)

(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes*, le 30 mai 2014, p. 5940)

TRADE AND ECONOMY / COMMERCE ET ÉCONOMIE

Economic Sanctions / Sanctions économiques

Mr. Marc Garneau (Westmount — Ville-Marie):

The immigration minister spoke to media about Canadian sanctions against Russia if it interferes in Ukraine ... Would the Prime Minister tell us whether he has taken any further direct steps to make it clear to Russia that it should not interfere in Ukraine's democratic transition process? Speaking of sanctions, would he explain why he has removed the economic sanctions against Yanukovich and his gang that he announced barely a week ago?

Mr. David Anderson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canada extends its sincere congratulations to the people of Ukraine on their new cabinet. Events in Ukraine have moved extremely quickly. The Yanukovich regime is no more, and people are achieving their goals. Because of the actions taken by this government, Canada is ready to freeze the assets or restrain property of those responsible for the violence in Ukraine if and when the new Ukrainian authorities make such a request.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 February 2014, p. 3305)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 27 février 2014, p. 3305)

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

Unlike Canada, the United States has sanctioned key political and economic allies of President Putin, including Igor Sechin, the head of oil giant Rosneft, who, it turns out, has a large investment in Canada. [W]hy are Canadian sanctions missing some big names that are being targeted by our international allies, and will the minister now support strong coordinated sanctions to support the people of Ukraine?

Hon. Deepak Obhrai (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights):

As we certainly heard on Sunday, the Prime Minister announced further sanctions on individuals in Russia. This government has taken a very strong stand in reference to Russia's actions in Ukraine, and we have listed not only companies but also individuals that we feel are targeted. We will continue working with our allies to do more and to send a very

clear message to the Russians that their actions are totally unacceptable to the international community.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 May 2014, p. 4925)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 5 mai 2014, p. 4925)

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

It is with great surprise that we learned today that the Conservatives have quietly lifted sanctions on two Russian banks. In addition, they continue to shield three Russian tycoons who have close ties to President Putin and who also have business interests in Canada. This is the opposite of targeted sanctions ... Why are they leaving these people and these banks off of the sanctions list?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Following receipt of new information and further investigation and analysis, these entities are being removed from the list. They were deemed to be sufficiently divorced from Russian events against Ukraine. Let us look at Canada, the United States, and the E.U. In the United States, President Obama has 107 sanctions. The E.U. has 106 sanctions. How many does Canada have? It has the largest number in the world, with 189. That is real leadership. That is why the President of Ukraine is so thrilled with this government.

(House of Commons Debates, 18 September 2014, p. 7541)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 18 septembre 2014, p. 7541)

Education / Éducation

M. André Bellavance (Richmond — Arthabaska):

Est-ce que le ministre du Commerce international va respecter la compétence du Québec en éducation [des étudiants étrangers] et lui accorder le droit de retrait avec pleine compensation qu'il réclame?

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

International education is a priority sector and a key component of Canada's new global markets action plan, which seeks to advance Canada's commercial interests in our priority markets. International education is a key driver of economic growth in Canada, with over 265,000 students generating over \$8 billion a year in our economy. The international education strategy is a product of extensive consultations with the provinces,

territories, and stakeholders. We will continue to advance Canada's interests on the international stage by promoting our world-class education system.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 January 2014, p. 2115)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 27 janvier 2014, p. 2115)

Exports / Exportations

Mr. Don Davies (Vancouver Kingsway):

December figures reveal an even worse trade deficit than expected, now \$1.7 billion, enough to knock a full point off our GDP in the fourth quarter, and we have just passed two years of monthly merchandise trade deficits. Can the minister explain why his trade policies are failing to reverse these troubling numbers?

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

Nothing could be further from the truth. We are talking about cherry-picking statistics. In fact, this past year, Canada's exports went up by 3.2%, almost \$15 billion, and our trade deficit dropped by almost \$3 billion. What is more, our government's low-tax pro-trade plan has created somewhere in the order of 1.1 million new jobs for Canadians.

(House of Commons Debates, 11 February 2014, p. 2870)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 11 février 2014, p. 2870)

Foreign Investments / L'investissement étranger

Mr. David Sweet (Ancaster—Dundas—Flamborough—Westdale):

[W]hat [is] our government doing to encourage foreign investment in Canada?

Hon. James Moore (Minister of Industry):

For Canadian businesses to grow and create jobs here at home, of course we have to attract investment into Canada. The World Economic Forum has reported that for seven straight years now, we have had the soundest banking system in all the world. KPMG has reported that we have the most tax-competitive economy in all the world. On the tax side, we have a 13% lower corporate tax rate than the United States. On foreign investment, it was reported just yesterday, in fact, that we are attracting more money than ever before, \$686 billion into the Canadian economy,

and since we formed government in 2006, we have seen an increase in foreign investment into the Canadian economy of 57%, creating jobs in every region of Canada.

(House of Commons Debates, 2 October 2014, p. 8180)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 2 octobre 2014, p. 8180)

Foreign Workers / Travailleurs étrangers

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Leader of the Opposition):

The minister has been responsible for the temporary foreign worker program for the past six years. On January 6, the Prime Minister was with a group of specialized media in Vancouver and he had this to say: « Companies importing workers for the sole purpose of paying less than the prevailing wage, companies importing workers for the purpose of permanently moving the jobs offshore to other countries, companies bringing in foreign workforces with the intention of never having them permanent, and moving the whole workforce back to another country at the end of the job. » How come the Prime Minister has had this figured out for some time, but in the six years the minister has been taking care of the program he has never figured it out?

Hon. Jason Kenney (Minister of Employment and Social Development and Minister for Multiculturalism):

What we call the temporary foreign worker program is a bunch of different programs that issue work permits to foreign nationals, including people like visiting university professors and youth coming in on reciprocal exchange programs. The plurality of positions are high skilled. Four of the top five source countries are the U.S., the UK, France and Australia. However, if there are aspects of the program which are distorting the labour market or are subject to unacceptable levels of abuse, we will deal with those as we demonstrated very firmly last week.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 April 2014, p. 4592)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 28 avril 2014, p. 4592)

Intellectual Property / Propriété intellectuelle

Ms. Peggy Nash (Parkdale — High Park):

Over 90% of published materials are simply not accessible to blind and visually impaired Canadians. The *Marrakesh treaty on copyright* seeks

to fix this problem. Sixty-seven countries have signed on, including the EU, the U.K., India, and China, but not Canada. The Conservatives left these measures out of their proposed copyright changes. The treaty's deadline is June 27. Will the Conservatives do the right thing and sign this treaty so we can improve access for visually impaired Canadians?

Hon. James Moore (Minister of Industry):

[O]ur government has taken the lead with our Copyright Modernization Act. In fact, just today we put in place the notice and notice regime to further modernize our copyright regime in this country. With regard to those who are perceptually disabled ... when we put together the *Copyright Modernization Act*, we worked with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and others. Of course, we are more than willing to look at ways to improve our copyright legislation to ensure that all Canadians recognize that their needs are met in Canadian law.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 June 2014, p. 6997)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 17 juin 2014, p. 6997)

Sealing Industry / Industrie du phoque

Mrs. Tilly O'Neill Gordon (Miramichi):

In today's paper, I read once again about the efforts of an international animal rights activist group, the IFAW, to spread misinformation about the Canadian seal hunt ... How [is] our government fighting this misinformation and standing up for sealers?

Hon. Gail Shea (Minister of Fisheries and Oceans):

I ... thank my colleague, the Minister of the Environment, for travelling to Geneva to argue our government's case at the WTO against the unfair and discriminatory European Union seal ban. This seal ban and others have been caused by fearmongering and the blatant spread of misinformation by groups like IFAW. I hope that the World Trade Organization, other nations, and the Canadian people will look at the facts and see that the Canadian seal hunt is humane [and] sustainable.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 March 2014, p. 3892)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 26 mars 2014, p. 3892)

Taxation / Fiscalité

Mr. Brent Rathgeber (Edmonton — St. Albert):

We are less than five months away from the implementation of the U.S. *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act*. This law will compromise Canadian privacy laws and cost all Canadians, as banks will bear significant compliance costs. Meanwhile, dual citizens, even accidental dual citizens, will have their registered disability and registered educational savings plans and their tax-free savings accounts deemed offshore trusts and subject to U.S. capital gains taxes. What is the government doing to protect Canadians and their assets from the cash-starved Obama administration?

Hon. Kevin Sorenson (Minister of State (Finance)):

After lengthy negotiations we have reached an agreement with the United States related to FATCA. FATCA has raised a number of concerns in Canada, both among dual Canadian citizens and Canadian financial institutions. The agreement addresses those concerns. In our negotiations we obtained a number of concessions, including exempting certain accounts like RRSPs, RDSPs, TFSA's, et cetera, from the FATCA reporting. To be clear, the agreement will not impose any new or higher taxes and CRA will not assist the IRS in the collection of U.S. tax moneys.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 February 2014, p. 2594)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 5 février 2014, p. 2594)

Mr. Lawrence Toet (Elmwood — Transcona):

In a study released today, KPMG assessed the tax competitiveness of several countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. [H]ow [is] Canada ranked in this report?

Hon. Joe Oliver (Minister of Finance):

KPMG concluded that Canada remains the most tax-competitive country in its study, with total taxes more than 46% lower than in the United States. Thanks to our low-tax plan, more businesses are investing in Canada. We have over one million new jobs since the recession.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 June 2014, p. 6996)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 17 juin 2014, p. 6996)

Mr. Murray Rankin (Victoria):

Most Canadians pay their fair share, but the Canada Revenue Agency acknowledged that last year alone it collected just 1% of the \$220 million

it lost to tax cheats. This comes amid reports that Canada is backing down on the commitment it made to the OECD to go after international corporations that avoid paying their fair share. Why does the minister show so little commitment to tackling international tax cheats?

Hon. Kerry-Lynne D. Findlay (Minister of National Revenue):

Through successive budgets we have continued to invest heavily in CRA's tax collection programs, including a \$30 million investment made in budget 2013. From 2006 to March 31 of this year, CRA audited over 8,600 international tax cases. It identified, and is in the process of collecting, \$5.6 billion of additional taxes. As a result of our aggressive action on this file, Canada now has one of the most extensive tax treaty networks in the world, with 92 tax treaties and 21 tax information exchange agreements.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 November 2014, p. 9218)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 5 novembre 2014, p. 9218)

Trade Agreements / Accords commerciaux

The Americas / Les Amériques

Mr. Randy Hoback (Prince Albert):

Today our government tabled the legislation to implement the Canada-Honduras free trade agreement ... Could the Minister of International Trade please update the House on the government's ambitious trade plan?

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

In 2013 our government reached an historic trade agreement with the European Union and concluded a record 10 foreign investment protection agreements. It was the most successful year for trade and investment in Canadian history. Canadians can count on this government to use trade to keep delivering jobs and growth in this country in 2014.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 January 2014, p. 2245)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 28 janvier 2014, p. 2245)

Mr. Wayne Marston (Hamilton East — Stoney Creek):

On May 15, the annual report on the impact that the Canada-Colombia Free Trade Agreement has had on the human rights situation in Colombia is due. Civil society groups and labour groups have been given only six days to provide input to that report. The Conservative government has clearly set an impossible deadline. Will the Conservatives now agree to extend this

arbitrary deadline to ensure meaningful consultations can take place on this important report? Or, will they once again this year simply fail to take into consideration the very serious human rights situation in Colombia?

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

[T]hat trade agreement has a built-in review cycle to see the impact on human rights, and there has been no impact on human rights as a result of that agreement. I would also note that \$161 million has been dedicated to that country as a result of our relationship and our economic diplomacy in the region, to build its institutions and to help our partners build up their own human rights records.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 March 2014, p. 4009)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 28 mars 2014, p. 4009)

Mr. David Sweet (Ancaster—Dundas—Flamborough—Westdale):

The Pacific Alliance is a forum that gives Canada an important opportunity to shape the future prosperity of the Americas. [What has been] Canada's engagement with the Pacific Alliance?

Mr. Paul Calandra (Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and for Intergovernmental Affairs):

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is at the Pacific Alliance meetings in Mexico, where he will be announcing a new \$25 million Canadian, trade and development facility. This facility is to unleash the potential of the private sector in the Americas, while at the same time helping them understand better the opportunities that exist in Canada. That is good for jobs and good for economic growth here in Canada ... We will continue to open new markets for Canadian small, medium, and large business producers and job creators, because it is good for the economy and it is good for Canada.

(House of Commons Debates, 20 June 2014, p. 7235)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 20 juin 2014, p. 7235)

China / Chine

Ms. Elizabeth May (Saanich — Gulf Islands):

I wonder if the Prime Minister would be willing to return the Canada–China investment treaty to hearings in this place, and particularly the very draconian 31-year lock-in if that treaty is ever ratified.

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

We do not comment on matters that are before the courts. What I can say is that this investment treaty sets out a clear set of rules under which investments are made. It also sets out a clear set of rules under which investment disputes are resolved. Canadian investors have been asking for this agreement for a very long time. This is about protecting Canadians when they invest abroad. [T]his government has every intention of bringing this agreement into force.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 May 2014, p. 5746)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 28 mai 2014, p. 5746)

European Union / Union européenne

M. André Bellavance (Richmond — Arthabaska):

À croire le ministre du Développement international, les fromagers du Québec doivent attendre l'entrée en vigueur de l'Accord Canada-Europe pour savoir s'ils seront compensés pour leurs pertes de revenu. Pourtant, le gouvernement n'a pas hésité à verser 280 millions de dollars aux pêcheurs de Terre-Neuve touchés, eux aussi, par l'entente et à accorder 500 millions de dollars pour l'automobile en Ontario en prévision des conséquences d'un accord avec la Corée du Sud qui n'est même pas entériné et qui n'est même pas signé. Pourquoi ce qui est bon pour les pêcheurs de Terre-Neuve et les fabricants d'automobiles de l'Ontario n'est pas bon pour les producteurs de fromage du Québec?

M. Pierre Lemieux (secrétaire parlementaire du ministre de l'Agriculture):

Notre gouvernement a toujours défendu le régime de gestion de l'offre du Canada, et avec cet accord, nous avons continué à le faire. [W]e will monitor any impact of this historic agreement on dairy producers' income, and if production levels are negatively affected, we will assist them financially. This agreement once again confirms that this government will continue to defend and promote Canada's supply management system, both here in Canada and abroad.

(House of Commons Debates, 14 February 2014, p. 3058)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 14 février 2014, p. 3058)

Mr. Don Davies (Vancouver Kingsway):

When will Canadians see the actual text of CETA?

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

Our government has negotiated a historic agreement with the European Union, a market of 500 million consumers, as announced last fall, with the final agreement to come before this place in the coming months. Today is European Union Day, and I will be meeting our ambassadors tonight, talking about the jobs that will be created by this truly historic agreement ... [T]his agreement[']s fundamental principles, including reduction of tariff lines, including phase-in years, including a region-by-region breakdown on how beneficial this agreement will be, were all released. In fact, the European ambassador to Canada praised Canadian documents outlining the details of the agreement and said that in Europe they use the Canadian details to showcase the agreement. The final agreement will come before the House, which is a precedent our party established in getting agreement for these trade agreements.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 May 2014, p. 5144)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 8 mai 2014, p. 5144)

M. Guy Caron (Rimouski-Neigette — Témiscouata — Les Basques):

Le ministre peut-il nous dire ce qu'il se passe vraiment dans le dossier de l'Accord Canada-Union européenne?

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

Last October, the Prime Minister and President Barroso initialled and signed an agreement in principle for this trade agreement. We are finalizing the technical negotiations. They are almost complete. This agreement is a great deal for Canada. It is going to increase bilateral trade by over 20%. It is also going to add \$12 billion to our national GDP ... These negotiations with the European Union have been the most transparent and collaborative Canada has ever undertaken. They have included the provinces and territories at the table with us negotiating when it comes to areas under their jurisdiction. Municipalities across Canada have participated and have informed the process. This is a great deal for Canada. It is a great deal for every sector of our economy and every region of our country.

(House of Commons Debates, 12 May 2014, p. 5201)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 12 mai 2014, p. 5201)

Japan / Japon

Mr. Mike Wallace (Burlington):

[W]hat [is] our government pursuing next on [the Asia-Pacific region] front?

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

The recent South Korean deal will be a boon to employers across the country, including those at Laker Energy, in Burlington. I am happy to announce today that Canada and Japan will be holding their fifth round of negotiations toward an economic partnership agreement. One in five jobs in Canada is attributable to our exports. We are securing new markets to secure new jobs for the future.

(House of Commons Debates, 24 March 2014, p. 3732)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 24 mars 2014, p. 3732)

South Korea / Corée du Sud

Hon. John McKay (Scarborough — Guildwood):

The Government of South Korea employs a number of non-tariff techniques in order to circumvent free trade deals. In its rush to sign deals, the Conservative government appears to be prepared to throw Ontario's auto industry under the bus. Will the minister specifically contact the Ontario government and address the concerns raised by the Ontario government that it get the same deal that the U.S. demanded and received for Michigan?

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

[N]egotiations are under way, and the government will only sign a trade agreement that is in the best interests of Canada. It is also critical to know — and the Ontario government knows well — that the European Union, Australia, and the United States have signed deals with South Korea. Since the U.S. signed in 2012, we have lost \$1.5 billion in exports to that country. We are here to ensure that a free trade agreement with South Korea will level the playing field and ensure Canadian exporters have opportunities and more jobs for Canadians.

(House of Commons Debates, 31 January 2014, p. 2423)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 31 janvier 2014, p. 2423)

Mr. Justin Trudeau (Papineau):

We would like to congratulate the government on, and signal our broad support for, the recent signing of the Canada-Korea free trade agreement. Can the government please inform the House of the timeline for tabling the full details of the agreement.

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

Korea has been our seventh largest trading partner, a strong ally and friend, with 26,000 Canadians having secured the democracy that Korea has enjoyed. We look forward to bringing a deal to the House, which estimates suggest will raise our GDP by \$1.5 billion.

(House of Commons Debates, 25 March 2014, p. 3837)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 25 mars 2014, p. 3837)

Mr. Bob Zimmer (Prince George — Peace River):

[What is] the next step in implementing [the Canada-Korea Free Trade Agreement]?

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

Three months ago, our government was pleased to conclude free trade negotiations with South Korea. This is Canada's first trade agreement in Asia. It would provide Canadian exporters and investors with a gateway into the larger Asian marketplace. Yesterday, in this House, I tabled the complete text of the trade agreement. Our Conservative government continues to focus on the priorities of Canadians by delivering on the most ambitious trade plan in Canada's history.

(House of Commons Debates, 13 June 2014, p. 6830)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 13 juin 2014, p. 6830)

Trans-Pacific Partnership / Partenariat transpacifique

Mr. Malcolm Allen (Welland):

As negotiations for the trans-Pacific partnership enter their final phase, the U.S. trade representative has singled out Canada and is putting pressure on us to dismantle supply management ... Will the minister assure farmers that he will not make any further concessions in the supply management system, especially behind closed doors?

Mr. Erin O'Toole (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

98% [of the trade access by Canadian exporters] has been achieved while respecting the pillars of supply management. We go into all trade negotiations to make sure it is a win for all sectors of our economy, and that is the case with TPP.

(House of Commons Debates, 3 November 2014, p. 9090)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 3 novembre 2014, p. 9090)

Trade Commissioner Service / Service des délégués commerciaux

Ms. Joyce Bateman (Winnipeg South Centre):

Le ministre du Commerce international peut-il dire à la Chambre comment notre gouvernement aide à créer des emplois grâce au commerce international?

Hon. Ed Fast (Minister of International Trade):

Today I announced that we are placing 25 of Canada's best trade commissioners on the front lines to help increase exports by small and medium-sized businesses. We are embedding our trade commissioners within a variety of industry associations. This will help us better understand the specific export needs of those sectors of our economy. However, we are not stopping there. Next week I will lead my fifth trade mission to China and in June another trade mission to Africa. These are just some of the examples of how our Conservative government is promoting Canada's economic interests all around the world.

(House of Commons Debates, 14 May 2014, p. 5371)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 14 mai 2014, p. 5371)

Trade in Weapons / Ventes d'armes

Mr. Paul Dewar (Ottawa Centre):

Over 118 countries have signed the arms trade treaty, including every single NATO country except Canada. After much delay, the minister is now claiming that Canada's controls exceed those of the proposed ATT. Therefore, why not sign the ATT? In fact, this will stop the illicit trade of arms, which are now a problem in South Sudan, in CAR and in places like Nigeria. When will the minister sign this deal?

Hon. John Baird (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canada has some of the strongest export controls in the world, including those through the *Export and Import Permits Act* and the automatic firearms country control list. What we are deeply concerned about is the establishment of another long gun registry and the billions of dollars that could be wasted.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 May 2014, p. 5851)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, le 29 mai 2014, p. 5851)