

Parliamentary Declarations in 2019

Déclarations parlementaires en 2019

compiled by / préparé par

RICHARD OSITASHVILI AND ALEXANDRA LOGVIN

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

- Bill C-82: *Multilateral Instrument in Respect of Tax Conventions Act / Loi C-82: Loi sur l'instrument multilatéral relatif aux conventions fiscales*
- Bill C-85: *An Act to Amend the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act and to Make Related Amendments to Other Acts / Loi C-85: Loi modifiant la Loi de mise en oeuvre de l'Accord de libre-échange Canada-Israël et apportant des modifications connexes à d'autres lois*
- Bill C-91: *Indigenous Languages Act / Loi C-91: Loi sur les langues autochtones*
- Bill C-92: *An Act Respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis Children, Youth and Families / Loi C-92: Loi concernant les enfants, les jeunes et les familles des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis*
- Bill C-100: *Canada–United States–Mexico Agreement Implementation Act / Loi C-100: Loi de mise en œuvre de l'Accord Canada–États-Unis–Mexique*

Richard Ositashvili is a student at Carleton University and an External Affairs Intern at Philip Morris International. Alexandra Logvin is a lawyer at Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP, practising in the areas of commercial litigation and arbitration, procurement, white-collar crime, and international trade and investment law (alogvin@fasken.com). / Richard Ositashvili est étudiant à Carleton University et stagiaire aux affaires extérieures avec Philip Morris International. Alexandra Logvin est avocate au sein du cabinet Fasken Martineau DuMoulin s. r.l., dont la pratique est principalement axée sur les litiges et les arbitrages commerciaux, le droit des marchés publics, la criminalité col-blanc, et le droit du commerce et de l'investissement internationaux (alogvin@fasken.com).

This compilation covers parliamentary declarations made in 2019, during the 1st session of the 42nd Parliament (which began on 3 December 2015 and ended on 11 September 2019) and the 1st session of the 43rd Parliament (which began on 5 December 2019). / Cette compilation contient des déclarations parlementaires faites en 2019, au cours de la première session parlementaire de la 42^e législature (qui débuta le 3 décembre 2015 et prit fin le 11 septembre 2019) ainsi que la première session parlementaire de la 43^e législature (qui débuta le 5 décembre 2019).

Bill C-101: *An Act to Amend the Customs Tariff and the Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act* / Loi C-101: *Loi modifiant le Tarif des douanes et la Loi sur le Tribunal canadien du commerce extérieur*

STATEMENTS IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS / DÉCLARATIONS EN RÉPONSE AUX QUESTIONS

ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT

Biodiversity / Biodiversité
Climate Change / Changement climatique
Pollution

FOREIGN AFFAIRS / AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Israel / Israël
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) / Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN)
Ukraine

HUMAN RIGHTS / DROITS DE LA PERSONNE

China / Chine
Hong Kong
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Two-Spirit (LGBTQ2) Rights / Droits des personnes lesbiennes, gaies, bisexuelles, transgenres, queer, bispirituelles (LGBTQ2)
Saudi Arabia / Arabie saoudite

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW / DROIT PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL

War Crimes / Crimes de guerre

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW / DROIT INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE

Child Soldiers / Enfants-soldats
Humanitarian Intervention and Aid / Aide et intervention humanitaire
Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe / Malawi, Mozambique et Zimbabwe
Mali
Yemen / Yémen

MIGRATION

Refugees / Réfugiés

TRADE AND ECONOMY / COMMERCE ET ÉCONOMIE

Agriculture
Aluminum / Aluminium

Digital Economy / Économie numérique

Foreign Investment / Investissements étrangers

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) / Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE)

Pipelines / Oléoducs

Science and Research / Sciences et recherche

Softwood Lumber / Bois d'œuvre résineux

Steel Industry / Industrie de l'acier

Supply Management / Gestion de l'offre

Tourism / Tourisme

Trade Agreements / Accords commerciaux

Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) / Accord économique et commercial global entre le Canada et l'Union européenne (AÉCG)

Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) / Accord de partenariat transpacifique global et progressiste (PTPGP)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) / Accord de libre-échange nord-américain (ALÉNA)

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

BILL C-82: *MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENT IN RESPECT OF TAX CONVENTIONS ACT* / LOI C-82: *LOI SUR L'INSTRUMENT MULTILATÉRAL RELATIF AUX CONVENTIONS FISCALES*¹

Mr. Joël Lightbound (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance):

I am pleased to speak today about the importance of tax fairness and to join the debate on Bill C-82 [and ...] to explain how the bill would become an important new tool in the government's arsenal to combat aggressive international tax avoidance. ...

J'aimerais maintenant parler plus en détail du projet de loi à l'étude à la Chambre. Le projet de loi C-82 permettrait au Canada de mieux lutter contre une pratique qu'on appelle l'érosion de la base d'imposition et le transfert de bénéficiaires, ou BEPS, d'après l'expression anglaise qui est largement utilisée ici et à l'international. On parle de stratégies d'évitement fiscal par lesquelles des entreprises et des particuliers bien nantis exploitent des lacunes dans les règles fiscales. Ils profitent de ces échappatoires pour éviter de payer des impôts ou pour transférer leurs bénéficiaires à des administrations à impôt nul ou faible.

¹ Editor's note: *An Act to Implement a Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting / Loi mettant en œuvre une convention multilatérale pour la mise en œuvre des mesures relatives aux conventions fiscales pour prévenir l'érosion de la base d'imposition et le transfert de bénéficiaires*. Introduced and first read in the House of Commons on 20 June 2018. Received royal assent on 21 June 2019 (SC 2019, c 12).

Ces stratagèmes permettent à des entreprises et à des particuliers bien nantis d'éviter de payer leur juste part d'impôt. Ces mesures dérobent aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens les impôts qui financent les prestations et les services qui font du Canada un endroit où il fait bon vivre et une société plus juste et équitable.

Nous avons travaillé fort pour lutter contre cette perte de recettes fiscales. Je tiens à souligner tout particulièrement le travail que nous avons accompli avec nos partenaires internationaux à cet égard. Nous avons travaillé entre autres avec nos partenaires de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, l'OCDE, et les pays membres du G20 pour déceler un certain nombre de situations dans lesquelles les conventions fiscales actuelles sont vulnérables à des abus potentiels.

Par la suite, ces organisations ont élaboré des mesures que les pays peuvent inclure dans leurs conventions fiscales en vue de s'attaquer directement à ces vulnérabilités. Cette nouvelle approche répondait au fait qu'il faudrait beaucoup de temps pour renégocier les conventions fiscales existantes une à une.

L'approche dont il est question se retrouve dans le présent projet de loi. Il s'agit de la convention multilatérale, connue aussi sous le nom d'instrument multilatéral, ou IM. Cet instrument est le produit d'une initiative à l'échelle mondiale et le fruit du travail de plus de 100 pays et administrations, dont le Canada. L'instrument multilatéral permet aux administrations participantes d'adopter des mesures relatives au BEPS convenues par l'OCDE et le G20 sans devoir renégocier chacune de leurs conventions fiscales.

En appuyant le projet de loi C-82 et en mettant en oeuvre l'instrument multilatéral, le gouvernement du Canada agirait pour préserver l'intégrité de notre régime fiscal et prévenir l'abus de nos conventions fiscales. De plus, la mise en oeuvre de l'instrument multilatéral démontrerait la volonté du Canada de prendre des mesures concertées de lutte contre l'évitement fiscal international avec les partenaires avec lesquels nous avons conclu des conventions.

Dans les faits, à l'heure où les entreprises et les capitaux sont de plus en plus mondialisés et interconnectés, aucun pays ne peut s'attaquer seul à l'évitement fiscal. Pour mettre en oeuvre des réformes efficaces, la collaboration internationale avec nos partenaires de l'OCDE et du G20, par exemple, est plus que jamais nécessaire. Avec ce projet de loi, nous faisons un pas de plus dans cette direction.

On the home front, the government is also aggressively pursuing those who promote tax avoidance schemes. In the last fiscal year alone, we imposed roughly \$48 million in civil penalties on these third parties.

We are also gaining better access to information on Canadians' overseas bank accounts with the implementation of the common reporting standard, or CRS. CRS is a new system that will let Canada and more than 100 other countries exchange financial account information. This information will help us identify instances in which wealthy Canadians hide money in offshore accounts to avoid paying their taxes.

We have also hired more specialist auditors who focus on the high net-worth individual taxpayers. These teams include about 250 auditors, who are responsible

for examining high-income earners and more than 800 high net-worth individuals and their webs of corporate structures.

In addition, the Minister of Finance and his provincial and territorial counterparts have committed to ensuring that Canadian authorities know who owns which corporations in Canada. They are also committed to better harmonizing corporate ownership record requirements between various jurisdictions.

Building on that agreement, we amended the *Canada Business Corporations Act* to require federally incorporated corporations to maintain beneficial ownership information. The government's previous budget, in 2018, enhanced the income tax reporting requirements for trusts so that beneficial ownership information would be more available and accessible.

Data of this kind helps Canadian authorities act against those engaging in international tax avoidance and criminal activities, such as tax evasion.

Grâce aux nouvelles données disponibles et aux investissements ciblés de notre gouvernement, l'Agence du revenu du Canada est maintenant dotée de meilleurs outils et de meilleures approches qui renforcent l'intégrité et l'équité de notre régime fiscal.

Ces outils aident l'Agence du revenu du Canada à recueillir de précieux renseignements, et ils permettent à ses agents de travailler de façon plus avisée et plus efficace pour s'assurer que tous les Canadiens paient leur juste part.

Par exemple, le Canada est membre du Centre d'information conjoint sur les abris fiscaux internationaux. Ce réseau élargi de 38 pays travaille activement et en étroite collaboration avec d'autres administrations fiscales afin de coordonner leurs activités d'application relativement à l'ensemble des risques que présente la fiscalité internationale. Cette expertise a permis à l'ARC de faire partie ou de diriger des groupes d'experts du Centre d'information conjoint sur les abris fiscaux internationaux, notamment relativement à l'élaboration d'une stratégie qui vise à repérer les promoteurs de stratagèmes fiscaux abusifs et à mettre fin à leurs activités.

Canada has also taken steps to coordinate its criminal investigation by joining Australia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States in the Joint Chiefs of Global Tax Enforcement, or J5, group. The J5 will share intelligence and criminal investigation strategies with each other and conduct joint operations in the fight against those who commit, promote and enable international tax crimes, money laundering and cybercrimes.

The CRA has also been automatically accessing all international electronic fund transfers for more than \$10,000 entering or leaving the country. As of March 31, 2018, teams have analyzed more than 187,000 of these transactions, amounting to more than \$177 billion. Reviewing these types of transfers helps identify transactions for which taxes should potentially have been paid and better risk assess individuals and businesses.

Through these efforts, Canada is taking concrete measures to secure tax fairness for Canadians. That includes continuing to work to maintain and improve our enforcement of tax compliance, so we can have a society that works for all Canadians. ...

These significant and concrete achievements have bettered the lives of many Canadians across the country. Our plan is working. Over 850,000 more Canadians are employed today than in 2015. The unemployment rate is near its lowest level in 40 years. Our economy is one of the fastest growing in the G7. We are committed to building an economy that works for everyone, where every person has a real and fair shot at success. Moreover, we are committed to making these investments to our economy for the long term, while we continue to bring down the federal debt to GDP ratio.

To continue on the trajectory of growth, Canada's economic health needs everyone to pay their fair share of taxes. The legislation before us, Bill C-82, gets Canada closer to meeting that goal.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 April 2019, pp 26822–24)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 avril 2019, pp 26822–24)

BILL C-85: AN ACT TO AMEND THE CANADA-ISRAEL FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT AND TO MAKE RELATED AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS / LOI C-85: LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI DE MISE EN OEUVRE DE L'ACCORD DE LIBRE-ÉCHANGE CANADA-ISRAËL ET APPORTANT DES MODIFICATIONS CONNEXES À D'AUTRES LOIS²

Hon. Bardish Chagger (for the Minister of International Trade Diversification):

The bill calls on the government to take all necessary legislative steps to ratify the modernized *Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement*, or *CIFTA*, something I encourage all members to support.

CIFTA is now a modern, forward-looking trade agreement that would better serve the sophisticated Canada-Israel trade relationship, while providing a framework to ensure the benefits of trade are more widely shared. Our government has said from day one that trade and open markets are vital for Canada's economic prosperity. Canada is a trading nation. We know that increased trade creates more and better-paying jobs. In fact, Canada is one of the most open G7 countries, rating second for trade and first for foreign direct investment as shares of GDP. Canadian exports of goods and services were equivalent to just over one-third of our GDP.

On trade diversification, the government is pursuing an ambitious trade diversification agenda, one that will make Canada the most globally connected economy in the world. Allow me to provide a few examples of this.

In October, Canada ratified the *Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership*, or *CPTPP*, with a speed reflecting the importance of this deal to farmers, ranchers, entrepreneurs and workers in all industries across Canada.

² Editor's note: Introduced and first read in the House of Commons on 23 October 2018. Received royal assent on 27 May 2019 (SC 2019, c 6).

This historic trade agreement came into force on December 30, 2018, and now Canadian businesses will have preferential access to over 500 million consumers, resulting in long-term gains for Canada in excess of \$4.2 billion.

In September, we marked the one-year milestone of provisional application of the trade agreement with the European Union, the *Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement* or *CETA*. In this past year, Canadians added \$1.6 billion in increased export to Europe and saw a 20% growth in container traffic at the Port of Montreal. We can just imagine the opportunities for Montrealers, Quebeckers and Canadians once this agreement is also passed.

We are also updating existing trade agreements with important partners to better match the realities of the 21st-century economy. We have a new agreement with Ukraine in place since 2017 and on Tuesday, a modernized and inclusive agreement with Chile came into force. The *Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement* distinguishes Canada as the first G20 country to adopt a gender chapter in a free trade agreement.

We are modernizing the *Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement* in the legislation before us today to enhance our relationship with this historical ally.

Finally, the government is actively pursuing opportunities in other important and fast-growing markets and making inroads. Canada is in FTA negotiations with its partners in the Americas, namely the Pacific Alliance and MERCOSUR, and is exploring possible FTA negotiations with ASEAN. Taken together, Canada has 14 FTAs in force covering 51 countries, connecting our businesses to 1.5 billion of the world's consumers.

While market access is vital, it alone does not create jobs and prosperity for Canadians. Our businesses need the right tools to actively pursue international opportunities, especially in markets covered by our trade agreements. That is why the fall economic statement proposed an export diversification strategy to grow Canada's overseas exports by 50% by 2025, with more assistance for small and medium-sized businesses to help them explore new export opportunities.

The trade diversification strategy will focus on three key priorities: first, investing in infrastructure to support trade; second, providing Canadian businesses with the resources to execute their export plans; and finally, enhancing trade services for Canadian exporters. We know that when we diversify our markets abroad we create well-paying jobs at home for the middle class and those working hard to join it.

Our efforts signal to the world that trade matters, that rules matter and that we will not be drawn into a world of protectionism. We firmly believe our international trade relationships are mutually beneficial. This is demonstrated in the modernized *CIFTA*, the *Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement* before us today.

Since *CIFTA* first came into force over two decades ago, two-way merchandise trade between Canada and Israel has more than tripled, totalling \$1.7 billion last year. This is a testament to how FTAs help advance trade, yet there is room to grow and deepen the commercial relationship. Israel's economy has significant potential and offers diverse commercial opportunities for Canadian businesses given its well-educated population, solid industrial and scientific base and productive natural resource sectors, in particular agriculture and agri-tech.

By providing expanded market access and more predictable trading conditions, the modernized *CIFTA* would enable Canadian companies to take meaningful advantage of these opportunities. That is why Bill C-85 before us today is so important. Allow me to elaborate further on this point by turning to how this tangibly translates into real benefits for Canadian businesses.

Canada and Israel agreed in 2014 to modernize *CIFTA*, which, at the time, was a goods-only trade agreement. The result of those negotiations is an agreement that updates four of the original chapters, including dispute settlement to bring *CIFTA* up to the standard of a more recent trade agreement. It adds nine new chapters, including intellectual property and e-commerce. We have negotiated rules that are designed to help address non-tariff barriers, contribute to facilitating trade and reduce some of the costs to companies for doing business.

We also have improved the terms of market access for Canadian companies. Once enforced, close to 100% of all current Canadian agriculture, agri-food and seafood exports to Israel will benefit from some form of preferential tariff treatment, up from the current level of 90%. Meaningful market access for Canada's agriculture and agri-food processors was a key interest in these negotiations and the government delivered, including unlimited duty-free access on sweetened and dried cranberries, baked goods and pet food.

These important tariff outcomes for the agriculture and agri-food sector place Canada on a more level playing field with exporters from the United States and the European Union, which are our key competitors in this sector. They also give Canadian companies a leg-up on competitors in other countries that do not have a free trade agreement with Israel. In exchange, Canada agreed to eliminate tariffs on certain targeted Israeli agriculture and agri-food imports, such as certain fish and nuts, some tropical fruit and certain oils.

[A] modernized *Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement*, like its predecessor, fully respects Canada's supply management system. I am pleased that the negotiated outcome has the support of key Canadian agriculture stakeholders, including Pulse Canada, the Canola Council of Canada, the Canadian Vintners Association and companies including the processing of potatoes, cranberries, soybeans and pet food. These are only a few of the opportunities the modernized *CIFTA* provides. ...

An important aspect of the modernized *CIFTA* is its forward-looking framework that includes new chapters on trade and gender, small and medium-sized enterprises, labour and environment, as well as a new provision on corporate social responsibility. This modernized agreement also provides institutional mechanisms to monitor or address human rights-related matters in the context of the trade agreement, including references and provisions relating to workers' rights and working conditions, responsible business conduct, transparency and anti-corruption. In this regard, this modernized agreement is a new forward-thinking partnership that reflects who we are as vibrant, diverse, open and democratic societies and as in the original *CIFTA*, just as with all Canada's FTAs, this modernized *CIFTA* can be terminated by either party unilaterally at any time for any reason.

Some inclusive trade highlights are the new chapters on trade and gender and on small and medium-sized enterprises. Both provide a framework for parties to work together to help ensure women and small and medium-sized enterprises can more fully benefit from the opportunities created by this modernized *CIFTA*. Each chapter establishes a bilateral committee to oversee activities, including co-operation and promotion activities that provide information and enhance the ability of women and small and medium-sized enterprises to benefit from the opportunities created by this modernized *CIFTA*.

The new gender chapter acknowledges the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in economic and trade issues to ensure that economic growth can benefit everyone. This chapter has it. This chapter builds on the work accomplished in Canada's first gender chapter, which was negotiated through the modernized *Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement*. Only the third chapter of its kind, it is also the first such chapter negotiated by Israel. *CIFTA*'s gender chapter, for the first time ever, will include a measure of enforceability through dispute resolution.

The new corporate social responsibility article affirms Canada and Israel's commitment to encourage the use of voluntary CSR standards by enterprises, with specific reference to the government-backed *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*, to which Israel and Canada are both parties.

The modernized agreement contains a new chapter on labour that commits both parties to enforce their laws in this area, which must respect the International Labour Organization *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. The new labour chapter provides protections for occupational health and safety, acceptable minimum employment standards and non-discrimination for migrant workers.

Allow me to draw to the attention of all hon. members that the successful negotiation of a high-quality labour chapter with Israel was a significant step in modernizing *CIFTA*. It is the first such chapter negotiated by Israel in a free trade agreement. The *United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement* does not include labour provisions. The EU-Israel association agreement, the legal basis for EU trade relations with Israel, makes only a few references to labour, with no enforceable obligations.

The modernized *CIFTA* is also the first time Israel has negotiated a chapter on the environment in a free trade agreement. The new environment chapter contains robust commitments, including to maintain high levels of environmental protection as we intensify our trade relationship. Importantly, both Canada and Israel commit to not lowering our levels of protection in order to attract trade or investment.

Our two countries, Canada and Israel, have a deep history. Canada's strong friendship and partnership with Israel spans more than 70 years and stretches back even further to the arrival of the earliest Jewish settlers in Canada more than 250 years ago, the first of successive waves of immigrants who would leave lasting and indelible impressions on the fabric of our Canadian society, economy and political landscape.

Today there are more than 350,000 Canadians of Jewish faith and heritage in Canada who are an important source of information and support in the political and commercial spheres for both Canada and Israel. There are also approximately

20,000 Canadians currently living and working in Israel. The Minister of International Trade Diversification had the opportunity to meet with some of these individuals during his visit to Israel last year. ...

Israel has a long-standing reputation for technological prowess and a well-developed scientific and educational base. We know this very well in the riding of Waterloo. We see room to expand and build partnerships in these sectors and in many other areas.

When our Minister of International Trade Diversification was in Tel Aviv last September, he announced a pilot program to facilitate new cybersecurity solutions for the energy sector that will consider Israeli options to address the needs of Canadian natural gas delivery companies.

There are also great prospects for forging increased partnerships in the areas of joint research and development. Canadian and Israeli firms have joined forces to develop an ultraviolet water monitoring system that would ensure the safety of drinking water, and there are even more possibilities on the horizon that will change countless lives in communities around the world. Our government firmly believes that these kinds of global partnerships are needed now more than ever.

In conclusion, Canada represents just 0.5% of the world's population, but we account for five times more in global trade. Our continued competitiveness depends on businesses, including small and medium enterprises, pursuing trade opportunities and that we support them in doing so.

Successful trade provides for good employment opportunities. With one in six Canadian jobs linked directly to exports, our government is deeply committed to growing trade and expanding opportunities for all Canadians.

I therefore urge all hon. members to support Bill C-85 to enable Canada to do its part to bring the modernized *Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement* into force on a timely basis and to support Canadian companies as they seek to benefit from the opportunities it offers.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 February 2019, pp 25439-41)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 février 2019, pp 25439-41)

BILL C-91: *INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES ACT* / LOI C-91: *LOI SUR LES LANGUES AUTOCHTONES*³

Hon. Pablo Rodriguez (Minister of Canadian Heritage and Multiculturalism):

Cette loi sur les langues autochtones est historique. Elle aura des répercussions profondes sur les générations à venir. Je suis honoré d'avoir un petit rôle à jouer dans l'avancement de cette mesure législative.

³ Editor's note: *An Act Respecting Indigenous Languages / Loi concernant les langues autochtones*. Introduced and first read in the House of Commons on 5 February 2019. Received royal assent on 21 June 2019 (SC 2019, c 23).

Before European contact, indigenous people spoke about 90 different languages. These vibrant languages and cultures defined people's identity, customs and spirituality. This changed in a significant and very negative way as European settlers began colonizing the country. This began a process that can only be described as forced isolation and assimilation.

We should not take lightly what assimilation meant. It was a conscious act of taking away a people's identity — their languages and cultures — and replacing it with another. Much of this happened through Indian residential schools.

On June 11, 2008, the Government of Canada acknowledged these mistakes in a statement of apology. That apology stated:

Two primary objectives of the residential school system were to remove and isolate children from the influence of their homes, families, traditions and cultures, and to assimilate them into the dominant culture. ... Indeed, some sought, as was infamously said, "to kill the Indian in the child."

Today, we recognize that this policy of assimilation was wrong, has caused great harm, and has no place in our country.

Over the span of 130 years, more than 150,000 indigenous children were sent to residential schools. Their parents, often threatened with jail time, were forced to give them up. In these schools, indigenous children were abused, neglected and isolated from their culture. They were beaten or humiliated for talking to each other in their own language. Many children grew so afraid that they just stopped speaking altogether, and in losing their language, they lost a part of themselves. It is a sad legacy and a dark part of the nation's history.

There are other factors that have had a detrimental impact on indigenous languages and cultures. They include creating reserves and relocating people away from their traditional homelands and ways of life; moving indigenous communities to non-indigenous communities, such as big cities where there were limited supports in place; separating children from their families and communities and placing them with non-indigenous foster parents; and putting a disproportionately high number of indigenous people in the corrections system, a place where youth and adults had limited support for their languages. This period in our history has led to a loss of culture, identity and language.

Selon l'Organisation des Nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture, l'UNESCO, aucune des quelque 90 langues autochtones au Canada n'est jugée dans un état sûr. En fait, l'UNESCO estime que les trois quarts des langues autochtones actuellement parlées au Canada sont en danger.

The state of indigenous languages in Canada has been the subject of much research and many reports. In 1996, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples reported that speakers of an indigenous language formed a small percentage of the indigenous population itself; that indigenous language speakers were aging; and that with fewer and fewer young fluent speakers, even the languages heard most frequently were in danger of disappearing.

En 2004, le gouvernement de l'époque a mis sur pied le Groupe de travail sur les langues et les cultures autochtones. Ce groupe de travail comptait des représentants de l'Assemblée des Premières Nations, d'Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami et du Ralliement national des Métis.

En 2005, le groupe de travail a produit un rapport exhaustif. Il comprenait 25 recommandations, qui furent transmises au gouvernement du Canada. Ces recommandations devaient aider à préserver, à promouvoir et à revitaliser les langues et les cultures des Premières Nations, des Inuit et des Métis. Malheureusement, la réponse à ce rapport a été limitée, et la vitalité des langues autochtones a continué de s'éroder.

In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission challenged Canada to act on these issues. The TRC had three specific calls to action addressing languages. Call to action 13 was to acknowledge that aboriginal rights include aboriginal language rights. Call to action 14 was to enact an aboriginal languages act founded on a number of principles, including that aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, that the federal government has a responsibility to adequately fund the revitalization and preservation of aboriginal languages and that this work is best managed by aboriginal people themselves and their communities. Call to action 15 was to appoint an aboriginal languages commissioner, in consultation with aboriginal groups, and that this commissioner would help promote aboriginal languages and report on federal funding of language initiatives.

Clearly there is a need for urgent action. We have to act now, because as we all understand, language is who we are. It is our identity. The Prime Minister recently said that languages are the fundamental building blocks of our sense of self. It is how we transmit our heritage and culture. It is how we tell our own stories and connect to the world.

En tant que personne qui a la chance de parler trois langues, tout en essayant fort d'en apprendre une quatrième, je sais à quel point nos langues sont liées à notre propre identité. Je ne peux pas imaginer ce que cela représenterait d'être empêché de parler ma langue maternelle, la seule que j'aie parlée pendant plusieurs années: l'espagnol.

C'est pourtant ce qui est arrivé à des milliers d'enfants autochtones. Ils ont été empêchés de parler leur langue. Ils ne pouvaient plus utiliser leur langue. On ne peut pas changer le passé, mais on peut, et on doit, ensemble, changer l'avenir.

As national chief Bellegarde said to me a couple of days ago, "We've drawn a line in the sand — no more indigenous languages lost."

Restoring and strengthening indigenous languages is a fundamental part of reconciliation, and reconciliation drives much of our work. That is exactly why, for example, every minister's mandate letter includes direction to renew our relationship with indigenous peoples, a relationship based on the recognition of rights, respect, co-operation and partnership.

Alors que je lis ces lignes, notre gouvernement travaille en partenariat avec les peuples autochtones pour améliorer l'accès à l'eau potable, lutter contre la pauvreté

dans les communautés autochtones et réunir les familles séparées par des politiques discriminatoires.

C'est aussi pourquoi, dans le budget de 2017, nous avons engagé des fonds de 90 millions de dollars sur trois ans pour contribuer à préserver, à promouvoir et à revitaliser les langues autochtones.

Most recently, members of Parliament agreed to support interpretation services so that indigenous languages can be used in this House. That is huge.

Although these are positive steps, more work is needed, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to improve the lives of indigenous peoples. Increasing the vitality of indigenous languages requires a framework designed with the long term in mind, and I am proud to say that this bill would do just that. It would do exactly that.

Ce projet de loi est historique. Il est absolument essentiel, non seulement pour les peuples autochtones, mais aussi pour tous les Canadiens. Ce projet de loi trace une ligne claire dans le sable. Il est le fruit de deux années de travail intensif avec les peuples autochtones de partout au pays, de chaque région. On se rappellera que ce travail a commencé par un engagement du premier ministre, en décembre 2016, selon lequel le Canada promulguerait une loi pour préserver, promouvoir et revitaliser les langues des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis. En vertu de cet engagement, la loi serait élaborée en collaboration avec les peuples autochtones.

À cette fin, en juin 2017, mon honorable prédécesseure et les leaders de l'Assemblée des Premières Nations, d'Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami et du Ralliement national des Métis ont déclaré leur intention très ferme et très claire de collaborer à l'élaboration de cette loi. À la suite de cette déclaration, le gouvernement s'est mobilisé, et nous avons commencé à travailler ensemble.

In over eight months, the Department of Canadian Heritage led more than 20 round tables across the country with a wide range of experts, practitioners and academics of indigenous languages. The feedback from those sessions, as well as those conducted by each of our partners, was used as the basis of the 12 fundamental principles that set the foundation for this legislation.

My officials also conducted some 30 intensive engagement sessions across Canada with first nations, Inuit and Métis participants. Our online portal collected some 200 questionnaires and electronic submissions. Sessions were held, and presentations were made, as requested, with self-governing and modern treaty groups.

Other organizations that provided feedback include the Native Women's Association of Canada, the National Association of Friendship Centres and the First Nations Confederacy of Cultural Education Centres, and the list could go on.

My colleagues in the House have also worked hard, talking with Canadians and indigenous people about the need for this very important legislation. As members can see, the process leading to the legislation has been very robust.

Comme je l'ai mentionné, le projet de loi est fondé sur 12 principes qui ont été établis et approuvés par les quatre partenaires. Le projet de loi reflète ces principes. En fait, ce projet de loi incarne ces principes.

Il est un cadre concret, qui contribue à l'atteinte des objectifs de la *Déclaration des Nations unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones* en ce qui touche les langues

autochtones. De plus, je tiens à rappeler à la Chambre que notre gouvernement s'est engagé à mettre en oeuvre les 94 appels à l'action de la Commission de vérité et de réconciliation. Ce projet de loi répond directement à trois de ces appels, qui sont en lien direct avec les langues autochtones. Ces appels à l'action sont soutenus par les peuples autochtones eux-mêmes, et notre gouvernement s'est engagé de façon claire et sincère à les mettre en oeuvre. Je suis heureux de dire aujourd'hui que cette promesse a été tenue.

Maintenant, je veux parler des mécanismes qui sont fournis par notre projet de loi. Tout d'abord, le projet de loi reconnaît que les droits des peuples autochtones reconnus et confirmés par la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 comprennent les droits linguistiques autochtones. C'est fondamental.

Notre projet de loi met également en place des mesures pour faciliter l'octroi de financement adéquat, stable et à long terme en ce qui touche la réappropriation, la revitalisation, le maintien et le renforcement des langues autochtones. Il m'oblige, en tant que ministre, à consulter divers gouvernements et autres corps dirigeants autochtones, pour que nous puissions atteindre ensemble cet objectif. Cela témoigne de notre détermination à investir dans les peuples autochtones et leurs collectivités, à investir et à travailler ensemble pour leur avenir.

Notre projet de loi va également établir un bureau du commissaire aux langues autochtones. Ce bureau va contribuer à la promotion des langues autochtones et va effectuer des recherches et appuyer les peuples autochtones dans la défense de leurs droits linguistiques. Le projet de loi représente aussi un cadre législatif qui va permettre au gouvernement du Canada de conclure des accords avec les gouvernements provinciaux, territoriaux, autochtones et autres. Cela va nous permettre de prendre en compte les besoins uniques des collectivités et des différents peuples autochtones.

Finalement, les dispositions du projet de loi ont pour but ultime de permettre aux Autochtones de retrouver et de conserver la maîtrise de leur langue, d'assurer la survie de leur culture. Il est important de mentionner que cette loi a volontairement été conçue pour n'être ni restrictive ni exhaustive. Au contraire, elle a été conçue pour être flexible, afin qu'on puisse l'adapter aux réalités de tous un chacun.

This past Tuesday, the Métis National Council said that this bill is a "giant first step in Canada's support for our longstanding struggle to preserve, revitalize and promote the use of Michif". The Assembly of First Nations described it as "landmark legislation" and said that because of it, "now there is hope".

Certains pourraient dire que cette loi ne va pas assez loin. Dans les faits, elle a été conçue expressément pour qu'il soit possible de bâtir autour de celle-ci. Elle offre la possibilité d'intégrer des ententes qui seront développées dans le respect des aspirations et des besoins de chaque nation autochtone. Ces ententes garantiront que les circonstances uniques de chacun des groupes distincts, les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis peuvent être reflétées et traitées. Ainsi, cette loi est flexible et elle tient compte des besoins des différents groupes, des différentes communautés, des différentes régions. Comme je l'ai mentionné à plusieurs reprises, nous allons nous engager à continuer nos conversations et le codéveloppement jusqu'à la mise en oeuvre complète de la loi.

I recently learned that the word “Dakota” means allies. I believe that this is a good way to describe how we have approached this proposed legislation. It is as allies, as partners with indigenous people. While it is my voice being heard in the House today, the voices of indigenous peoples are here too. Their voices are here with us today as our partners, our Dakota.

This proposed legislation is about all indigenous languages in Canada and all indigenous people. It is meant to benefit all indigenous people, regardless of their age, gender, linguistic or distinction grouping or where they live.

Five generations of harm inflicted upon indigenous peoples have brought us where we are today, but today we are making a real difference. The message is clear: It is time to act. Let us do it together.

(House of Commons Debates, 7 February 2019, pp 25363–65)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 7 février 2019, pp 25363–65)

BILL C-92: AN ACT RESPECTING FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES / LOI C-92: LOI CONCERNANT LES ENFANTS, LES JEUNES ET LES FAMILLES DES PREMIÈRES NATIONS, DES INUITS ET DES MÉTIS⁴

Mr. Dan Vandal (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indigenous Services):

Bill C-92 sets out the legislative framework and the principles needed to guide work among first nations, Inuit and Métis nations, provincial and territorial partners, and the Government of Canada to achieve truly meaningful reform in child and family services.

The bill before us follows wide-ranging and intensive engagement with indigenous partners, provincial and territorial representatives, youth, in particular youth who have lived experience in the child and family welfare system, and experts and advocates.

En Janvier 2018, notre gouvernement a organisé une réunion nationale d'urgence sur les services à l'enfance et aux familles autochtones afin de chercher ensemble des solutions pour que les familles puissent rester ensemble. Le compte rendu de la réunion d'urgence donne un survol du grand thème qui est ressorti comme suit: “Il est clair que le moment est venu de faire le transfert de compétences du gouvernement fédéral aux Premières Nations, aux Inuit et à la Nation métisse par voie législative.”

Le compte rendu continue ainsi:

Legislative reforms are needed that respect and promote the rights of Indigenous peoples to lead the systems, developing standards and practices that reflect Indigenous laws and cultural practices, where the First Nations, Inuit and the Métis Nation have the right to look after their children and children and youth have rights to be raised in language and culture.

⁴ Editor's note: Introduced and first read in the House of Commons on 28 February 2019. Received royal assent on 21 June 2019 (SC 2019, c 24).

Il faut apporter des réformes législatives qui respecteront et appuieront le droit des peuples autochtones de diriger le système, d'élaborer des normes et des pratiques tenant compte des lois et des pratiques culturelles autochtones.

À la conclusion de la réunion d'urgence, le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à prendre six mesures pour s'attaquer au problème de surreprésentation des enfants et des jeunes autochtones qui sont pris en charge au Canada.

Premièrement, il s'est engagé à poursuivre le travail entamé pour mettre pleinement en œuvre les ordonnances du Tribunal canadien des droits de la personne, y compris le principe de Jordan, et réformer les services aux enfants des familles des Premières Nations, notamment en adoptant un modèle de financement souple.

Deuxièmement, il doit collaborer avec nos partenaires afin d'axer les programmes sur la prévention adaptée sur le plan culturel, sur l'intervention précoce et sur la réunification des familles.

Troisièmement, il doit aussi collaborer avec nos partenaires pour aider les communautés à réduire les attributions dans le domaine des services aux enfants et aux familles, et notamment examiner la possibilité d'élaborer conjointement une loi fédérale.

Quatrièmement, il s'est engagé à accélérer le travail des tables techniques et tripartites mises en place partout au pays afin d'appuyer la réforme et à participer aux travaux de ces tables.

Cinquièmement, il doit aider les dirigeants inuits et métis à promouvoir une importante réforme des services aux enfants et aux familles adaptée sur le plan culturel.

Sixièmement, il s'est engagé à élaborer, avec les provinces, les territoires et les partenaires autochtones, une stratégie relative aux données pour accroître la collecte, le partage et la communication des données intergouvernementales, de façon à mieux comprendre les taux et les motifs d'appréhension.

Similar calls for legislation have come from call to action 4 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as well as the National Advisory Committee on First Nations Child and Family Services and were reflected in the Assembly of First Nations' resolutions of May and December 2018, to name a few.

Throughout the summer and fall of that year, this government actively engaged with national, regional and community organizations and with individuals, nearly 2,000 across 65 meetings, to co-develop a legislative approach that has brought us to this point.

As a result of this intensive engagement process, on November 30, 2018, the former minister of Indigenous Services stood together with national indigenous leaders to announce that the Government of Canada would introduce co-developed federal legislation on indigenous child and family services. ...

This is engagement that will continue as the legislation is implemented and afterward through the exploration of a national transition governance structure, with a distinctions-based underpinning, that would have representation from indigenous partners, provinces and territories.

The group could, for example, identify tools and processes to help increase the capacity of communities as they make progress toward assuming responsibility for

child and family services. Such a committee could also assess gaps and recommend mechanisms, as needed, to assist with implementation, in the spirit of partnership and in the spirit of co-operation. In addition, Bill C-92 would provide a review of the legislation every five years, in collaboration with Métis, Inuit and first nation partners.

The bill is entirely consistent with our government's commitment to implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action and our commitments under the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*.

The bill has two objectives. First is to affirm the inherent right of indigenous peoples to self-determination in relation to child and family services. The bill is formed on that foundation and would provide flexible pathways for indigenous groups across Canada to determine a way forward that would best meet the needs of their children, families and communities. Second, the bill would set out guiding principles that would guide the provision of child and family services to indigenous children in nearly every region and every jurisdiction throughout this great country.

These principles are national in scope. They are a base standard to ensure that all services for first nation, Inuit and Métis children are provided in a manner that takes into account the individual child's needs, including the need to be raised with a strong connection to the child's family, culture, language and community.

These principles are the following: the best interests of the child, cultural continuity and substantive equality. Setting these standards is in line with TRC call to action 4, which calls for the establishment of national standards, and with what we heard from partners and community members during the extensive engagement process across Canada. To be clear, these are minimum base standards that can be built upon and adapted by communities to meet their unique cultures as well as their unique traditions.

Participants also agreed that the proposed legislation should emphasize the importance of keeping indigenous families together through the implementation of prevention services and early intervention, measures that promote family preservation and reunification.

The legislation would propose an order of preference for placement: first, the family; then the extended family, other members of the community and other indigenous families; then a non-indigenous adult. The placement order is intended to ensure that children remain connected to their culture and their community and that they preserve their attachment and emotional ties to the family.

The bill would establish the importance of preventive care over apprehension. This legislation would give priority to child and family services that promote preventive care, including prenatal services, over the provision of services that promote the removal of a child at the time of birth.

Focusing on preventive care would help promote bonding between mothers and newborns and family unification and attachment and would prevent the removal of newborns. These principles, child-centred and family-centred, were referenced

repeatedly throughout the engagement sessions, as was the critical importance of prevention programs.

It is clear that services provided to indigenous children and families should respect and respond in a way that is tailored to their needs and unique cultural experiences. Considerable emphasis was placed on the importance of culture and maintaining the health and well-being of children and families, including through community support networks and the involvement of elders.

It was also clear from the engagement process that federal legislation must respect the inherent right of first nations, Métis and Inuit peoples to self-determination.

This legislation starts at the point of affirming the inherent right of indigenous peoples to oversee child and family services and sets out flexible pathways for indigenous groups to create their own laws that best meet the needs of their children and their communities. Indeed, if an indigenous group chose to establish its own laws through this mechanism, the legislation makes it clear that in the case of a conflict between indigenous law and a provincial or a federal law, the indigenous law would prevail. For added clarity, the bill would not prevail over any existing treaties, self-government agreements or other agreements that already address indigenous child and family services, though communities could choose to adopt it in these situations. ...

Importantly, the bill also states that an indigenous child would not be apprehended on the basis of socio-economic conditions alone. This is something we heard loud and clear from partners during the consultation process. Indeed, the principle of substantive equality, the third of the guiding principles, is critical to ensuring that the focus of all providers remains on achieving equitable outcomes and equal opportunities for indigenous children and their families.

Substantive equality is the underpinning of other important initiatives, such as Jordan's principle, which ensures that first nations children across Canada can access the services, products and supports they need when they need them. Since 2016, our government has committed \$680 million to support requests through Jordan's principle, which has helped provide first nations youth with a wide range of services to meet their health, social and educational needs.

The positive impact is undeniable. As of January 31 of this year, more than 214,000 requests for services and supports have been approved for first nations children under Jordan's principle. Our government is committed to ensuring that this important work continues. I had the pleasure of being with the minister last week in Winnipeg, with several other MPs, where he announced \$1.2 billion for Jordan's principle going forward.

Nous sommes tous conscients du traitement épouvantable des peuples autochtones, comme l'illustrent l'horreur des pensionnats et la rafle des années 1960.

Pourtant, le retrait des enfants des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis, de leurs familles, de leurs communautés, de leur langue et de leur culture se poursuit à un rythme alarmant et injustifiable. Plus de la moitié des enfants en famille d'accueil au Canada sont des enfants autochtones. Certes, de nombreux facteurs entrent en jeu, mais il n'y a aucun doute que le système actuel laisse tomber les enfants autochtones, les familles autochtones et les communautés autochtones.

We are all aware of the appalling treatment of indigenous peoples, exemplified by the horror of residential schools and by the tragedy of the sixties scoop. Over the course of the last three years, significant investments have been made to begin addressing these issues. Our government has nearly doubled the annual funding for indigenous child and family services since we took office, bringing it to more than \$1.1 billion annually.

Through budget 2016, we provided \$635 million over five years as a first step in addressing funding gaps in first nations child and family services. These funds have been used to support agency service providers, including enhanced funding for smaller agencies. It has supported the rollout of prevention-focused funding models across the country and more front-line service providers.

These funds are already at work. For example, last August, we announced that the Huu-ay-aht First Nation in British Columbia would receive \$4.2 million, close to \$850,000 a year for five years, to support new child and family services initiatives. Some 20% of the Huu-ay-aht First Nation children were in a form of government care, a situation that led the community leadership to declare a public health emergency and undertake a major study to identify solutions. With funding from Canada and other partners, the Huu-ay-aht First Nation is now implementing the 30 recommendations of this study, entitled “Safe, Healthy and Connected, Bringing Huu-ay-aht Children Home”.

Existing pregnancy support and parenting education programs are being expanded. Family and protection support workers are being hired. New opportunities for youth engagement and cultural awareness are being developed. In February 2018, we also changed policies to fund the actual costs of indigenous-led CFS agencies, meaning that they can focus on prevention and services to better support families and reduce the number of children in care.

In budget 2018, the government committed a further \$1.4 billion in new funding over six years to address the funding pressures facing first nations CFS agencies. This includes funding to increase prevention resources for communities so that children are safe and families can stay together. As part of the ongoing efforts toward program reform, a total of \$105 million of funding in the current year has been allocated to the community well-being and jurisdiction initiative. This new funding stream focuses on supporting first nations communities to undertake prevention activities to help families at risk stay together in communities whenever possible and, at the same time, allow communities to exercise their rightful jurisdiction over child and family services.

Funding and innovation can only go so far when dealing with a broken and failing system. It is failing generations of indigenous children and it must be reformed. The existing indigenous child and family services system has led to what has rightly been described as a humanitarian crisis. This bill represents a critical step in addressing that crisis, and I urge all members to join me in supporting it.

(House of Commons Debates, 3 May 2019, pp 27323–25)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 3 mai 2019, pp 27323–25)

BILL C-100: CANADA–UNITED STATES–MEXICO AGREEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION ACT / LOI C-100: LOI DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ACCORD
CANADA–ÉTATS-UNIS–MEXIQUE⁵

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (for the Right Honourable Prime Minister):

[La] loi C-100 [est] la loi de mise en œuvre du nouvel *ALÉNA*.

Compte tenu de sa taille et de sa géographie, le Canada a toujours été une nation commerçante. Les exportations sont le fondement de notre économie et représentent le tiers de notre PIB. Les importations approvisionnent nos entreprises, alimentent notre production et répondent aux besoins de nos consommateurs. Bien sûr, compte tenu de notre géographie, une part importante de ces exportations et importations est destinée à notre principal partenaire commercial, les États-Unis, ou en provient.

La grande majorité d'entre elles franchissent la frontière sans tarifs grâce à notre accord de libre-échange nord-américain. La zone couverte par cet accord de libre-échange nord-américain est désormais la plus vaste zone économique dans le monde. Le Canada, les États-Unis et le Mexique représentent ensemble le quart du PIB mondial, avec seulement 7% de la population mondiale. Nous échangeons des biens, des services, des investissements et des personnes dans un marché en pleine croissance, qui englobe maintenant 486 millions de consommateurs et dont la valeur s'élève à quelque 22 billions de dollars américains.

Every day, more than two billion dollars' worth of trade and investment move back and forth between Canada and the United States. Our continental supply chains have strengthened North America's ability to compete and to succeed in the global marketplace, and we benefit from that strength here in Canada. ...

When the U.S. administration announced that it would seek to renegotiate *NAFTA*, we saw an opportunity to update, modernize and improve a trade agreement that was already a strong foundation for North American commerce. We knew that in order to be effective, it was critical that we present a united front and speak for all Canadians in our negotiation. ...

Crucially, we created a *NAFTA* advisory council, which counted among its members former politicians from the NDP and the Conservatives, as well as business leaders, labour leaders, agricultural leaders and indigenous leaders. ...

Throughout the negotiation, we kept our cool in the face of uncertainty and worked on getting a new agreement that would preserve jobs and market access, and in turn, support the middle class and economic growth. We held firm. We held out for a good deal, and that is what we have today.

⁵ Editor's note: *An Act to Implement the Agreement between Canada, the United States of America and the United Mexican States / Loi portant mise en œuvre de l'Accord entre le Canada, les États-Unis d'Amérique et les États-Unis du Mexique*. Introduced and first read in the House of Commons on 29 May 2019.

Je m'en voudrais de ne pas souligner qu'il restait un obstacle de taille, même après la signature de l'accord à Buenos Aires en novembre dernier: les tarifs injustes et illégaux sur l'acier et l'aluminium canadiens que les États-Unis avaient imposés sous l'article 232.

Lorsque les États-Unis ont imposé ces tarifs, le Canada a immédiatement pris des mesures de représailles, en imposant des contre-tarifs équivalents. Il a maintenu fermement sa position, selon laquelle ces tarifs n'étaient pas appropriés entre deux pays qui, en plus d'être des alliés importants en matière de sécurité nationale, ont également un accord de libre-échange. Nous l'avons clairement communiqué à l'administration américaine, aux membres du Congrès, aux dirigeants syndicaux et aux chefs d'entreprise au sud de la frontière. Nous avons aussi clairement indiqué qu'il serait très difficile de ratifier le nouvel accord tant que les tarifs restaient en place.

Le 17 mai [2019], nous avons obtenu la levée complète des droits de douane sur l'acier et l'aluminium.

[H]ere is why we have succeeded in getting those tariffs lifted. We knew the facts were on our side. We knew that Canada did not represent a national security threat to the United States. We knew our trade with the United States in steel is balanced and reciprocal. We stayed united. We were patient. We persevered, and in the end, we prevailed.

Now that the tariffs have been fully lifted, we are ready to move forward with the ratification of the new *NAFTA*. Our aim was to preserve Canada's preferential access to our largest and closest market, and that is what we achieved. This is essential for our businesses, our entrepreneurs, our farmers, and for the millions of jobs and all the middle-class families across Canada who rely on a strong trade relationship with our neighbour.

We succeeded in preserving key elements of *NAFTA*, including chapter 19, the all-important dispute settlement mechanism. No trading relationship is ever without irritants. In the case of the Canada-U.S. relationship, we are aware of the importance of maintaining an effective mechanism to settle disputes. For us, this was non-negotiable. ...

The new *NAFTA* includes important updates that will modernize our deal for the 21st century and simplify life for Canadian exporters. In fact, in our consultations before the start of the negotiations, we found that about 40% of Canadians doing business with the U.S. did not bother to use their *NAFTA* preferences at all. It is a stunning number. The new *NAFTA* will make life easier for business people on both sides of the border by cutting red tape and harmonizing regulations. ...

Consider Canada's automotive sector, which contributes \$19 billion to our country's annual GDP. This is a sector that directly employs more than 125,000 people with an additional 400,000 jobs created in after-market services and dealership networks. Unfair tariffs on Canadian cars and car parts would threaten our economy and hundreds of thousands of well-paying jobs and the families they support. Canada was able to negotiate a gold-plated insurance policy for Canadian automobiles and autoparts, protecting our industry from future potential section 232 tariff measures by the U.S. on cars and car parts. This provides added stability and predictability for the car sector and reaffirms Canada as an attractive investment destination.

In addition, the new *NAFTA*'s rules of origin chapter addresses automotive manufacturing wages in North America by including a labour value content requirement. This means that a percentage of the value of a tariff-free *NAFTA* vehicle must be produced by workers earning at least \$16 U.S. an hour. This is a provision that should help level the playing field for Canadian workers.

The new agreement seeks to improve labour standards and working conditions in all three countries. The labour chapter contains key provisions that support fair and inclusive trade, such as enforceable obligations to address issues related to migrant workers, forced or compulsory labour and violence against union members. It promotes increased trade and investment opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses through the small business chapter.

Perhaps one of the achievements I am most proud of is that the investor-state dispute resolution system, which in the past allowed foreign companies to sue Canada, will be gone. This means that Canada can make its own rules about public health and safety, for example, without the risk of being sued. Known as ISDS, this provision has cost Canadian taxpayers more than \$300 million in penalties and legal fees.

Over the past 25 years, North American trade in agriculture and agri-food products has nearly quadrupled. Canada and the U.S. enjoy one of the largest agricultural trading relationships in the world. It is worth more than \$48 billion U.S. a year. Under this new agreement, Canadian exporters will continue to benefit, including new market access for Canadian exports of refined sugar, sugar-containing products, and margarine. This is significant for our farmers and our food industry.

Fait important, l'accord préserve et maintient le système canadien de gestion de l'offre de produits laitiers, de volaille et d'œufs, malgré les efforts vigoureux des États-Unis de le démanteler. Bien que le nouvel *ALÉNA* instaure un degré spécifique de libéralisation de l'accès aux marchés, l'avenir de la gestion de l'offre elle-même — contrôle de la production, mécanisme d'établissement des prix et contrôle des importations — ne fait pas de doute. Pour atténuer les répercussions de ces changements, le gouvernement va indemniser les producteurs pour toute perte de part du marché, et il va travailler avec eux afin de renforcer davantage leur industrie.

Notre environnement nord-américain commun est essentiel à notre prospérité économique. Le nouvel *ALÉNA* veillera à ce que nos partenaires commerciaux ne tirent pas profit d'un avantage commercial injuste en n'appliquant pas leurs lois sur l'environnement. Il renferme un nouveau chapitre sur l'environnement, assujéti au mécanisme de règlement des différends, pour contribuer à améliorer la qualité de l'air et à lutter contre la pollution marine.

We secured a general exception related to the rights of indigenous peoples. We have ensured that the environment chapter recognizes the important role of indigenous peoples in conservation, sustainable fisheries and forest management.

The new labour chapter includes a non-discrimination clause for employment and occupation, and addresses barriers to the full participation of women in the workforce.

We also ensured that LBGTQ₂ individuals are supported. In fact, the new *NAFTA* is the first international trade deal that recognizes gender identity and sexual orientation as grounds for discrimination in its labour chapter.

In renewing and modernizing *NAFTA*, it is important to underscore the importance of our long-standing and mutually beneficial trade relationship with the United States. Our relationship is special and enduring because of our geography and history. It is special and enduring because of our close business, family and personal ties. It has been a significant contributor to jobs, economic growth and prosperity in both countries.

Our partnership with Mexico is critically important as well, and the new *NAFTA* will ensure that the trilateral North American relationship remains mutually beneficial for years to come. ...

With regard to ratification, insofar as it is possible, we intend to move in tandem with our partners. I am in very close contact with my counterparts in both countries as we discuss our domestic ratification processes.

(House of Commons Debates, 11 June 2019, pp 28889–91)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 11 juin 2019, pp 28889–91)

BILL C-101: AN ACT TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS TARIFF AND THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE TRIBUNAL ACT / LOI C-101: LOI MODIFIANT LE TARIF DES DOUANES ET LA LOI SUR LE TRIBUNAL CANADIEN DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR⁶

M. Joël Lightbound (secrétaire parlementaire du ministre des Finances):

Pour comprendre ce projet de loi, il faut comprendre les valeurs de notre gouvernement. En effet, il représente bien ce que nous faisons depuis le premier jour de notre mandat. Depuis le premier jour, notre gouvernement est résolument du côté des travailleurs canadiens. Nous avons réalisé des investissements dans les Canadiens et dans l'économie qui ont aidé, au cours des trois dernières années, à créer plus de 1 million d'emplois un peu partout au pays. Nous aidons un plus grand nombre de travailleurs à accéder à de la formation axée sur les compétences afin d'obtenir et de conserver ces emplois.

De plus, face à l'incertitude mondiale, nous avons négocié de nouveaux accords commerciaux qui permettront désormais aux travailleurs et aux entreprises du pays d'accéder aux deux tiers de l'économie mondiale. Cela représente des milliards de clients un peu partout dans le monde. Lorsque les États-Unis ont injustement imposé des tarifs sur l'acier et l'aluminium canadiens, nous nous sommes portés à la défense des travailleurs. Nous avons refusé de fermer les yeux ou d'adopter une approche de laisser-faire comme les députés conservateurs le suggéraient. En fin de compte, force est de constater que notre plan a fonctionné. Nous sommes parvenus à l'élimination des tarifs, et nous l'avons fait en songeant aux travailleurs et aux intérêts du Canada.

⁶ Editor's note: Introduced and first read in the House of Commons on 5 June 2019. Received royal assent on 21 June 2019 (SC 2019, c 22).

C'était une victoire pour les travailleurs et pour le pays, mais nous savons que nous ne sommes pas encore complètement sortis du bois. Malgré tout ce que nous avons fait pour favoriser le succès des travailleurs canadiens, des forces mondiales qui échappent à notre contrôle peuvent continuer de menacer cette croissance. Nous devons donc rester très vigilants. Nous avons la responsabilité de nous assurer que les pratiques commerciales n'ont pas une incidence négative sur le marché canadien en minant notre industrie de l'acier et en mettant à risque des milliers de bons emplois pour la classe moyenne. C'est ce qui est au cœur de ce projet de loi, qui prend appui sur nos efforts antérieurs et étoffe la détermination de notre gouvernement pour ce qui est de protéger les travailleurs du pays et leurs emplois contre de tels risques éventuels. ...

The legislation we are debating today, Bill C-101, would amend the *Customs Tariff and the Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*. Specifically, it would remove the two-year moratorium on the imposition of safeguard measures should provisional safeguards be found to be unwarranted.

Safeguards are actions taken by a government to restrict imports of a product temporarily to protect a specific domestic industry. Through this legislation, Canada would be able to respond quickly and appropriately to situations where a surge of imports harmed or could harm Canadian producers and workers.

I want to add that these amendments are intended to be temporary. Our government is proposing that the amendments be in effect only until June 2021. To take this action, further amendments to the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act* are necessary. They are included in this bill.

I want to assure hon. members that the conditions for the application of safeguards would remain unchanged. There are still bars to meet before any safeguard measures are put in place. This legislation would just help us evaluate and act on those standards faster. ...

Comme l'a affirmé le premier ministre, le Canada est depuis toujours un pays commerçant, mais on ne peut pas laisser cette solide tradition d'ouverture menacer les entreprises canadiennes ou leur nuire. Dans le cas de l'industrie de l'acier, on ne permettra pas que le Canada serve de porte d'entrée clandestine aux autres marchés.

Le Canada dispose déjà d'un des régimes d'application de la loi les plus stricts dans le monde pour lutter contre cette pratique, avec 77 mesures de recours commercial en place pour les importations d'acier et d'aluminium à elles seules. L'an dernier, nous avons renforcé encore plus l'application de la loi de manière à empêcher les exportateurs étrangers d'éviter les droits tarifaires.

Notre cadre d'application est entre autres composé du système de recours commerciaux du Canada, qui contribue à préserver un climat de commerce équitable et ouvert pour nos producteurs. Il protège les entreprises canadiennes contre les effets des marchandises étrangères qui ont été subventionnées injustement ou qui sont vendues au Canada à des prix artificiellement bas. À l'heure actuelle, nous imposons des recours commerciaux sur 13 produits de l'acier en provenance de 25 pays.

In budget 2017, our government went even further to strengthen and modernize our trade remedy system. In April 2018, we increased funding for the Canada Border Services Agency and Global Affairs Canada to keep trade enforcement

working for Canadians. This bolstered our efforts to prevent the transshipment and diversion of unfairly priced foreign steel and aluminum into the North American market. The new funding started immediately and amounted to more than \$30 million over five years and \$6.8 million per year after that. It means more than 40 new officers to investigate trade-related complaints, including those related to steel and aluminum. It means more accurate data on imports so we can better monitor trade trends and better protect our industries and workers against unfair trade.

At the same time, our government made targeted and timely investments to support the Canadian steel and aluminum industry. This includes an investment of \$2 billion to defend and protect the interests of the Canadian steel, aluminum and manufacturing industries and their workers. These investments will help companies expand into new markets, increase operational and environmental efficiencies or purchase new technology and equipment.

We know that strong, decisive trade action works, because we have seen it work. As I said earlier, when the United States imposed tariffs on Canadian steel and aluminum, we stood up for our country's steel and aluminum workers, industries and the communities that rely on their businesses. We imposed reciprocal dollar-for-dollar countermeasures to encourage the full removal of the U.S. tariffs. Canada stood firm and did not back down. As members know, on Friday, May 17, [2019] we were proud to announce that these tariffs and countermeasures would be eliminated by the following week.

Therefore, there should be no doubt in the minds of any members here today that our government has protected and will continue to protect Canada's steel and aluminum workers, and all Canadians.

En effet, leur succès est mérité.

Malgré l'incertitude mondiale, les Canadiens ont créé plus de 1 million d'emplois depuis l'automne 2015. L'an dernier, la hausse de l'emploi était entièrement attribuable à des postes à temps plein. Le taux de chômage et le taux de pauvreté se trouvent à leur niveau le plus bas en plus de 40 ans, et les salaires augmentent plus vite que les prix.

Qui plus est, les gains d'emplois sont répartis très largement entre des groupes qui sont souvent sous-représentés sur le marché du travail, comme les nouveaux arrivants, les mères seules, les Autochtones vivant hors réserve, les jeunes et les personnes sans diplôme d'études secondaires. Il s'agit du genre de progrès qui améliore très concrètement la vie des Canadiens d'un bout à l'autre du pays.

Toutefois, les revirements des tendances mondiales ne sont pas la seule menace pour les emplois canadiens. Les nouvelles technologies présentent à la fois des obstacles et des possibilités pour les Canadiens qui cherchent à se bâtir une carrière. Alors, nous réalisons des investissements et nous adoptons des politiques qui aident les travailleurs à connaître du succès dans l'économie de l'avenir. En aidant un plus grand nombre de personnes à acquérir de nouvelles compétences dès aujourd'hui, nous réunissons les conditions nécessaires à une prospérité à long terme dans tous les secteurs de l'économie, particulièrement pour les travailleurs canadiens. Cela s'inscrit justement dans l'esprit du projet de loi qui est devant la Chambre en ce moment.

La nature du travail change partout dans le monde, et le Canada ne fait pas exception. D'ailleurs, l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, l'OCDE, estime qu'un emploi sur dix au Canada est exposé à un risque élevé d'automatisation. Cela veut dire que plusieurs travailleurs et travailleuses pourraient devoir changer d'emploi plusieurs fois au cours des années qu'ils ou elles passeront sur le marché du travail. Plusieurs autres auront besoin de développer de nouvelles compétences pour pouvoir tout simplement garder leur emploi dans un environnement professionnel qui change sans cesse.

La bonne nouvelle, c'est que dans le budget de 2019, nous offrons une aide véritable aux travailleurs, tant à ceux et celles d'aujourd'hui qu'à ceux et celles de demain, en proposant la nouvelle Allocation canadienne pour la formation.

The Canada training benefit will provide a flexible option for Canadians to find the time and money needed to pursue training, improve their skills and build strong and lasting careers. It does that in a few ways.

First, budget 2019 proposes a new, non-taxable credit to help Canadians pay for a training course or program. Under this new Canada training credit, eligible workers between the ages of 25 and 64 will accumulate a credit balance of \$250 each year, up to a lifetime limit of \$5,000.

Second, a new employment insurance training support benefit would provide up to four weeks of income support to workers when they take time off to take a training course. It would replace regular earnings so that workers do not have to worry about taking some time off to upgrade their skills.

Troisièmement, en plus de ces deux éléments, le gouvernement propose de consulter les provinces et les territoires au sujet des modifications aux lois du travail, pour veiller à ce que les travailleuses et les travailleurs puissent s'absenter du travail et suivre une formation sans risquer de perdre leur emploi. Cela permettrait de protéger le droit des travailleurs et des travailleuses de prendre congé pour suivre une formation et améliorer leurs compétences.

Avant de conclure, j'aimerais rappeler que le projet de loi s'inscrit très bien dans ce que je conçois comme étant les trois grands piliers de l'action gouvernementale.

En 2015, lors de notre arrivée au pouvoir, l'économie canadienne tournait au ralenti. Le Canada était d'ailleurs en récession technique. Ce pour quoi les Canadiens nous ont élus et ce que nous avons mis en œuvre depuis ces trois années où nous sommes au pouvoir reposent, à mon avis, sur trois grands piliers en matière d'économie.

Ce sont trois piliers qui ont servi à relancer la croissance au Canada. Je les définirai comme suit: d'abord, il y a eu des investissements majeurs en infrastructures, pour veiller à ce que les personnes et les biens puissent se déplacer au pays de manière efficace, à ce qu'on puisse en même temps réduire nos émissions de gaz à effet de serre, s'occuper de nos systèmes de traitement des eaux usées, protéger l'environnement et avoir des infrastructures modernes et efficaces d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Il va de soi que cela stimule en même temps la croissance. On parle d'un plan très ambitieux de 180 milliards de dollars sur 12 ans.

Ensuite, le deuxième pilier était de réduire les inégalités, c'est-à-dire de redonner plus à ceux qui en ont le plus besoin et de donner plus d'air à la classe moyenne.

La première chose que nous avons faite a été, par exemple, de baisser l'impôt de la classe moyenne et d'augmenter l'impôt du 1 % le mieux nanti, tout en mettant en avant l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants. Cette dernière est une politique sociale qui n'a pas sa pareille dans l'histoire récente du Canada. Elle a permis de réduire la pauvreté au pays de 20% en l'espace de trois ans, et elle a permis de réduire davantage la pauvreté infantile.

Ce ne sont que deux mesures parmi un éventail de mesures visant la classe moyenne et les Canadiens les plus vulnérables. On peut penser, par exemple, aux aînés qui ont reçu plus avec le Supplément de revenu garanti, que nous avons bonifié de 10% quand nous sommes arrivés au pouvoir. Cela vise à réduire les inégalités. De ce côté-ci de la Chambre, nous pensons que plus la prospérité est inclusive, plus la croissance est au rendez-vous et mieux s'en tire l'économie canadienne. Cela s'avère assez juste, puisqu'on observe que, en 2017, en matière de croissance, le Canada dominait les pays du G7. Il demeure en tête du peloton en matière de croissance.

Le deuxième pilier consiste donc à réduire les inégalités, entre autres au moyen de la fiscalité et de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants. Je pourrais aussi parler du logement social, dont le fédéral s'est désinvesti pendant des années. Il y revient sous l'impulsion du gouvernement. Je pourrais parler de l'aide apportée aux aînés grâce à la diminution de l'âge de la retraite de 67 ans à 65 ans. Les conservateurs, eux, allaient plonger dans la pauvreté des centaines de milliers de personnes âgées. Je pourrais parler de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants, qui donne nettement plus d'argent aux familles.

En fait, les données accessibles, qui ne proviennent pas de groupes de réflexion partisans mais de l'OCDE, démontrent qu'une famille canadienne moyenne a maintenant, en 2019, 2 000 \$ de plus qu'elle en avait en 2015.

Par ailleurs, selon Statistique Canada, une institution renommée et totalement impartiale qui devrait faire la fierté de tout le monde, nous avons réussi à réduire la pauvreté de 20% au Canada. Cela a été fait en l'espace de trois courtes années. Nous n'entendons pas nous arrêter là. Comme je le mentionnais, un des grands piliers de notre action gouvernementale et de notre action économique est la réduction des inégalités.

Le dernier pilier vise à s'assurer que le Canada demeure très compétitif. Cela est fait au moyen d'investissements en sciences, en recherche et en innovation. Le budget de 2018 comprenait les plus importants investissements en sciences de l'histoire du pays. Cela passe aussi par l'accès aux marchés internationaux, comme on l'a vu dans le cas de *l'Accord de partenariat transpacifique global et progressiste* et de *l'Accord économique et commercial global*, l'AÉCG, et lors de la renégociation de l'ALÉNA. Grâce à ce genre de mesures, nous nous assurons d'être là pour protéger nos industries contre les menaces de l'économie d'aujourd'hui, une économie interconnectée.

Je crois que le projet de loi C-101 s'inscrit très nettement dans l'ambition et dans l'action gouvernementale et qu'il est là pour favoriser la croissance et la prospérité, tout en protégeant nos industries et nos travailleurs pour s'assurer que le Canada tire son épingle du jeu.

To conclude, I want to reiterate our government's commitment to Canadian workers and to our industry. We will continue to carefully monitor the situation, with

great vigilance, for distortions in global markets. Make no mistake, if it is determined that a surge of imports is harming or could harm our workers and producers, we want to be able to respond.

It is the right thing to do for our workers, and the right thing to do for our economy. That is why I urge all members to support this legislation so that it can pass without delay.

(House of Commons Debates, 6 June 2019, pp 28675–77)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 6 juin 2019, pp 28675–77)

STATEMENTS IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS / DÉCLARATIONS EN RÉPONSE AUX QUESTIONS

ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT

Biodiversity / Biodiversité

Mr. Wayne Stetski (Kootenay — Columbia):

A landmark UN report released this morning shows that nature is in crisis. ... Biodiversity loss threatens our economy, food security, health and quality of life. ... When will the government begin the transformative change that experts say we need to secure a sustainable future?

Mr. Sean Fraser (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change):

The UN report to which the hon. member refers provides a sobering assessment of the challenge facing us today. Since the 1970s, the world has lost about 60% of its wildlife, and Canada is one of five countries representing three-quarters of the world's remaining wilderness. The fact is that we have an opportunity and an obligation to do something about this emergency. We moved forward in budget 2018 with an investment of \$1.3 billion, the largest investment in nature conservation in its history. I have been in the member's province to work on the southern mountain caribou file. This is one of many challenges, and it is time to sound the alarms.

(House of Commons Debates, 6 May 2019, pp 27398–99)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 6 mai 2019, pp 27398–99)

Climate Change / Changement climatique

Mr. Nathaniel Erskine-Smith (Beaches — East York):

The UN reports that our planet will reach the crucial threshold of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2030. Our planet is already two-thirds of the way there. Canadians

make up roughly 0.5% of the world's population, but we contribute 2% of total greenhouse gas emissions. What initiatives has [sic] the government taken and what initiatives will the government continue to take to reduce this?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

The IPCC report is a sobering reminder that we need to tackle climate change and our government is taking action. We have a practical, affordable plan to cut pollution and create good middle-class jobs. It includes phasing out coal, supporting more than 1,000 public transit projects across the country and putting a price on pollution.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 January 2019, p 25022)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 30 janvier 2019, p 25022)

Pollution

Mr. Jagmeet Singh (Burnaby South):

Mr. Speaker, we need to ban single-use plastics, as 1.6 billion plastic coffee cups sit in Canadian landfills. Nearly eight million plastic bags are thrown away daily. ... Will the Prime Minister stand with us and ban single-use plastics by 2022?

Hon. Catherine McKenna (Minister of Environment and Climate Change):

When we hosted the G7, we took a leadership role. We said that we need to ensure that we do not have more plastic pollution in our oceans than fish by weight by 2050. That is why we brought in the Ocean Plastics Charter, which sets clear targets for countries around the world. That is why we are supporting developing countries that need support with their waste treatment facilities so that we do not end up with plastic pollution. That is why we are meeting with provinces and territories and working with businesses to have a zero plastic waste strategy. We need to be working with provinces. We need to be working with cities and we need to be working with Canadians. We banned microbeads July 1, 2018, and we need to keep on doing [the job].

(House of Commons Debates, 8 April 2019, p 26809)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 avril 2019, p 26809)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS / AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Israel / Israël

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

Hier, les élections israéliennes ont permis à Benjamin Netanyahu de conserver le pouvoir. Dans sa dernière promesse de campagne, il a déclaré vouloir annexer les colonies israéliennes en Cisjordanie. Si le gouvernement israélien mettait en avant cet engagement, cela pourrait avoir de sérieuses répercussions sur la stabilité dans cette région. La position du Canada est claire: ces colonies sont illégales. C'est une position qui est d'ailleurs admise par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies. Est-ce que le premier ministre peut nous confirmer que le Canada considérerait l'annexion de ces territoires comme illégale et qu'il agirait en conséquence?

Le très hon. Justin Trudeau (premier ministre):

Notre position demeure la même. Nous croyons que la solution à deux États doit être la solution que l'on doit rechercher. Cela devrait être fait au moyen d'une négociation directe entre les Israéliens et les Palestiniens. Tout acte unilatéral, comme les colonies, est illégitime et n'aide pas à résoudre cette situation au Proche-Orient.

(House of Commons Debates, 10 April 2019, p 26932)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 10 avril 2019, p 26932)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) / Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN)

Mr. Neil Ellis (Bay of Quinte):

This week we celebrate the 70th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Since its foundation on April 4, 1949, NATO has been a cornerstone of Canadian defence and security policy. As a founding member, we have contributed to every NATO operation over the past seven decades and remain a leader with the alliance. On this anniversary, can the Minister of National Defence please update the House on our government's commitment to international peace and security and leadership in NATO?

Hon. Harjit S. Sajjan (Minister of National Defence):

Canada is a founding member of NATO. We have contributed to every NATO operation over the past seven decades and remain a leader within the alliance. We are leading a multinational battle group in Latvia and we are commanding the NATO training mission in Iraq. These contributions are a clear demonstration to the alliance on this milestone anniversary.

(House of Commons Debates, 2 April 2019, p 26590)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 2 avril 2019, p 26590)

Ukraine

Mr. Borys Wrzesnewskij (Etobicoke Centre):

In 2017, we extended our military training mission in Ukraine, Operation Unifier, until 2019. Since then, 200 Canadian Armed Forces members have trained close to 10,000 Ukrainian soldiers, and Canada has been advising the country on NATO standard defence reforms. Can the Minister of National Defence update the House on how our government is standing shoulder to shoulder with Ukraine in the face of Russian military aggression?

Hon. Harjit S. Sajjan (Minister of National Defence):

[O]ur government's support for Ukraine is unwavering. Today we announced the renewal of our military training and co-operation mission in Ukraine for an additional three years, until March 2022. This mission is a key part of Canada's whole-of-government approach to supporting Ukraine. We want a strong, stable and sovereign Ukraine, and we are helping Ukrainians achieve that goal. We stand with the people of Ukraine.

House of Commons Debates, 18 March 2019, p 26065)

Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 18 mars 2019, p 26065)

HUMAN RIGHTS / DROITS DE LA PERSONNE

China / Chine

Mr. Randall Garrison (Esquimalt — Saanich — Sooke):

Will the current government join in this renewed call for China to open dialogue with the Dalai Lama or will we just stand by as these injustices mount?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Our government strongly believes, as I think is the view of all Canadians, that human rights need to be a part of our foreign policy, even when it is hard to speak out. When it comes to China, the issue that I have been particularly concerned about is the treatment of the Uighurs. That is something that we have spoken about publicly. That is something I have raised directly in meetings with my counterpart, the Chinese foreign minister.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 May 2019, p 28056)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 27 mai 2019, p 28056)

Ms. Linda Duncan (Edmonton Strathcona):

This spring, I met with traumatized Tibetan youth recently escaped from Tibet where they had faced suppression of their Tibetan language, increased mass surveillance, intimidation, arbitrary arrest and torture. While China has committed to the UN to better protect religious freedom and to respect rights, there is no evidence of change. Tibetans continue to protest and self-immolate. The U.S. ambassador visited Tibet, raised concerns about religious freedom and called on China to recommence the dialogue on a middle way agreement. Will the government follow suit and encourage China to pursue the dialogue with the envoys of the Dalai Lama?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We are deeply concerned about the human rights situation in China, including restrictions on the freedom of Tibetans. In fact, my parliamentary secretary raised these concerns with Chinese legislators while in China last week. We call on the Government of China to respect the human rights of Tibetans and to engage in a substantive and meaningful dialogue with the Dalai Lama.

(House of Commons Debates, 31 May 2019, p 28350)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 31 mai 2019, p 28350)

Hong Kong

Hon. Michael Chong (Wellington — Halton Hills):

Concerns are being raised about proposed changes to Hong Kong's extradition law. These changes would allow the extradition of anyone in Hong Kong, including 300,000 Canadians living there, to mainland China. We have an extradition treaty with Hong Kong. In mainland China, two Canadians are in jail and another two are on death row. ... Will a minister from the government make a clear, unambiguous statement about these proposed changes to Hong Kong's extradition law?

Ms. Pamela Goldsmith-Jones (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Consular Affairs)):

We have raised serious questions with the Government of Hong Kong regarding the proposed amendments to their extradition laws. Ensuring the safety and security of Canadians at home and abroad is a top priority for the Prime Minister, for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for our entire government and, I am certain, for the members opposite. We will continue to closely monitor any developments surrounding possible changes to Hong Kong's extradition laws.

(*House of Commons Debates, 10 May 2019, p 27634*)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 10 mai 2019, p 27634*)

Hon. Michael Chong (Wellington — Halton Hills):

Will the Prime Minister make a clear statement about these proposed changes [to Hong Kong's extradition law] and has the government taken a *démarche* with the government in Beijing or the Government of Hong Kong?

Mr. Robert Oliphant (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We have, indeed, raised very serious concerns with the Government of Hong Kong regarding these proposed changes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a joint statement with the U.K. The foreign secretary has said, "We are concerned about the potential effect of these proposals on the large number of Canadian and U.K. citizens in Hong Kong, on business confidence and on Hong Kong's international reputation.["] In May, while I was in Hong Kong, I raised these concerns directly with the legislature. We will continue to raise them at every opportunity possible.

(*House of Commons Debates, 10 June 2019, p 28814*)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 10 juin 2019, p 28814*)

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Two-Spirit (LGBTQ2) Rights / Droits des personnes lesbiennes, gaies, bisexuelles, transgenres, queer, bispirituelles (LGBTQ2)

Mr. Robert Oliphant (Don Valley West):

Notre gouvernement est déterminé à défendre les droits fondamentaux des personnes lesbiennes, gaies, bisexuelles, transgenres, *queer*, bispirituelles et intersexes au Canada et à l'étranger. Could the Minister of International Development tell the House what tangible steps she is taking on this critical issue outside of Canada?

Hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Minister of International Development):

Globally, LGBTQ communities continue to face discrimination and injustice because of who they are. To help address this discrimination, our government has announced a new initiative of \$30 million over five years, followed by \$10 million per year ongoing, to advance human rights and improve socio-economic outcomes for LGBTQ2 people in developing countries. Notre gouvernement continue de prendre des mesures concrètes pour faire progresser les droits de la personne, incluant les droits de la communauté LGBTQ2 au Canada et à l'étranger.

(*House of Commons Debates, 7 February 2019, p 25404*)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 7 février 2019, p 25404*)

Saudi Arabia / Arabie saoudite

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

À la suite du meurtre sordide du journaliste Jamal Khashoggi, le premier ministre a annoncé, le 25 octobre dernier, que le Canada allait réviser les permis d'exportation d'armes vers l'Arabie saoudite. Ça, c'était il y a six mois, mais depuis, c'est le silence radio, un silence presque aussi assourdissant que celui du Canada à l'égard des 37 exécutions par décapitation qui ont eu lieu dans ce pays le 23 avril. Pour certains pays, cela n'a pas été compliqué. Moins d'un mois après le meurtre de Khashoggi, l'Allemagne, la Finlande et le Danemark ont annoncé le gel des exportations d'armes vers l'Arabie saoudite. Qu'est-ce qui prend autant de temps? Est-ce que le premier ministre va enfin passer de la parole aux actes et interdire la vente d'armes vers l'Arabie saoudite?

Le très hon. Justin Trudeau (premier ministre):

Nous allons toujours nous tenir debout pour défendre les droits de la personne dans le monde. On a effectivement condamné les exécutions en Arabie saoudite. Quand j'ai eu la chance de voir le prince Mohammed ben Salmane en Argentine, je lui ai dit à quel point c'était inacceptable et à quel point j'étais préoccupé par cela. Nous sommes préoccupés, en tant que Canadiens, par les droits de la personne en Arabie saoudite. Nous allons continuer à travailler à ce dossier, parce que c'est ce à quoi les Canadiens s'attendent et les gens de la planète s'attendent à cela de la part du Canada.

(House of Commons Debates, 1 May 2019, p 27237)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 1^{er} mai 2019, p 27237)

Mme Hélène Laverdière (Laurier — Sainte-Marie):

En Arabie saoudite, des femmes sont en prison simplement pour avoir défendu pacifiquement leurs droits. Elles ont subi des abus sexuels et de la torture. Ceux qui ont commis ces actes doivent être sanctionnés. Will the government issue individual sanctions against those who are responsible for the torture of Loujain al-Hathloul and the other women detainees, or will it continue to do business as usual with Saudi Arabia, putting profits ahead of human rights?

Ms. Pamela Goldsmith-Jones (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Consular Affairs)):

We are very concerned by the detention of women's rights activists in Saudi Arabia, including Loujain al-Hathloul. Canada remains committed to advocating for detained activists in their struggle for gender equality and human rights. We have raised this situation with Saudi officials and will continue to do so, alongside our international partners. Canada will never hesitate to defend human rights.

(House of Commons Debates, 10 May 2019, p 27634)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 10 mai 2019, p 27634)

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW / DROIT PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL

War Crimes / Crimes de guerre

Ms. Ruby Sahota (Brampton North):

Ten years have passed since the end of the war in Sri Lanka. Can the Minister of Foreign Affairs advise this House of the steps that Canada is taking to hold those responsible to account for the atrocities committed?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canada called for a marked acceleration of Sri Lanka's accountability efforts directly at the UN Human Rights Council last March, and at the Commonwealth meeting last April. Canada will join the United Kingdom, Germany, Macedonia and Montenegro as part of the core group in supporting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka, working toward the upcoming Human Rights Council session.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 February 2019, p 25285)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 5 février 2019, p 25285)

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW / DROIT INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE

Child Soldiers / Enfants-soldats

M. Fayçal El-Khoury (Laval — Les Îles):

Le 12 février était la Journée internationale contre l'utilisation d'enfants soldats. Cette journée fut l'occasion de se rappeler que nous devons protéger les enfants contre le risque de participer aux horreurs des conflits armés. Le ministre de la Défense nationale peut-il informer la Chambre des progrès réalisés par notre gouvernement dans le cadre de l'initiative de Roméo Dallaire pour prévenir l'utilisation des enfants soldats et de notre réengagement avec les Nations unies?

Hon. Harjit S. Sajjan (Minister of National Defence):

In 2017, we launched the Vancouver principles on peacekeeping and the prevention of the recruitment and the use of child soldiers, developed alongside the Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative. Earlier this month, I attended a workshop with more than 120 member states and international partners that will provide practical advice on how to train forces on peacekeeping operations and how to best support them when they come home. The Vancouver Principles, which have the support of

71 states, are a clear example of how our government is re-engaging with the United Nations and promoting peace and security around the world.

(House of Commons Debates, 22 February 2019, pp 25687–88)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 22 février 2019, pp 25687–88)

Humanitarian Intervention and Aid / Aide et intervention humanitaire

Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe / Malawi, Mozambique et Zimbabwe

Mme Alexandra Mendès (Brossard — Saint-Lambert):

Le cyclone Idai a eu un impact dévastateur sur le Malawi, le Mozambique et le Zimbabwe. Détruisant des maisons et des familles, il a touché plus de 1,8 million de personnes. ... Le premier ministre peut-il informer la Chambre du soutien offert par le Canada aux personnes et aux collectivités touchées par le cyclone Idai?

Le très hon. Justin Trudeau (premier ministre):

Nous avons réagi rapidement à la crise humanitaire causée par le cyclone Idai. Constatant l'ampleur de la crise, nous avons envoyé plus d'aide. La contribution totale du Canada est maintenant de 10 millions de dollars. La semaine dernière, nous avons lancé le Fonds de contrepartie pour le cyclone Idai. Pour chaque dollar recueilli, le gouvernement versera une somme équivalente. Nous continuerons à suivre la situation. Nous sommes prêts à leur offrir l'aide nécessaire, tout comme les Canadiens, que nous encourageons à donner généreusement.

(House of Commons Debates, 10 April 2019, p 26932)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 10 avril 2019, p 26932)

Mali

Mr. Randall Garrison (Esquimalt — Saanich — Sooke):

The defence committee just returned from visiting the Canadian troops that are supporting the U.S. mission in Mali. While there, we heard universal praise for the contribution that Canada was making by providing high-quality MedEvac services. However, we also heard concern about Canada's August 1 hard date for leaving, when our Romanian replacements will not arrive until October 15. Will the government commit now to extending the Canadian mission in Mali so we will not leave a gap in critical medical evacuation services and put teachers, health workers and humanitarian aid workers at risk when the UN mission is forced to cut back its operations?

M. Serge Cormier (secrétaire parlementaire du ministre de la Défense nationale):

Notre gouvernement est déterminé à promouvoir la paix et la stabilité dans le monde. Là où les conservateurs ont reculé, nous agissons, notamment dans le cadre d'opérations de maintien de la paix avec les Nations unies. Aujourd'hui, notre force opérationnelle aérienne est pleinement active et assure l'évacuation médicale et le transport aérien tactique essentiel aux forces de l'ONU. Nous sommes très heureux de voir que la Roumanie assumera ensuite ce rôle important au Mali.

(House of Commons Debates, 1 March 2019, pp 26020–21)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 1^{er} mars 2019, pp 26020–21)

Mr. Randall Garrison (Esquimalt — Saanich — Sooke):

Will the Prime Minister now agree to extend Canada's Mali mission, as requested by the UN?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

I had the honour of visiting our troops in Mali around Christmastime and I have to say we can all be incredibly proud of the work they are doing, not just in keeping their allies safe through MedEvacs but in actually leading the way on innovative approaches to MedEvac that is transforming not just the way peace operations are run around the world but the way allied militaries around the world look at medevacs and helping. That is something that Canada is leading on. There are always going to be gaps. There was a gap between Germany and us when taking over. There is going to be a gap before Romania, but we are working with our allies[.]

(House of Commons Debates, 10 April 2019, p 26931)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 10 avril 2019, p 26931)

Yemen / Yémen

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

Plus de 22 millions de Yéménites sont en extrême détresse en raison du conflit qui perdure là-bas depuis quatre ans. Les libéraux ont annoncé une aide de 46,7 millions de dollars pour le Yémen en février. D'autre part, le Canada a aussi autorisé, en 2016, l'exportation de blindés légers d'une valeur de 1,5 milliards de dollars vers l'Arabie Saoudite, en plus de permettre la vente de 500 millions de dollars d'armes, des armes qui servent à imposer un blocus dans les différents ports, empêchant l'aide humanitaire de se rendre aux Yéménites. À quoi ça sert de donner de l'aide

humanitaire de la main gauche si, de la main droite, on empêche qu'elle se rende aux populations civiles?

Ms. Pamela Goldsmith-Jones (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Consular Affairs)):

Our government supports the peace talks in Yemen. We call on parties to fully implement their commitments and to bring peace to the people of Yemen. We call for full access to humanitarian aid. We have announced additional millions to go directly toward saving people's lives in Yemen, as was referred to. Our government has also a UN motion mandating the UN human rights commissioner to send investigators to Yemen to investigate crimes against humanity.

(House of Commons Debates, 1 April 2019, p 26521)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 1^{er} avril 2019, p 26521)

MIGRATION

Refugees / Réfugiés

Mr. Peter Fragiskatos (London North Centre):

Can the minister update the House on what the government is doing to facilitate family reunification for survivors of Daesh?

Hon. Ahmed Hussen (Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship):

[R]ecently in London ... we met members of the Yazidi community and we heard first-hand not only of their triumphs but also some of the challenges they continue to face. We are very proud on this side of the House to offer protection to over 1,400 survivors of Daesh atrocities. I am happy to update the House that our government has taken the extra step of extending the one-year window to allow more Yazidis to sponsor their family members. On this side of the House, instead of engaging in fearmongering, we will stand up[.]

(House of Commons Debates, 28 February 2019, p 25927)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 février 2019, p 25927)

Ms. Jenny Kwan (Vancouver East):

The Prime Minister is creating two classes of refugees in Bill C-97 to pander to the right. ... Will the Prime Minister do what thousands of Canadians are demanding and withdraw these dangerous provisions?

Hon. Bill Blair (Minister of Border Security and Organized Crime Reduction):

[O]ur government remains committed to a fair and compassionate refugee system. As the UNHCR has stated, we are upholding our international and domestic legal obligations, as all claimants still have access to a robust oral hearing, subject to appeal, and will receive Canada's protection if they are found to be at risk. The UNHCR went on to attest that the PRRA [Pre-Removal Risk Assessment], which we are providing, provides the same objectives as the IRB's [Immigration and Refugee Board's] process and confirms the same degree of refugee protection.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 May 2019, pp 27518–19)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 mai 2019, pp 27518–19)

TRADE AND ECONOMY / COMMERCE ET ÉCONOMIE

Agriculture

Mr. Earl Dreeshen (Red Deer — Mountain View):

When will the Prime Minister demonstrate leadership and take action to stand up for canola farmers?

Hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food):

I have worked closely with the industry with our colleagues from the provinces. I have visited the western provinces. I have asked our Chinese colleague to accept the technical delegation that will be headed by the president of the CFIA. I really care, I understand the issue, and we are working hard as a team to resolve it as soon as possible.

(House of Commons Debates, 11 April 2019, p 27007)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 11 avril 2019, p 27007)

Mr. Lloyd Longfield (Guelph):

Canada's canola producers are ... exporting \$11 billion in 2018 to more than 50 countries. ... Could the Minister of International Trade Diversification ... please provide an update to the House of his recent trade mission to Japan and South Korea?

Hon. Jim Carr (Minister of International Trade Diversification):

Last week, I led a canola trade mission to Japan and South Korea with my counterparts from Alberta and Saskatchewan and the member for Niagara West. The

mission was a great way for government and industry to come together to promote the sale of Canadian canola and other agricultural products. Today, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and I announced that Export Development Canada would provide \$150 million in insurance support for Canadian canola producers as they explore new markets. We will always support canola farmers.

(House of Commons Debates, 13 June 2019, p 29065)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 13 juin 2019, p 29065)

Aluminum / Aluminium

M. Richard Martel (Chicoutimi — Le Fjord):

Les tarifs de 25% de l'acier et de 10% de l'aluminium font de plus en plus mal aux entreprises. Les libéraux ont promis 2 milliards de dollars en compensations pour soutenir l'industrie de l'acier et de l'aluminium. Les entreprises attendent encore. Pourtant, le gouvernement a collecté 1 milliard de dollars avec les contre-mesures tarifaires. Pourquoi les entreprises de l'acier et de l'aluminium du Saguenay et du Canada continuent-elles de payer pour les erreurs de négociation du premier ministre?

M. Rémi Massé (secrétaire parlementaire du ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et du Développement économique):

[N]ous avons offert un programme de soutien de 2 milliards de dollars, ce qui est très important pour les entreprises touchées par ces droits qui sont injustifiables. [...] Des exemples du type d'investissement que nous avons fait au cours de la dernière année [comprennent les suivants] nous avons investi 90 millions de dollars dans Algoma Steel, ce qui va créer 50 emplois et en protéger 3 000, et — une chose plus proche de chez lui et qu'il devrait savoir parce qu'il a sûrement vu les belles annonces que nous avons faites — nous avons investi 60 millions de dollars dans Rio Tinto et Alcoa pour soutenir plusieurs emplois et investir dans une nouvelle technologie. Nous nous sommes engagés à soutenir le secteur de l'industrie de l'aluminium.

(House of Commons Debates, 1 February 2019, p 25157)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 1^{er} février 2019, p 25157)

Digital Economy / Économie numérique

M. Pierre-Luc Dusseault (Sherbrooke):

Hier matin, le vérificateur général y est allé de virulentes critiques à l'endroit du gouvernement libéral dans le dossier des géants du Web. Ce gouvernement nous répète qu'il attend que la communauté internationale se mobilise pour trouver une

solution pour répondre à la montée de l'économie numérique. Ce sont encore des excuses, mais le problème ne se règle toujours pas. C'est drôle, sur les 60 pays sondés par l'OCDE, le Canada est l'un des deux pays à n'avoir toujours rien fait. Le pire, c'est qu'il n'a toujours pas l'intention de faire quelque chose. Derrière quelle excuse le premier ministre se cachera-t-il encore une fois pour ne rien faire?

Hon. Ralph Goodale (Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness):

The various remedies available to all western governments are under active consideration now through the forums provided by the Five Eyes alliance and by the G7 security ministers. Various potential approaches have been advanced by a number of those countries. There will be international discussions following later this spring. It is obviously clear that those who purvey dangerous material on the Internet need to assume responsibility for their behaviour.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 May 2019, p 27519)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 mai 2019, p 27519)

Foreign Investment / Investissements étrangers

Hon. Pierre Poilievre (Carleton):

Will the Prime Minister finally show some respect for Canadian tax dollars and cancel this quarter-billion-dollar hand-out to the Chinese government.

Hon. Bill Morneau (Minister of Finance):

There has been one investment by the Asian Infrastructure Bank in China to help it get off coal to reduce pollution. We know this is important. We also know that the other investments the bank is making around less developed countries in Asia so they can actually improve their situation are critically important for our world. They are helpful for Canadian companies that are making those investments as well. We continue to support this infrastructure bank and we will continue to work with those countries to improve their situation.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 April 2019, p 27104)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 avril 2019, p 27104)

Hon. Andrew Scheer (Leader of the Opposition):

Why is the Prime Minister using Canadian tax dollars to bankroll the foreign policy of the Government of China?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

As part of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Canada joins countries such as Australia, France, Germany, India, Italy, South Korea and the U.K. in promoting inclusive global economic growth. At a time of global trade tension, the Conservative leader suggests that we close our doors to international co-operation, but we know that the bank can support lean, clean, green infrastructure investments throughout Asia. To date, the only AIIB investment in China has been to reduce air pollution from the use of coal. We believe in Canadian leadership around the world.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 April 2019, p 27181)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 30 avril 2019, p 27181)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) / Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE)

Mr. Jagmeet Singh (Burnaby South):

L'OCDE a averti le Canada qu'elle est attentive à la façon dont le gouvernement libéral va gérer toute cette affaire. Les gens veulent savoir la vérité. Quand le premier ministre va-t-il lancer une enquête publique?

L'hon. Marc Garneau (ministre des Transports):

En mars, la ministre a parlé avec le président du groupe de travail de l'OCDE et elle lui a confirmé que nous nous sommes engagés à coopérer pleinement avec les travaux de l'OCDE et que nous appuyons pleinement le travail de l'OCDE. Le Canada est un fervent défenseur de l'ordre international fondé sur des règles, y compris l'OCDE.

(House of Commons Debates, 11 April 2019, pp 27002-03)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 11 avril 2019, pp 27002-03)

Pipelines / Oléoducs

Mrs. Cathy McLeod (Kamloops — Thompson — Cariboo):

I just finished a tour of the Trans Mountain pipeline, and I heard disappointment from so many people. ... After we paid \$4.6 billion, one billion dollars over the sticker price, my constituents need reassurance that there will be shovels in the ground before October 2019. Running out the clock is not an option.

Mr. Paul Lefebvre (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources):

Our government has been steadfast in its commitment to do the hard work necessary to move forward in the right way on TMX by following the guidance from the Federal

Court of Appeal. Today the National Energy Board will release its reconsideration report, and that marks an important milestone. We continue to do the work in consulting with First Nations, ensuring that where accommodations are possible and reasonable, we will do so. At this moment, we have around eight teams on the ground, meeting with the communities. As well, we have had over 80 meetings with the communities as we move forward with this project in the right way.

(House of Commons Debates, 22 February 2019, p 25687)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 22 février 2019, p 25687)

Mrs. Shannon Stubbs (Lakeland):

When will the Trans Mountain expansion be built?

Hon. Amarjeet Sohi (Minister of Natural Resources):

We have built and approved the Nova gas pipeline. We are the government that approved Enbridge Line 3, which has been fully completed on the Canadian side. We are the government that advocated for moving forward with the Keystone XL pipeline with the U.S. government. We are the government that invested \$4.5 billion to save a pipeline from falling apart, an investment the Conservative Party voted against. We are moving forward on this project in the right way. Our goal is to make a decision on this project by June 18.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 April 2019, p 27187)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 30 avril 2019, p 27187)

Science and Research / Sciences et recherche

Mr. Bob Bratina (Hamilton East — Stoney Creek):

[H]ow [are] we increasing inclusion at our universities?

Hon. Kirsty Duncan (Minister of Science and Sport):

Our government understands that research excellence and equity go hand in hand, and with that I would like to acknowledge the extraordinary Professor Donna Strickland, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics. She is only the third woman in history to do so, the first one in 55 years. We have made changes to the Canada Excellence Research Chairs and the Canada Research Chairs, and we will be bringing Athena SWAN [Scientific Women's Academic Network] to Canada.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 February 2019, p 25807)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 février 2019, p 25807)

Mme Alexandra Mendès (Brossard — Saint-Lambert):

Qu'il s'agisse de technologies de communication satellite du bras canadien ou de satellites dans l'espace, le Canada apporte des contributions importantes aux sciences et aux technologies spatiales. ... Le secrétaire parlementaire du ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et du Développement économique peut-il nous en parler plus en détail?

M. Rémi Massé (secrétaire parlementaire du ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et du Développement économique):

Ce matin, le premier ministre était à Saint-Hubert pour annoncer un investissement de plus de 2 milliards de dollars dans le Programme spatial canadien. Cet investissement historique fait partie du nouveau partenariat du Canada dans le projet Gateway. Dirigé par la NASA, ce projet permettra un retour sur la Lune et des préparatifs pour une exploration plus approfondie de Mars. Ce partenariat offre à nos astronautes de nouvelles possibilités de participer à des missions spatiales et à nos scientifiques de mener des recherches de pointe. Nos investissements créeront des centaines d'emplois bien rémunérés et permettront aux explorateurs canadiens.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 February 2019, p 25929)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 février 2019, p 25929)

Softwood Lumber / Bois d'œuvre résineux

Mr. Todd Doherty (Cariboo — Prince George):

In signing the last softwood lumber agreement, the former Conservative government put an end to the longest and most costly trade dispute with the U.S. We expanded overseas markets, we championed a wood-first initiative. However, when the deal expired, the Liberals refused to make securing a new softwood lumber agreement a priority. ... How many more families have to lose their livelihoods before it becomes a priority for the Prime Minister?

Mr. Robert Oliphant (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Our government saw the consequences of the horrendous quota deal they accepted on softwood lumber. Our government will continue to vigorously defend our industry and its workers against protectionist trade measures accepted by the Conservatives. We are continuing our legal challenges against the U.S. duties through *NAFTA* and through the WTO, where Canadian softwood has always won in the past, and we will win again. Our government will always defend our workers and this industry.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 June 2019, pp 28584–85)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 5 juin 2019, pp 28584–85)

Mr. Todd Doherty (Cariboo — Prince George):

What [is the government] going to do for the thousands of Canadians employed in our forestry industry who have already received mill closure layoff notices or job losses?

Ms. Kate Young (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Science and Sport and to the Minister of Public Services and Procurement and Accessibility (Accessibility)):

Our hearts go out to the workers, their families and communities, but we have to underscore that the job figures are doing very well. We have increased the number of jobs by 27,000 in the last month alone, and we have the lowest unemployment rate in 40 years. We continue to strengthen this industry's competitiveness and sustainability as it struggles with log supply and market conditions. From wildfires to invasive species, our forests are feeling the effects of climate change. With new investments in budget 2019, our support for forestry sector workers will total over \$1 billion.

(House of Commons Debates, 7 June 2019, pp 28753–54)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 7 juin 2019, pp 28753–54)

Steel Industry / Industrie de l'acier

Mme Karine Trudel (Jonquière):

Qu'est-ce que les libéraux vont faire pour abolir ces tarifs sur l'acier et l'aluminium?

L'hon. Chrystia Freeland (ministre des Affaires étrangères):

[L]es tarifs américains contre l'acier et l'aluminium canadiens sont injustes et illégaux. Le Canada travaille contre ces tarifs aux tables rondes de l'ALÉNA et de l'OMC. J'ai parlé de cet enjeu à l'ambassadeur Robert Lighthizer, hier et aujourd'hui. Nous continuons de travailler à cela.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 January 2019, p 24974)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 janvier 2019, p 24974)

Ms. Tracey Ramsey (Essex):

What is the plan to remove these devastating tariffs?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

[W]e are not just talking when it comes to the illegal and unjust U.S. tariffs on steel and aluminum. We acted decisively on July 1 by imposing retaliatory tariffs, the highest, strongest retaliatory trade action in Canadian history. This action is having results. In fact, just this week, Kevin Brady [chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee] said in the U.S. that he did not see how the U.S. could ratify *NAFTA* while these tariffs were still in place.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 January 2019, pp 24974–75)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 janvier 2019, pp 24974–75)

M. Richard Martel (Chicoutimi — Le Fjord):

Pourquoi les entreprises du Saguenay et du Canada continueraient-elles de payer pour les échecs des négociations du premier ministre?

L'hon. Navdeep Bains (ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et du Développement économique):

Nous avons été très clairs: le secteur de l'acier est très important pour notre économie. That is why we have invested \$2 billion worth of support for this sector. [W]e have provided that support in a meaningful way, particularly to the small and medium-sized businesses that need the financing in terms of being able to compete going forward. We provided \$255 million through BDC [Business Development Bank of Canada], \$169 million through EDC [Export Development Canada] and \$140 million through the strategic innovation fund. We will continue to defend the steelworkers and the steel sector.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 January 2019, p 24976)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 janvier 2019, p 24976)

Mr. Scott Duvall (Hamilton Mountain):

The European Union has already put in place permanent safeguards to protect its workers. Why can Canadian steelworkers not count on the Liberal government to do the same for them?

Hon. Bill Morneau (Minister of Finance):

Canadian steelworkers can count on this government. We will support steelworkers. We will support the steel industry. We did receive the CITT [Canadian International Trade Tribunal] report last week identifying that in two cases out of seven, safeguards were absolutely required. We have also said that we will continue to look at this issue, together with the industry, together with the workers, to make sure that we

protect our industry in an appropriate fashion. We have set an aggressive timeline to do so. We are looking at multiple measures that we think can be in support of the industry. We will firmly support that industry as we move through this process.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 April 2019, p 27184)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 30 avril 2019, p 27184)

Mr. Bob Bratina (Hamilton East — Stoney Creek):

Hamilton is Canada's steel city. The imposition of steel tariffs by the United States caused us great concern, here and throughout North America. We fought back with retaliatory tariffs, ... and now the tariffs are fully lifted. Could the Prime Minister speak to the House about this important achievement?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

I was incredibly happy to be able to visit plants in Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Sept-Îles to tell workers directly about this huge win for Canada and also to thank them for standing steadfast while we made sure that the United States lifted these unfair tariffs. When our steel and aluminum workers needed to be defended, we stood up and put over \$15 billion in retaliatory tariffs against the United States. Despite what members opposite and the Premier of Ontario said, we held strong.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 May 2019, p 28225)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 mai 2019, p 28225)

Supply Management / Gestion de l'offre

Mme Ruth Ellen Brosseau (Berthier — Maskinongé):

Le 18 janvier, le premier ministre a promis qu'il veillerait à ce qu'il y ait une indemnisation déterminée par les producteurs et non par le gouvernement. Est-ce que le gouvernement va tenir sa promesse? À quand une indemnisation pour nos producteurs laitiers?

Le très hon. Justin Trudeau (premier ministre):

Lors des négociations entourant le nouvel ALÉNA, nous avons dit que nous allions protéger la gestion de l'offre, et c'est exactement ce que nous avons fait. Nous avons annoncé trois groupes de travail formés de représentants des secteurs de la gestion de l'offre et deux groupes de travail pour aider les producteurs et les transformateurs à s'ajuster au nouvel ALÉNA, à s'ajuster au Partenariat transpacifique et à innover dans le secteur laitier. Oui, nous allons aider les travailleurs du secteur laitier. Nous allons toujours aider les fermiers et les travailleurs partout au pays.

(House of Commons Debates, 6 February 2019, p 25331)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 6 février 2019, p 25331)

Tourism / Tourisme

Ms. Leona Alleslev (Aurora — Oak Ridges — Richmond Hill):

The media is reporting that hundreds of criminals, including drug dealers and contract killers from Latin America, have entered Canada on fake Mexican passports. Yesterday, the Minister of Public Safety attempted to reassure us, saying that the numbers reported by the media cannot be verified. ... Has the minister managed to verify the numbers today?

Hon. Ralph Goodale (Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness):

The premise of the question is entirely bogus. Since January 2018, lifting the visas with Mexico has resulted in Canada gaining nearly 500,000 legitimate travellers, generating millions of dollars in economic benefits. At the border, since January 2018, the CBSA has prepared inadmissibility reports for approximately 190 Mexican nationals on criminality grounds. That accounts for 0.04% of all Mexican travellers[.]

(House of Commons Debates, 28 May 2019, p 28145)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 mai 2019, p 28145)

Mr. John Aldag (Cloverdale — Langley City):

[H]ow [does] the new tourism strategy work ...?

Hon. Mélanie Joly (Minister of Tourism, Official Languages and La Francophonie):

[T]he 1.8 million workers in the tourism sector know that we have their backs. We just invested nearly \$60 million in a new Canadian experiences fund to boost our tourism season in the wintertime and to make sure that we have tourists outside our three major cities to empower our regions. We will also support LGBTQ tourism [and] culinary [tourism].

(House of Commons Debates, 5 June 2019, p 28585)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 5 juin 2019, p 28585)

Trade Agreements / Accords commerciaux

Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) / Accord économique et commercial global entre le Canada et l'Union européenne (AÉCG)

Mr. Kyle Peterson (Newmarket — Aurora):

[W]hat steps are being taken to increase trade opportunities for Canadians from coast to coast to coast?

Mr. Omar Alhabra (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade Diversification):

Consecutive governments talked about trade diversification, but it was only our government that made it a reality. Under our government, we signed and ratified *CETA* and *CPTPP*. That is 1.5 billion new customers for our businesses. This week, the minister announced new measures to help SMEs trade, grow and create jobs. We are aiming to grow our global exports by 50% by 2025.

(House of Commons Debates, 12 April 2019, p 27051)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 12 avril 2019, p 27051)

Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) / Accord de partenariat transpacifique global et progressiste (PTPGP)

Hon. Mark Eyking (Sydney — Victoria):

This weekend, the Prime Minister welcomed the Japanese prime minister to Canada, where they reconfirmed the strength of our bilateral relationship. ... Can the Minister of International Trade Diversification please update this House on the [*CPTPP*] agreement and our trade strategy?

Hon. Jim Carr (Minister of International Trade Diversification):

While it is still early, I am delighted to report that the results are nothing short of outstanding. Canada's exports of dutiable products to Japan rose by 17.1% in January and February, and some Canadian beef exports have doubled compared to last year. Our trade diversification strategy is working. We are creating wealth. We are creating new markets and new jobs for Canadians.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 April 2019, p 27109)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 avril 2019, p 27109)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) / Accord de libre-échange nord-américain (ALÉNA)

M. Jagmeet Singh (Burnaby-Sud):

Est-ce que les libéraux attendront de conclure l'accord pour que ce soit réellement dans l'intérêt supérieur des gens?

L'hon. Chrystia Freeland (ministre des Affaires étrangères):

Cet accord va préserver 2 milliards de dollars par jour en échanges commerciaux. La Commission du commerce international a annoncé que, à la suite de la nouvelle entente, les exportations canadiennes aux États-Unis augmenteraient de 19,1 milliards de dollars chaque année.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 May 2019, p 28051)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 27 mai 2019, p 28051)

Hon. Candice Bergen (Portage — Lisgar):

Today the U.S. vice president is here to thank the Prime Minister for giving up concession after concession after concession in the renegotiation of *NAFTA*. Why did the Liberals capitulate to the U.S. on every single one of its trade demands?

Hon. Marc Garneau (Minister of Transport):

We could drop our demands and rush into a bad deal and capitulate. Canadians can be glad that we did not follow their lead and stood firm for a good deal. If we had followed their advice, we would not have a chapter 19. They would have completely dismantled supply management. We would have had devastating effects on our auto sector, and within five years, we would have had a sunset of the deal. We stood up for Canadians. We got a great deal. [...] We know how important it is to stand up for Canadians. It was our government that defended the Canadian steel and aluminum industry. It is our government that put in place \$16.6 billion in countermeasures in the most drastic trade action since the Second World War. The Conservatives wanted us to stop arguing with the United States and not have any counter-tariffs. We stood up for Canadian steelworkers and the aluminum industry, and guess what. We won.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 May 2019, p 28295)

(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 30 mai 2019, p 28295)