Parliamentary Declarations in 2016

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Déclarations parlementaires en 2016

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Statements Made on the Introduction of Legislation / Déclarations sur l'introduction de la législation

BILL C-6: *CITIZENSHIP ACT* / LOI C-6: *LOI SUR LA CITOYENNETÉ*[1]

Hon. John McCallum (Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship):

Bill C-6 ... is an act to make major amendments to the previous government's Citizenship Act ... [T]here are two points of principle. First, there must be one class of Canadian, not two. Second, we want to welcome new citizens.

In the previous ... bill, the minister of citizenship and immigration had the authority to revoke an individual citizenship if that person was convicted of a

[1] Editor's Note: *An Act to Amend the Citizenship Act and to Make Consequential Amendments to Another Act / Loi modifiant la Loi sur la citoyenneté et une autre loi en conséquence*. Introduced and first read in the House of Commons on 25 February 2016.

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terrorist crime or some other crime. However, ... the minister only had the power to revoke citizenship if the person involved was a dual citizen, not if the person was a citizen only of Canada. Similarly, the Federal Court had the right to revoke citizenship in other cases, but again only for dual citizens.

[O]nce we say we can revoke one type of Canadian citizenship but cannot revoke another, then we have two classes of Canadians. We believe very strongly ... that there is only one class of Canadian ... All Canadians are equal and there cannot be two classes of Canadians, which is why we found this law unacceptable and why the new law would revoke that right to revoke citizenship ... In fact, we believe this so strongly that we are going to reinstate the citizenship of the one individual who had his citizenship revoked for reasons of terrorism. That individual, according to the new law, will have his citizenship reinstated. It is a point of principle. When we say a Canadian is a Canadian is a Canadian, that includes good and bad Canadians.

The bad Canadians who are convicted for terrorism should go to prison ... The place for a terrorist is in prison, not at the airport. It is our strong belief that if a person is sent to prison for terrorism, there should not be two classes of terrorists: those who go to prison and have their citizenship revoked and those who only go to prison. A Canadian is a Canadian is a Canadian, for a terrorist and for others, and therefore in our view we will not have any citizenship revoked for this reason. [T]o revoke citizenship in this way is to launch oneself on a slippery slope, because the rules might be clear today about for what crime we have citizenship revoked and for what crime do we not, but those laws can change over time ...

The definition of what constitutes dual citizenship is also a slippery slope ... that we should just terminate. We should abolish 100% the practice of revoking citizenship for any kind of terrorism or other crime ... It would not matter who is a dual citizen and who is not, or which crimes are included, because under no circumstances would a person have his or her citizenship revoked for these reasons.

There is one reason that is still the case for individuals to have their citizenship revoked, and that is if individuals misrepresent who they are when they become citizens. In that situation that would imply that the individuals do not deserve to be citizens because they gave false information in order to become citizens. If that is the case, then their citizenship can be revoked. That has been the case in Canada since 1947, and that will remain the case ...

The second area concerns barriers that we think in some cases are unnecessary or inappropriate barriers to citizenship, and there are four areas where we will change the previous bill, in some cases, substantially.

D'abord, les mesures de 2015 exigeaient que quiconque demande à devenir citoyen canadien déclare son intention de rester au pays après avoir obtenu la citoyenneté. On va éliminer cela.

En outre, elles allongeaient l'obligation de résidence pour les demandeurs en les obligeant à être effectivement présents au Canada pendant plus longtemps avant de pouvoir demander la citoyenneté. On va changer cela aussi, comme je l'expliquerai. De plus, elles retiraient aux demandeurs la possibilité de compter 50 % du temps qu'ils avaient passé au Canada avant de devenir résidents permanents

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dans le calcul de la durée de leur présence effective. Cela concerne les étudiants internationaux.

Finalement, le quatrième point, elles obligeaient les demandeurs âgés de 14 à 64 ans à répondre à des critères de langue et de connaissances. Auparavant, seuls les demandeurs de 18 à 54 ans avaient à remplir ces critères. Donc, on va revenir à ce qu'on avait auparavant, c'est-à-dire à l'âge de 18 à 54 ans.

The first point concerns the intention to reside, that people have to declare before they become a citizen that they intend to reside in Canada ... It was feared that, having invoked this intent to reside, they could subsequently be challenged if their plans changed. The simplest way to deal with that is to get rid of that provision, which is what we are doing.

The second part is the physical presence requirement. We believe that people should be required to be physically present in Canada for a certain length of time. We believe there is significant citizenship fraud or citizens of convenience, so we do want to continue to attack that. [W]e are bringing it back to where it was, or at least changing it from what the Conservatives had, that they have to be physically present in Canada for four out of the past six years. We are moving to three out of the past five years, which is somewhat more flexible and also allows citizenship applicants to become citizens one year earlier than was the case under the previous bill.

The third item is one where I feel there is a particular lack of intelligence in the previous bill. If we look at international students, we see they are one of the most fertile grounds for new Canadians. We have an aging population. We really need more immigrants, and who better than international students, in the sense that by definition they are educated, by definition they know something about Canada, and almost by definition they can speak English or French? What better group to solicit to become Canadians than international students? Why then do we sort of punch them in the nose, instead of courting them, by taking away the entitlement they previously had that 50% of the time they had spent in Canada as international students would count toward becoming citizens? ... I do not see why that entitlement should be removed, and indeed, in this bill, we are restoring it. Someone asked me why not 100%, and we can have that debate. I think 50% might be a good number, but certainly not zero. I think we should go back to where it was, 50%.

Finally, this is a simple point on language. Again, we agree in principle that knowing English or French is really important, and we are not abolishing that requirement at all. Research has shown that knowledge of one or more of the official languages helps to predict an individual's success in this country, economically and job-wise. Therefore, we are not eliminating that, but we are restoring the age range to where it was, which is the age of 18 to 54, rather than 14 to 64.

(House of Commons Debates, 9 March 2016, pp 1646–49)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 9 mars 2016, pp 1646–49)

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BILL C-11: *COPYRIGHT ACT* / LOI C-11: *LOI SUR LE DROIT D'AUTEUR*[2]

Hon. Carla Qualtrough (Minister of Sport and Persons with Disabilities):

Bill C-11 ... concerns access to copyrighted works or other subject-matter for persons with perceptual disabilities. Over 800,000 Canadians live with blindness or partial sight, and around three million Canadians are print disabled. This includes impairments related to comprehension, such as autism, and impairments related to the inability to hold or manipulate a book, such as Parkinson's. Around the world, there are more than 314 million people living with blindness or visual impairments, 90% of whom live in developing countries. I am one of those people. I am very significantly visually impaired. In fact, I am legally blind, which means that I have less than 10% corrective vision ...

Persons with print disabilities need to be able to read and access information to participate in society, including in the job market. However, there is a significant shortage of accessible books. Of the million or so books published each year, less than 7% are made available in formats accessible to visually impaired persons. What that means for somebody like me is that when I walk into a bookstore or a library, I do not get to choose what I read. My decisions are motivated by what material is available for me to read. While there are audio books and e-books on the market, these formats are not typically accessible for someone who lives with blindness or print disabilities. The shortage is also caused by the fact that copyright laws are inconsistent among countries, making it difficult to share accessible books across borders.

The *Marrakesh* treaty was negotiated to address this problem. This treaty establishes international standards for exceptions in national copyright laws to permit the making, distributing, importing, and exporting of accessible books. The goal is to facilitate the global exchange in accessible materials for the benefit of persons with print disabilities all over the world. Following the negotiation of the treaty, over 80 countries signed it. To date, 16 countries have either ratified or acceded to the treaty. These include Israel, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, Brazil, Mali, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Peru, Paraguay, Mexico, India, El Salvador, the Republic of Korea, and Mongolia. The treaty will not come into force until 20 countries have ratified or acceded to it.

I am proud to say that we have introduced legislation in the House that would bring our copyright law in line with the *Marrakesh* treaty. Canada is playing an important role in working with other countries to bring the treaty into force internationally. The first step in Canada's domestic process is to pass this legislation, which will position us for the next step: accession to the treaty.

[2] Editor's Note: *An Act to Amend the Copyright Act (Access to Copyrighted Works or Other Subject-Matter for Persons with Perceptual Disabilities) / Loi modifiant la Loi sur le droit d'auteur (accès des personnes ayant des déficiences perceptuelles aux œuvres ou autres objets du droit d'auteur protégés)*, SC 2016, c 4. Introduced in the House of Commons on 24 March 2016. Received Royal Assent on 22 June 2016.

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The legislation will make several targeted but important changes to Canada's copyright law to ensure that we meet the requirements of the treaty. For example, the bill will permit users to make large-print books subject to certain safeguards such as commercial availability limitations. In addition, the bill will expand the scope for making and providing, or providing access to, accessible copies outside of Canada by removing the limitations with respect to the nationality of the author.

Another important change the bill will make is to the technological protection measures, or digital locks, in the legislation. The bill clarifies that circumvention of digital locks will be acceptable as long as it will be for the purpose of providing access to persons with perceptual disabilities, and to permit persons with perceptual disabilities, or those helping them, to benefit from the exceptions for persons with perceptual and print disabilities.

The bill will also provide for exporting accessible format copies directly to beneficiary persons outside of Canada. The law will be clarified to indicate that organizations such as libraries could provide or provide access to accessible format copies directly to the beneficiary persons outside of Canada. However, they could only do so on the condition that the beneficiary person had made a request through a non-profit organization in the country to which the accessible format copy would be sent.

Another area of protection for copyright owners is the provision of moral rights. The amended act will continue to provide protections for these important rights, ensuring that users will respect the integrity of the work and reputation of the creator when making and providing adapted copies ...

Canada has an opportunity now to be one of the first 20 countries to ratify or accede *Marrakesh*, the number required to bring the treaty into force.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 May 2016, pp 3454–55)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 mai 2016, pp 3454–55)

BILL C-13: *FOOD AND DRUGS ACT* / LOI C-13: *LOI SUR LES ALIMENTS ET DROGUES*[3]

Mr. David Lametti (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade):

The bill before us would make a variety of amendments to other laws, so that Canada could implement our commitments under the World Trade Organization's *Agreement on Trade Facilitation*, or *TFA* for short.

[3] Editor's Note: *An Act to Amend the Food and Drugs Act, the Hazardous Products Act, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999, the Pest Control Products Act and the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act and to Make Related Amendments to Another Act / Loi modifiant la Loi sur les aliments et drogues, la Loi sur les produits dangereux, la Loi sur les dispositifs émettant des radiations, la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement (1999), la Loi sur les produits antiparasitaires et la Loi canadienne sur la sécurité des produits de consommation et apportant des modifications connexes à une autre loi*, SC 2016, c 9. Introduced in the House of Commons on 13 April 2016. Received Royal Assent on 12 December 2016.

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The *TFA* is groundbreaking in many ways. It is the very first multilateral trade agreement concluded since the creation of the WTO over 20 years ago. More importantly, it is the very first time in WTO history that developed and developing countries have recognized that each commitment within an agreement should be linked to each country's ability to implement it. Specific provisions are set out to help least developed and developing countries. It is about better trade.

At the heart of Bill C-13 and the *TFA* are the commitments ... to see more open borders and the freer movement of goods and services around the world. It is also about freer trade. [T]he Prime Minister committed to the expeditious ratification of the *TFA* during his meeting with G20 leaders in Antalya.

The *TFA* will help to enhance global trade by putting measures in place to expedite the movement, release, and clearance of goods across international borders. It also contains provisions to encourage closer co-operation between customs officials at the border.

Overall, the WTO estimates that the trade facilitation agreement will lower trade costs by more than 14% for low income countries, and by more than 13% for upper middle income countries by streamlining the flow of goods across borders ...

De nos jours, le commerce équivaut à quelque 60 % du produit intérieur brut annuel du Canada, et un emploi canadien sur cinq est lié à l'exportation. Le commerce favorise l'augmentation des salaires et de notre niveau de vie. En outre, il permet aux entreprises de créer des emplois mieux rémunérés et aide les familles de la classe moyenne à être plus prospères et nombreuses.

C'est pourquoi notre gouvernement déploie autant d'efforts afin d'accroître l'accès au marché des gens d'affaires et des investisseurs partout au Canada. Nous le faisons également de façon à créer de nouveaux débouchés pour les entreprises et les travailleurs canadiens ... It is about progressive, ethical, and greener trade.

Our comprehensive economic and trade agreement, or *CETA*, with the European Union clearly shows that an inclusive and progressive trade agenda tailored to the 21st century is possible. Our focus now is getting this gold standard deal signed this year and implemented early next year, so that Canadians and Europeans can take full advantage of the benefits.

Our government's progressive trade agenda is also focused on strengthening our long-standing friendship and trading relationship with the United States and Mexico. The minister has already had some great productive meetings with her counterparts in the U.S. as well as with several key Mexican and U.S. decision-makers in Washington.

The minister also visited Mexico City this week where she held bilateral meetings with Mexican government and business leaders while also meeting with the Council of Ministers of the Pacific Alliance to sign a joint declaration with member countries to reaffirm the ties of friendship, solidarity, and co-operation between our countries and making Canada the first observer to enter into a strategic partnership with one of the most important economic blocks in the Americas.

Peu de temps après sa nomination en tant que ministre du Commerce international, la ministre a représenté le Canada à la 10e conférence ministérielle de l'OMC, à Nairobi. Parmi de nombreux autres dossiers, les membres de l'OMC ont convenu

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d'un ensemble de mesures de développement qui aideront les pays les moins développés à s'intégrer au système commercial mondial et à en bénéficier.

Ces mesures comprennent notamment des règles d'origine préférentielles pour les pays moins développés et des engagements à les aider à participer au commerce international mondial des services. Je sais que nous sommes tous en faveur de ces objectifs et du travail général qu'accomplit l'OMC. Le commerce peut sortir des millions de personnes de la pauvreté, comme ce fut le cas par exemple en Inde et en Chine ...

In general, implementation of the *TFA* is expected to deliver an unprecedented and significant stimulus to the world economy. The WTO estimates that the boost in global trade resulting from the entry into force of the *TFA* could create around 20 million jobs worldwide by 2030, with the majority located in developing countries.

Cet accord a obtenu l'appui généralisé des intervenants canadiens et internationaux, y compris du Conseil canadien des chefs d'entreprise, de la Chambre de commerce du Canada, de l'Association des manufacturiers et des exportateurs du Canada et de presque toutes les associations agricoles et agroalimentaires.

Jusqu'à maintenant, 81 membres de l'OMC ont déjà ratifié l'Accord sur la facilitation des échanges, ou *AFE*, y compris certains de nos principaux partenaires commerciaux, notamment les États-Unis, l'Union européenne, la Chine et le Japon. On attend du Canada qu'il fasse de même sans tarder. Vingt-sept autres ratifications sont nécessaires à l'entrée en vigueur de l'accord.

Les modifications législatives continues dans le projet de loi C-13 sont nécessaires à la ratification de l'accord au Canada. Ces modifications visent à protéger la santé et la sécurité des consommateurs et des travailleurs canadiens ainsi que l'environnement, au cas où des marchandises en transit seraient détournés sur le marché canadien. Elles visent également à clarifier les pratiques relatives au traitement des marchandises rejetées.

Le Canada est déterminé à favoriser la prospérité partout dans le monde et à aider les personnes les plus pauvres et vulnérables à tirer parti des avantages de la croissance économique en matière de réduction de la pauvreté. Le Canada peut faire sa part en ratifiant l'*AFE* le plus rapidement possible.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 June 2016, pp 4574–76)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 15 juin 2016, pp 4574–76)

BILL C-25: *CANADA BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT* / LOI C-25: *LOI CANADIENNE SUR LES SOCIÉTÉS PAR ACTIONS*[4]

Hon. Navdeep Bains (Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development):

[4] Editor's Note: *An Act to Amend the Canada Business Corporations Act, the Canada Cooperatives Act, the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act, and the Competition Act / Loi modifiant la Loi canadienne sur les sociétés par actions, la Loi canadienne sur les coopératives, la Loi canadienne sur les organisations à but non lucratif et la Loi sur la concurrence*. Introduced in the House of Commons on 28 September 2016.

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Le projet de loi C-25 ... apporte des ajustements importants aux lois-cadres qui régissent le marché canadien. Ces lois stipulent comment les sociétés sont organisées. They also promote investor confidence and a competitive marketplace. These conditions support long-term investment and economic growth, and this bill would make it easier for Canadian companies to harness their innovation to succeed. It would also position businesses to operate in the global and digital marketplace ...

Les modifications vont permettre d'harmoniser les lois-cadres du Canada avec les meilleures pratiques en vigueur dans d'autres pays.

The bill sets out measures to modify the way corporate directors are elected. The bill also contains measures to improve diversity on corporate boards and in senior management level positions. The goal is to attract the best and brightest from as wide a talent pool as possible. This is how Canada can make full use of the competitive advantage granted to us by this extraordinary diversity of our population.

Additionally, Bill C-25 would improve corporate transparency. Le projet de loi va éliminer les instruments de commerce dépassés et va moderniser les communications avec les actionnaires. Ces changements vont refléter les nouvelles normes et pratiques d'une économie numérique.

The bill would increase business certainty and flexibility .... It would allow Canadian businesses to focus on what makes them most productive, efficient, and innovative ...

Earlier this year, this Parliament unanimously passed ... Bill C-11, which allowed Canada to become the first G7 country to adopt the *Marrakesh Treaty* ... Bill C-25 builds on that commitment to innovation and prosperity through diversity ...

The bill would also amend the *Competition Act* to broaden the understanding of what makes one business entity affiliated with another. Currently, because of its outdated definition, there is a risk that business between affiliates could be viewed under the law as a joint action with competitors … [T]he bill would update the Competition Act's rules on affiliation and would make the rules business-structure neutral ...

One of the key features of this bill is that it positions Canada among world leaders in corporate governance. For example, most member states of the European Union have implemented gender diversity legislation. Both the United Kingdom and Australia have required disclosure, including a comply or explain model in the latter case, which saw significant improvements in terms of board representation. In the United States, publicly listed companies have adopted policies on majority voting for corporate directors. Even in Canada we have seen provincial securities regulators adopt similar rules that promote greater shareholder participation and corporate diversity ...

Ces modifications constituent une étape importante ... By modernizing our ground rules and aligning with international standards, Canada can position itself for the inclusive innovation and growth that would propel this country going forward.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 October 2016, pp 6149–52)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 octobre 2016, pp 6149–52)

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BILL C-30: *CANADA-EUROPEAN UNION COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT* / LOI C-30: *LOI DE MISE EN OEUVRE DE L'ACCORD ÉCONOMIQUE ET COMMERCIAL GLOBAL ENTRE LE CANADA ET L'UNION EUROPÉENNE*[5]

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

CETA is the most progressive trade agreement ever negotiated. It will help redefine what trade can and should be. It will lead to increased prosperity on both sides of the Atlantic, create well-paying middle-class jobs ... Our government believes strongly in an open global economy, and we will continue to champion the open society and open global trade ... *CETA* is all the more important. Canada is raising the bar with *CETA* and establishing more inclusive trade and higher standards for how global economies must function in the 21st century. This agreement that we are debating today cements the paramount right of democratically elected governments to regulate in the interest of our citizens, to regulate the environment, labour standards, and in defence of the public sector ... [H]aving just returned at five o'clock this morning from Lima, Peru, from the APEC trade summit of Asia Pacific countries, [I must say that] *CETA* was much discussed and seen as an example of how it is possible, even in 2016, to do progressive trade deals.

Most importantly, *CETA* will benefit Canadians. It will give benefits to consumers through lower prices and more choice; it will help workers with better quality jobs, because we know that jobs in export-oriented sectors pay 50% more; and it will help small and medium-sized businesses by lowering the tariff barriers their products face.

CETA sets new standards for trade in goods and services, non-tariff barriers, investment, and government procurement in addition to its very high labour and environmental standards. Of the EU's more than 9,000 tariff lines, approximately 98% will be duty-free for Canadian goods the moment *CETA* comes into force, and almost all of the remaining tariff lines will be eliminated when the agreement is fully implemented. This will translate into better market opportunities and more jobs for Canadian businesses of all sizes, in all sectors, and in every part of the country.

Consider Guelph's Linamar, a Canadian manufacturing success story with operations in Europe, which now stands to be even more competitive in the EU market as tariff barriers on products like its Skyjacks go down to zero; and Northland Power, with its clean and green power projects, which can expand even further into Europe; or one of my favourites, Manitoba Mukluks, a Métis-founded business, whose mukluks and moccasins are currently subject to a 17% tariff in Europe. That tariff will go down to zero when *CETA* enters into force. Whether it is technology and software, aerospace, telecoms, clean tech, life sciences, agriculture, or

[5] Editor's Note: *An Act to Implement the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between Canada and the European Union and its Member States and to Provide for Certain Other Measures / Loi portant mise en oeuvre de l'Accord économique et commercial global entre le Canada et l'Union européenne et ses États membres et comportant d'autres mesures*. Introduced in the House of Commons on 31 October 2016.

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infrastructure, Canadians working across our economy stand to benefit from this deal ... [T]rade today is about more than just tangible goods. It also includes services. In Canada and the EU, the service sector is responsible for most of our economies—more than 70% in both cases. *CETA*, a gold standard, modern agreement, recognizes the increasingly important role services play in global trade and creates a wealth of new business opportunities for Canadian service providers.

L'*AECG* offre aux entreprises canadiennes des débouchés dans le secteur des marchés publics de l'Union européenne, dont la valeur est estimée à 3,3 billions de dollars. En plus d'offrir un accès accru aux marchés, l'*AECG* comporte de nombreux autres avantages importants.

En effet, l'*AECG* est le premier accord commercial bilatéral dans lequel le Canada a inclus un chapitre entier sur la coopération en matière de réglementation. Il comprend un protocole d'évaluation de la conformité, qui permettra aux entreprises canadiennes de certains secteurs de vendre leurs produits testés ou certifiés au Canada sans que des essais ou des certifications par l'Union européenne ne soient nécessaires.

L'*AECG* comprend également un cadre détaillé aux fins de la reconnaissance mutuelle des qualifications professionnelles, un élément essentiel pour la mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre. L'*AECG* est un accord commercial progressiste et moderne qui intègre pleinement les droits en matière de travail et d'environnement. Il met en valeur le rôle que jouent les services publics et le droit des États d'adopter des règlements....

J'aborderai maintenant certains des éléments progressistes de l'*AECG*. Le préambule de l'*AECG* reconnaît que les dispositions de l'accord protègent le droit des parties d'adopter des règlements sur leur territoire respectif pour réaliser les objectifs légitimes de leurs politiques, tels que la sécurité, la protection de la santé publique, de l'environnement et des bonnes moeurs, ainsi que la promotion et la protection de la diversité culturelle.

L'article 8.9 du chapitre sur l'investissement réaffirme et clarifie le droit des parties d'adopter des règlements en vue de réaliser des objectifs légitimes en matière de politique. Des modifications ont été apportées aux dispositions portant sur le règlement des différends en matière d'investissement afin d'inclure des engagements plus détaillés relatifs à l'indépendance et à l'éthique des membres des tribunaux, ainsi que d'établir un processus révisé de sélection des membres des tribunaux et un mécanisme d'appel.

Aucune disposition de l'*AECG* n'empêche les gouvernements d'adopter des règlements dans l'intérêt public, y compris en octroyant un traitement préférentiel aux peuples autochtones ou en adoptant des mesures visant à protéger ou à promouvoir la culture canadienne.

De plus, l'*AECG* ne mènera pas à une privatisation forcée des services publics. Le Canada a une longue expérience en ce qui concerne l'approche fondée sur l'établissement des listes négatives. Il est persuadé que l'*AECG* permettra de garantir une marge de manoeuvre complète à l'égard des politiques.

En ce qui concerne les droits du travail dans le chapitre sur le commerce et le travail, les articles 23.2 et 23.4 reconnaissent la capacité du Canada et de l'Union européenne d'établir leurs propres priorités et niveaux de protection en

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matière de travail et stipulent qu'il est inapproprié de stimuler le commerce ou l'investissement par l'affaiblissement ou la réduction des niveaux de protection prévus par leur droit ou leurs normes en matière de travail.

Dans le chapitre de l'*AECG* sur le commerce et l'environnement, le Canada et l'Union européenne réaffirment également que les normes environnementales ne peuvent être réduites pour favoriser le commerce ou attirer des investissements. Ce sont deux points très importants pour nous et pour l'Union européenne.

L'*AECG* reconnaît également le droit de l'Union européenne et du Canada de définir leurs propres priorités en matière d'environnement et leurs niveaux de protection environnementale, ainsi que d'adopter ou de modifier leurs propres lois ou politiques en conséquence.

De plus, l'*AECG* comprend un engagement à coopérer sur des enjeux environnementaux liés au commerce et d'intérêt commun tels que les évaluations des répercussions, les changements climatiques et la conservation et l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles ... We are sending an unmistakable signal to the rest of the world that even now, at a time of some uncertainty, Canada believes in building bridges, not walls. Now is the time to embrace stronger partnerships with our friends around the world. Now is the time to pursue prosperity and economic growth with a progressive trade agenda.

(House of Commons Debates, 21 November 2016, pp 6970–72)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 21 novembre 2016, pp 6970–72)

BILL C-31: *CANADA-UKRAINE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT* / LOI C-31: *LOI DE MISE EN OEUVRE DE L'ACCORD DE LIBRE-ÉCHANGE CANADA-UKRAINE*[6]

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

[T]he Canada-Ukraine free trade agreement ... is a historic agreement for Canadians and Ukrainians alike ...

The people of Ukraine have always had very close ties to Canada. Many families, like my own, trace their ancestry to Ukraine. In fact, our countries have enjoyed a close relationship dating back more than 125 years.

It is particularly appropriate to be talking about the Canada-Ukraine free trade agreement this year, because this is the 125th anniversary of the first immigration of Ukrainians to Canada ... This agreement is a very powerful way, among many other things, to honour the tremendous work they did and the tremendous sacrifices they made, particularly in settling our prairie provinces. Today there are more than 1.2 million Canadians with Ukrainian heritage, and many have been integral to Canadian progress and history.

[6] Editor's Note: *An Act to Implement the Free Trade Agreement between Canada and Ukraine / Loi portant mise en oeuvre de l'Accord de libre-échange entre le Canada et l'Ukraine*. Introduced in the House of Commons on 3 November 2016.

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Multiculturalism is a core Canadian value. It is one to which Ukrainian Canadians are very proud to have contributed. They have contributed to its development as an idea and live it in their lives as Ukrainian Canadians. That multiculturalism is increasingly a value that Canada and Ukraine, as countries, share. I think the Canadian experience is very valuable for Ukraine as it develops as an independent state.

Another value that Canada and Ukraine share is our belief that government's role is to work hard for the prosperity of our people, for the middle class, and for jobs for our middle class. Both of our countries understand how essential trade is to delivering that prosperity and those jobs to our people.

That is why my mandate letter specifically instructs me to complete our free trade agreement with Ukraine, a significant milestone in the relationship between our two countries ... Malgré ses problèmes économiques très médiatisés et très vrais, l'Ukraine est un marché émergent prometteur et affiche de nombreuses caractéristiques propres aux plus grandes économies européennes. Ce pays dispose de riches terres agricoles, d'une assise industrielle bien développée, d'une main-d'oeuvre hautement qualifiée et d'une population instruite. L'Ukraine possède également des ressources minérales abondantes, y compris du minerai de fer et du nickel.

Ce pays possède également un secteur agricole et un secteur aérospatial dynamiques, et il est reconnu depuis longtemps pour ses exploits technologiques grâce à ses capacités bien développées en matière de science et d'éducation. L'Ukraine offre des possibilités d'investissement et de partenariats commerciaux dans ces secteurs et dans de nombreux autres domaines.

L'économie ukrainienne est de nouveau en expansion et le Fonds monétaire international prévoit que le produit intérieur brut de l'Ukraine augmentera de 1,5 % cette année et de 2,5 % l'an prochain. Durant la guerre, c'est vraiment une réalisation des peuples de l'Ukraine. Le climat commercial et la facilité de faire des affaires en Ukraine s'améliorent. Il y a encore beaucoup à faire, mais ils s'amélioreront. Ce pays offre aux entreprises canadiennes d'excellents débouchés pour l'aérospatiale, l'équipement agricole, l'équipement minier, les technologies de l'information et des communications, l'agriculture et l'agroalimentaire, ainsi que les produits de la mer. Ce sont tous des secteurs dans lesquels le Canada possède l'expertise et l'expérience nécessaires afin de devenir un partenaire important de l'Ukraine.

Notre économie a beaucoup à offrir aux entreprises ukrainiennes. En effet, le Canada a très bien surmonté la crise économique mondiale. L'avenir s'annonce prometteur au Canada, grâce à des perspectives de croissance impressionnantes, un faible taux d'imposition des sociétés et une main-d'oeuvre talentueuse, instruite et multiculturelle, y compris les Ukrainiens-Canadiens, qui ont un avantage en ce qui concerne les échanges entre l'Ukraine et le Canada ...

En éliminant les droits de douane sur pratiquement tous les produits échangés entre le Canada et l'Ukraine, ainsi qu'en traitant des autres types d'obstacles au commerce, cet accord ouvrira de nouvelles portes et rendra les biens canadiens plus concurrentiels sur le marché ukrainien.

Les règles de l'accord sont conçues pour traiter des obstacles non tarifaires, contribuer à la facilitation des échanges commerciaux, renforcer la prévisibilité

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du commerce et aider à réduire certains coûts administratifs dont les entreprises doivent actuellement s'acquitter.

Que ce soit pour les produits de la mer du Canada atlantique, pour les produits de l'érable et les biens fabriqués dans le centre du Canada, ou encore pour les légumineuses, le porc et le vin de l'Ouest canadien, cet accord pourrait offrir des avantages à une vaste gamme de secteurs dans toutes les régions du Canada.

Des relations commerciales fructueuses permettent de créer de bonnes possibilités d'emploi. Puisqu'un emploi canadien sur six est directement lié aux exportations, notre gouvernement est fermement résolu à élargir l'accès du Canada aux marchés étrangers et à favoriser la croissance de notre économie au profit de tous les Canadiens.

Le gouvernement travaillera également d'arrache-pied pour faire connaître l'accord et s'assurer que les entreprises canadiennes peuvent pleinement profiter de son potentiel. Le gouvernement élabore actuellement des produits de communication afin de veiller à ce que le secteur privé connaisse les possibilités qu'offrent les accords de libre-échange et les divers programmes de soutien à leur disposition ...

Canada stands firmly beside Ukraine in defending its borders and its sovereignty against illegal and unwarranted acts of aggression. Canada has led other G7 countries in condemning Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea, and we will continue to take action to help the people of Ukraine rebuild their economy and country.

This free trade agreement is a very important part of Canada's solidarity with Ukraine ... Canada has long supported the establishment of Ukraine as a stable, prosperous, and democratic country. Since Ukraine's independence in 1991, Canada has committed more than $1.2 billion in technical and financial assistance to Ukraine. In fact, Canada was the first western country to recognize independent Ukraine at that time … [I]t is a strategic agreement as well as an economic one.

(House of Commons Debates, 13 December 2016, pp 7996–98)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 13 décembre 2016, pp 7996–98)

BILL S-4: *TAX CONVENTION AND ARRANGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT, 2016* / LOI S-4: *LOI DE 2016 POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE D'UNE CONVENTION ET D'UN ARRANGEMENT RELATIFS À LA FISCALITÉ*[7]

Mr. François-Philippe Champagne (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance):

Bill S-4 would implement a double taxation convention and a double taxation arrangement recently concluded ... with the State of Israel and with respect to the jurisdiction

[7] Editor's Note: *An Act to Implement a Convention and an Arrangement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and to Amend an Act in Respect of a Similar Agreement / Loi mettant en oeuvre une convention et un arrangement en vue d'éviter les doubles impositions et de prévenir l'évasion fiscale en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et modifiant une loi relative à un accord semblable*, SC 2016, c 13. Introduced in the Senate on 1 November 2016 and first read in the House of Commons on 7 December 2016. Received Royal Assent on 15 December 2016.

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of Taiwan. [It] would also amend the legislation that implemented the Canada-Hong Kong double taxation agreement, to add an interpretation provision for greater certainty. La convention en matière de double imposition avec l'État d'Israël remplace la convention fiscale actuelle avec ce territoire qui a été signée en 1975 ...

There is currently no double taxation arrangement between Canada and Taiwan. Taiwan is one of the few remaining large world economies not covered by Canada's network of 92 tax treaties currently in force and, thus, the conclusion of a double taxation arrangement with Taiwan has been an important objective for Canada. Taiwan is a significant trading partner for Canada, ranking as Canada's fifth-largest trading partner in the Asia-Pacific region and ranking 12th worldwide, in 2015 ... Taiwan currently has double taxation arrangements in force with 30 other countries, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. In keeping with Canada's "one China" policy, a double taxation arrangement with Taiwan has been concluded as an arrangement between the Canadian trade office in Taipei and the Taipei economic and cultural office in Canada, as opposed to an agreement between sovereign countries. This double taxation arrangement with Taiwan is consistent with other existing Canada-Taiwan instruments in a wide range of areas, from air transport, agricultural market access, visa exemptions, and postal services, to science and technology research, financial supervision, and youth mobility, among many others. Once implemented in Canada, through this bill, the double taxation arrangement with the jurisdiction of Taiwan would constitute a functional equivalent to a tax treaty ...

Bill S-4 does not represent any new or significant change in policy. In fact, the double taxation convention and arrangement covered by the bill, like its predecessors, is patterned on the model tax convention of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which is accepted by most jurisdictions around the world.

Our tax treaties [have] two general objectives — to remove barriers to cross-border trade and investment, most notably the double taxation of income; and ... to prevent tax evasion by encouraging co-operation between Canada's tax authorities and the tax authorities of the other signatory jurisdictions … [R]emoving barriers to trade and investment ... is one of the objectives of Bill S-4, [which is] to remove uncertainty about the tax implications associated with doing business, working, or investing abroad ... Under the terms of the double taxation convention and arrangement in Bill S-4, Canada must credit the tax paid in that other country against the Canadian tax otherwise payable on [the employment] income. This is one example of how the allocation of taxing rights between jurisdictions under tax treaties ensures that individuals and businesses are taxed fairly.

Without a tax treaty in place, Canada usually taxes ... income at a rate of 25%, which is the rate set out under ... the *Income Tax Act*. The double taxation convention and arrangement in Bill S-4, however, would provide for a maximum withholding tax rate on portfolio dividends paid to non-residents of 15% in the case of the State of Israel and the jurisdiction of Taiwan. For dividends paid by subsidiaries to their parent companies, the maximum withholding tax rate is reduced to 5%

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in the case of the State of Israel, and 10% in the case of the jurisdiction of Taiwan. Withholding rate reductions also apply to royalties, interest, and pension payments. The double taxation convention and arrangement in this bill would cap the maximum withholding tax rate on interest and royalties at 10%, and on periodic pension payments at 15%. The double taxation convention and arrangement also would provide that no tax may be withheld on cross-border payments of interest in specific situations, such as interest paid on loans made, guaranteed, or insured by Export Development Canada; or a similar institution in Israel or Taiwan.

[With respect to] co-operation ... designated tax authorities of the two jurisdictions ... are to consult with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution, under which the taxpayer's income is allocated between the two taxing jurisdictions on a consistent basis, thereby preventing the double taxation that might otherwise result ... À cet égard, la convention et l'arrangement en vue d'éviter les doubles impositions inscrits dans le projet de loi S-4 mettent en oeuvre la norme actuelle convenue à l'échelle internationale prévoyant l'échange de renseignements fiscaux sur demande établie par l'Organisation de coopération et de développement, ou l'OCDE, permettant ainsi aux autorités fiscales canadiennes d'obtenir des renseignements nécessaires à l'administration et à l'application des lois fiscales canadiennes tout en les aidant à prévenir l'évasion fiscale internationale ...

[T]he double taxation convention and arrangement will take effect the first day of January in the year following that in which the latter of these notices of ratification have been exchanged. Thus, it is important that this legislation be enacted before the end of this year so that Canada can send its notices of ratification regarding the convention and arrangement in order for the double taxation convention and arrangement to have effect commencing January 1, 2017. Otherwise, the next opportunity for the coming into effect of the convention and arrangement would be January 1, 2018.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 December 2016, pp 7837–40)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 décembre 2016, pp 7837–40)

Statements in Response to Questions / Déclarations en reponse aux questions

environment / environnement

Climate Change / Changement climatique

Mme Brenda Shanahan (Châteauguay — Lacolle):

La semaine dernière, le ministre des Ressources naturelles a rencontré ses homologues des États-Unis et du Mexique à Winnipeg. Lors de cette rencontre, ils ont signé un protocole d'entente sur une collaboration en matière d'énergie verte. Le ministre peut-il décrire ce modèle de collaboration et en expliquer les bienfaits en ce qui a trait aux investissements canadiens en matière d'énergie verte, d'efficacité énergétique et d'industries d'énergie verte?

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Hon. Jim Carr (Minister of Natural Resources):

I hosted our United States and Mexican energy counterparts in Winnipeg, where we signed a trilateral memorandum of understanding on climate change and energy collaboration. [T]his MOU builds on the good work done by the previous government. It delivers on our government's promise to ensure that the energy sector remains a source of jobs, prosperity, and opportunity in a world that values sustainable development.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 February 2016, p 1013)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 février 2016, p 1013*)

Ms. Elizabeth May (Saanich — Gulf Islands):

The *Paris Agreement* will be open for signing at the United Nations headquarters this spring on Earth Day. Will [the Prime Minister] personally accept the invitation of the Secretary-General to be there to sign the agreement, and more importantly, will he bring with him Canada's new, more robust target to meet the objectives of the agreement?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

I was pleased to be in Paris with premiers and so many Canadians to reach that extraordinary agreement. I am looking forward to meeting with the premiers on March 3 to further build on this framework. Canada will be attending the signing ceremony in April in New York to move forward on this important landmark historic agreement out of Paris.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 February 2016, p 1016)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 février 2016, p 1016*)

Hon. Rona Ambrose (Leader of the Opposition):

The U.S. is our greatest ally and our largest customer, but it is also our biggest competitor. Now that the Americans are not moving ahead with a carbon tax, the Prime Minister's carbon tax has become a liability for Canadian businesses ... Will the Prime Minister back down from his carbon tax?

Hon. Dominic LeBlanc (Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard):

Our government is proud to have ratified the *Paris* accord. We are proud that our Minister of Environment and Climate Change is at COP-22 in Morocco now. We also recognize that putting a price on pollution is good for the Canadian economy,

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that it will create jobs here in Canada, and that is what Canadians expect us to do. We look forward to working with the provinces and international partners to ensure that we have the most robust carbon pricing system in place.

(House of Commons Debates, 14 November 2016, p 6672)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 14 novembre 2016, p 6672)

Desertification / Désertification

Ms. Elizabeth May (Saanich — Gulf Islands):

June 17 will be the world day to combat desertification. This is an area where Canada was once extremely helpful. We even hosted the fifth meeting of the treaty to combat desertification, having ratified it in 1995. [Canada withdrew from the treaty] in 2013. [Will] Canada rejoin [it]?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

We recognize not just the link between land degradation and climate change, but also the risks that desertification poses to realizing sustainable development goals. We are coordinating with our international partners to implement the 2030 agenda and its ambitious objectives to eradicate poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change. We recognize the important work done by the *UN Convention to Combat Desertification.*

(House of Commons Debates, 6 June 2016, p 4071)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 6 juin 2016, p 4071)

Keystone XL Pipeline / Pipeline Keystone XL

Hon. Candice Bergen (Portage — Lisgar):

[T]he Keystone XL pipeline was rejected with virtually no push-back, no opposition or concern from the Liberals. TransCanada is not taking it lying down; it is challenging the U.S. decision at NAFTA. Will the government support this NAFTA challenge?

Hon. Jim Carr (Minister of Natural Resources):

We regretted that decision from the government of the United States. We have also said that the decision to appeal it through a NAFTA panel is the business of the proponent and not of the Government of Canada.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 January 2016, p 442)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 janvier 2016, p 442)

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Hon. Rona Ambrose (Leader of the Opposition):

One year ago, the Prime Minister claimed that he was disappointed with President Obama's decision to reject the Keystone pipeline, but now that the new president-elect has expressed his support, will the Prime Minister do the right thing and move quickly to lend his personal and public support to the Keystone XL pipeline?

Hon. Jim Carr (Minister of Natural Resources):

The government had indicated its support for Keystone XL, and it also said that it was disappointed when President Obama saw it a different way. All of the necessary approvals in Canada are in place. They have not timed out. If the company decides that it wants to introduce it once again, the government will, as it was before, be supportive of the application.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 November 2016, p 6755)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 15 novembre 2016, p 6755*)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS / AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

China / Chine

Hon. Tony Clement (Parry Sound — Muskoka):

[What has been] Canadian foreign policy [with respect to China]?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We actually need to grow the relationship between Canada and the sixth of humanity, China, which was so damaged by the former government. This is why we need to make progress in every aspect, including human rights, including the rule of law. It is what I said very clearly in the meetings with the minister of foreign affairs of China ... We will continue to improve our relationship with China and to advocate the case for human rights everywhere in the world, including in China.

(House of Commons Debates, 6 June 2016, p 4068)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 6 juin 2016, p 4068*)

Lebanon / Liban

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

Lebanon has long claimed to be the only democracy in the Arab world ... The minister just held what were called productive meetings with Lebanon's president and foreign minister, and he announced $8 million in security and defence assistance for

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Lebanon. Did Canada's minister offer this generous aid fully aware that the Lebanese foreign minister is on the record equating what he called ISIS and Israeli terrorism?

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

The minister's visit to Lebanon was an important opportunity to reinforce our strong relationship as we continue to work together to achieve peace, security, and stability in the Middle East. Working with the UN and other organizations, we are supporting Lebanon in welcoming refugees who are escaping the brutal conflict in Syria and also helping to provide critical services to meet the needs of all Lebanese people. The minister announced an $8-million commitment to that end. This government will continue to rally the international community to support the victims of the ongoing conflict in Syria.

(House of Commons Debates, 6 December 2016, p 7730)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 6 décembre 2016, p 7730)

Russia / Russie

Hon. Tony Clement (Parry Sound — Muskoka):

There is a report today that indicates that when the Prime Minister met with Vladimir Putin in Turkey they both expressed a desire to normalize relations ... Why is the Government of Canada turning its back on the people of Ukraine? Why is the Prime Minister playing footsie with Putin?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canada will always be there for Ukraine. We do not accept the interference and invasion by Russia in Ukraine. We will find the most effective way to say that to the Government of Russia.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 January 2016, p 440)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 janvier 2016, p 440)

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

An international investigation into the downing of Malaysian passenger jet MH17 confirms that the missile that hit the plane was brought into Ukraine from Russia and fired from Russian-backed rebel territory. Evidence reveals that the launcher then returned to Russia. Given that two Canadians were among the 298 who died in the attack, will the minister now condemn Russia for its unrepentant military aggression that has taken thousands of lives and displaced almost one million people in eastern Ukraine?

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Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

I fully agree ... In fact, there was an official declaration done by the Government of Canada, and we are willing to start reading it in the House. Today, as we consider the interim findings of the independent joint investigation team into the downing of Malaysian Airlines flight MH17, we are reminded of the unspeakable suffering caused by this tragic attack. The interim findings made clear that the Russian-made Buk missile was fired from rebel-controlled territory in eastern Ukraine. In a nutshell, the declaration clearly condemns it.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 September 2016, p 5208)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 septembre 2016, p 5208*)

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

Can the minister assure ... that Canada will not waver in its sanctions against Russia for its invasion and occupation of Crimea and its continuing sponsorship of terrorist activities in eastern Ukraine?

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

This government is unequivocal about our support for Ukraine and our condemnation of Russian aggression. [T]his government increased sanctions against Russia ... This government has given more support to Ukraine ... Most recently, the minister announced $8.1 million in new funding to support the national police of Ukraine. Canada has stood, and always will stand, steadfast with Ukraine, and we will continue to hold Russia to account.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 November 2016, p 6866)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 novembre 2016, p 6866*)

Somalia / Somalie

Mr. Ahmed Hussen (York South — Weston):

The sixth meeting of the Somalia High Level Partnership Forum was recently held in Istanbul, Turkey. The meeting was attended by 46 countries, including Canada ... Could the Minister of Foreign Affairs update the House on this ... meeting?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

This year will be crucial for Somalia. It will have a constitutional review, the implementation of a federal structure, and national elections. This would be a

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challenging agenda for any country, including Canada. Canada will be there with Somalia this year and for the long term.

(House of Commons Debates, 7 March 2016, p 1505)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 7 mars 2016, p 1505)

United Nations / Nations Unies

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

[W]e have just witnessed the annual ritual of some of the world's worst human rights abusers elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council. The good news is that Russia has been denied the seat it so long took for granted. However, China, Saudi Arabia, and Cuba will be seated. The vote, as usual, was secret ... Will the minister tell Canadians how Canada voted on these four notorious human rights abusing nations?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

I am proud to say that we seek to maximize membership on this council with countries that have strong human rights records at home and abroad, and that this council, as everywhere, will promote universal human rights, as we have done over the last year with the greatest of results. This government asked for clemency in all cases of Canadians facing execution abroad. We will adopt the optional protocol to the convention against torture of the United Nations.

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

Some weeks ago ... Irwin Cotler, among others, called on the minister to defy the UN's secretive and hypocritical tradition and make Canada's vote public. The minister refused, as he did again today. [W]ill the minister, today, reconsider, demonstrate leadership on the human rights file, and tell Canadians how Canada voted on Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, and Cuba?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We created the office of human rights, freedoms, and inclusion. We are supporting the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a contribution of $15 million in new base funding. Canada has been elected to the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations. Human rights, freedoms and inclusion are now among the fundamental objectives of all Canadian heads of missions. We have tabled new legislation to guarantee and protect the legal rights.

(House of Commons Debates, 2 November 2016, p 6468)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 2 novembre 2016, p 6468)

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Yemen / Yémen

Mme Hélène Laverdière (Laurier — Sainte-Marie):

Les États-Unis ont annoncé qu'ils suspendaient certaines de leurs ventes d'armes à l'Arabie saoudite à cause des problèmes systémiques et endémiques venant du fait que ce pays ciblerait les civils au Yémen. Pendant ce temps, il semble que le Canada prévoit l'utilisation des véhicules blindés légers fabriqués au Canada dans le conflit au Yémen. Le ministre peut-il confirmer cette nouvelle?

L'hon. Stéphane Dion (Ministre des Affaires étrangères):

Le gouvernement n'exporte pas vers l'Arabie saoudite le type d'arme en cause dans le cas des États-Unis, c'est-à-dire des bombes air-sol. Nous condamnons les attaques répétées et insensées au Yémen, y compris l'horrible attaque survenue récemment dans un salon funéraire. Ce sont là des violations inacceptables et tragiques du droit international et du droit humanitaire. Bien sûr, nous avons dénoncé cela à plusieurs reprises, et nous ne faisons pas partie de la coalition saoudienne. Nous voulons que l'Arabie saoudite respecte ses engagements internationaux.

(House of Commons Debates, 14 December 2016, p 8082)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 14 décembre 2016, p 8082)

HEALTH / SANTÉ

AIDS / SIDA

Mr. Ahmed Hussen (York South — Weston):

The fifth replenishment conference of the Global Fund was recently held in Montreal. Canada generously pledged $800 million from 2017 to 2019 to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. [What was] the progress made at this conference to eradicate these three terrible diseases that have claimed so many lives?

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

Our government has once again shown leadership. The Replenishment Conference, hosted in Montreal, raised close to $13 billion in pledges to eradicate HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis. We are proud of our pledge of over $800 million. It will help save an additional eight million lives.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 September 2016, p 5172)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 27 septembre 2016, p 5172)

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Drugs / Drogues

M. Ramez Ayoub (Thérèse — De Blainville):

Cette semaine, des pays du monde entier se réunissent aux Nations unies pour la session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale sur le problème mondial de la drogue. La ministre de la Santé peut-elle informer la Chambre sur la participation du Canada à cette rencontre?

L'hon. Jane Philpott (Ministre de la Santé):

Demain, j'aurai l'occasion de présenter un discours, lors de la session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies. Le gouvernement du Canada appuie la réduction des méfaits. Cela comprend un rôle pour les sites de consommation supervisée, le besoin d'avoir une mesure législative sur les bons samaritains et le fait de rendre la naloxone davantage disponible dans les situations d'urgence. Le monde s'attend à ce que le Canada fasse preuve de leadership sur ces enjeux.

(House of Commons Debates, 19 April 2016, p 2437)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 19 avril 2016, p 2437*)

Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health / Santé des mères, des nouveau-nés et des enfants

Mme Hélène Laverdière (Laurier — Sainte-Marie):

Pourquoi la ministre du Développement international conserve-t-elle la politique des conservateurs et refuse-t-elle de financer les services d'avortement à l'étranger là où c'est permis? C'est permis dans plusieurs pays. Pourquoi refuse-t-elle de se lever pour les droits des femmes partout dans le monde?

L'hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Ministre du Développement international et de la Francophonie):

Nous sommes très fiers d'appuyer toute la gamme des services de santé reproductive. Hier, j'étais encore accompagnée du Dr Babatunde, du Fonds des Nations unies pour la population, et les projets que nous avons annoncés ne visaient pas directement l'avortement. Cela ne veut pas dire que nous sommes contre. Nous répondions à une demande qui visait précisément le planning familial, l'éducation sexuelle, les avortements sécuritaires et la lutte contre les maladies transmises sexuellement.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 March 2016, p 1582)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 mars 2016, p 1582*)

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Zika Virus / Virus Zika

Mr. Colin Carrie (Oshawa):

A search for Zika virus prevention in Canada on the Health Canada website yields nothing. The United States, Brazil, and many other countries have shown their citizens that they have preventive measures in place. Here in Canada, however, we have heard nothing from the minister to explain to Canadians what she is doing to protect against Zika. Why has the minister done nothing to protect Canadians against this virus?

Hon. Jane Philpott (Minister of Health):

The matter of the Zika virus epidemic is something that we have taken very seriously. My colleagues in the Public Health Agency of Canada have been very active on this file on a daily basis collaborating with our international partners at the World Health Organization. We have advised Canadians every day to make sure they are taking protective measures if it is necessary for them to travel to affected regions. We have also advised, if women are pregnant or considering pregnancy, that they avoid travel to affected countries. All of that information is available at travel.gc.ca.

(House of Commons Debates, 19 February 2016, p 1138)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 19 février 2016, p 1138*)

HUMAN RIGHTS / DROITS DE LA PERSONNE

Anti-Semitism / Antisémitisme

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

Last month ... UNESCO's executive board voted overwhelmingly for an offensive resolution denying Jewish history and Israel's ties to Jerusalem's Temple Mount and the Western Wall. Only six states, including the United States and the United Kingdom, voted against. Canada is not a member of UNESCO's executive board, but [the Government has not] condemn[ed] this outrageous vote. Why not?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Canada strongly supports Israel and strongly fights against anti-Semitism on every front. Canada will never do anything other than that. It is something that we are very committed to doing, in every circumstance.

(House of Commons Debates, 10 May 2016, p 3147)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 10 mai 2016, p 3147*)

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Citizenship / Citoyenneté

Ms. Jenny Kwan (Vancouver East):

To strip someone of their Canadian citizenship is a very serious matter ... Bill C-24 took away due process for Canadians, even in the case of an honest mistake. The Liberals promised a full repeal of Bill C-24 ... In fact, the government is aggressively pursuing citizenship revocation for up to 60 Canadians every month. When will the minister fix Bill C-24?

Hon. John McCallum (Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship):

Bill C-6 adheres to our fundamental election commitment that a Canadian is a Canadian is a Canadian, and it revokes citizenship revocation for criminal acts applied to dual citizens alone. That was the central focus of the bill. It has now passed through the House of Commons and will be considered in the Senate. Citizenship revocation for misrepresentation is under consideration and we are considering further lines of appeal.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 September 2016, p 5172)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 27 septembre 2016, p 5172)

Freedom of Religion / Liberté de religion

Mr. Garnett Genuis (Sherwood Park — Fort Saskatchewan):

The Liberals said that they would replace the office [of religious freedom] with something else ... Could we actually get a timeline? When will the Liberals do something about international human rights?

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

The promotion and protection of human [rights], including the freedom of religion, belief and conscience is an integral part of Canada's constructive engagement in the world ... The minister just announced in Burma Canada's $44 million investment in a bilateral development assistance program, which will strengthen and promote democracy and fundamental freedoms, including those of religious minorities, for instance, like the Rohingya. We are continuing our important work as we move toward a comprehensive vision of human rights. Dr. Bennett and staff remain with us during this transition.

(House of Commons Debates, 18 April 2016, p 2362)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 18 avril 2016, p 2362)

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Honduras

Ms. Cheryl Hardcastle (Windsor — Tecumseh):

Recent events in Honduras are of grave concern. Berta Cáceres and Nelson Garcia, two indigenous environmental and human rights activists, have been assassinated. As a result, the Dutch development bank and the Finnish investment fund suspended all activity in Honduras. Will the government condemn these murders and call on the Honduran government to hold an independent international investigation?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We call on the government of Honduras to respect human rights, and in this specific case to do the right thing. It is completely unacceptable what has happened. Canada is there to protect the victims of this unacceptable gesture.

(House of Commons Debates, 22 March 2016, pp 1910–11)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 22 mars 2016, pp 1910–11)

Indigenous Peoples / Peuples autochtones

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

The Minister of Justice has gone from promoting the *Declaration* [*on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*] on the world stage at the UN to saying at home that it is simplistic and unworkable ... Is the confusion being created by the minister deliberate?

Hon. Jody Wilson-Raybould (Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada):

Our government has committed and endorsed, without qualification, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. We are committed to moving forward with a nation-to-nation relationship that is based on recognition and how to operationalize the declaration in Canada. It will be done jointly with indigenous peoples as we develop solutions. We will operationalize the United Nations declaration and its articles, its minimum standards here within our section 35 constitutional framework, which is extremely vast. We will ensure that the full box of rights are recognized.

(House of Commons Debates, 23 September 2016, p 5036)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 23 septembre 2016, p 5036)

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Indonesia / Indonésie

Mr. Len Webber (Calgary Confederation):

Indonesia's supreme court has overturned the acquittal of Canadian teacher Neil Bantleman. [Has] the minister ... spoken to his Indonesian counterpart[?] What assurances was he able to secure that this miscarriage of justice will not continue?

Mr. Omar Alghabra (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Consular Affairs)):

The Government of Canada is deeply concerned and dismayed by the decision of the Supreme Court of Indonesia to overturn the acquittal of Mr. Bantleman. I have personally spoken with the brother of Mr. Bantleman yesterday, and reiterated our commitment to work with him on this case. Late last night, the minister spoke with his counterpart, the Indonesian foreign minister, and reiterated our point of view that this was a miscarriage of justice and that this case will have serious consequences on Indonesia's reputation for people to live, work, and travel abroad to Indonesia.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 February 2016, p 1451)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 février 2016, p 1451*)

Protecting Canadians Abroad / Protection des Canadiens à l'étranger

Mr. David Anderson (Cypress Hills — Grasslands):

Kevin Garratt and his wife have been confined and harassed by Chinese security officials for over a year. Now Kevin is facing phony espionage charges. What is the government doing to secure Kevin and Julia Garratt's release?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

It is a very serious situation. We are horrified by it. We have communicated how much we disagree with the situation of Mr. Garratt and his wife to the Chinese authorities. We will continue to do so. It is something that this government does not accept at all.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 February 2016, p 901)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 5 février 2016, p 901*)

Hon. Tony Clement (Parry Sound — Muskoka):

There are more than 300 supporters of Canadian Reverend Hyeon Soo Lim on Parliament Hill today, praying and advocating for his release from a North Korean prison camp. [What] measures [are] being taken to secure the release of this beloved pastor and human rights advocate?

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Mr. Omar Alghabra (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Consular Affairs)):

Like the family and friends of Pastor Lim, we are very concerned about his well-being and his rights. We continue to be engaged in this case, providing consular service to him and his family. I have met with advocates for Pastor Lim and members of the Canadian-Korean community, including today. [W]e will continue to be engaged in this file until we resolve this case.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 February 2016, p 1011)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 février 2016, p 1011*)

Mr. Gord Johns (Courtenay — Alberni):

Six months ago, my constituent, Alison Azer, experienced one of the worst nightmares a parent can ever face. Her four children were taken by her ex-husband. Alison has reason to believe that her children are now in Kurdistan in northern Iraq. Today she is here in Ottawa, urging the government to do everything it can to help bring her children safely home. [W]hat actions [is] the government taking to ensure the safe and immediate return of her children?

Mr. Omar Alghabra (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Consular Affairs)):

Our government remains committed and deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of the Azer children. We have been in constant and regular contact with Ms. Azer. In fact, I met with her yesterday and spoke with her again today before question period. I want to assure the House that our officials are working closely with government authorities here and abroad, including law enforcement agencies. I want to take a moment to recognize Ms. Azer's strength and commitment. I want to assure her and the House that we are very committed to the return of her children safely at home.

(House of Commons Debates, 24 February 2016, p 1314)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 24 février 2016, p 1314*)

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

This morning we learned of allegations that implicate both CSIS and the RCMP in the report of three Canadians being tortured in Syria between 2001 and 2004. Seemingly even the Canadian ambassador was involved. These are very serious allegations against two of our security agencies and the reputation of our country. How does the government explain these troubling allegations, and is it going to investigate?

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

The allegations, to a very large extent, have been examined by two very important commissions, *Iacobucci* and *O'Connor*. Those commissions made important recommendations. Some of those recommendations have been implemented. One key one was not implemented by the previous government, and that was the need for a parliamentary mechanism to provide review and scrutiny of all of the security and police agencies and all of their activities in Canada. We have introduced legislation to do exactly that in Bill C-22, and we look forward to that legislation being passed expeditiously.

(House of Commons Debates, 19 September 2016, p 4755)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 19 septembre 2016, p 4755)

Status of Women / Condition féminine

L'hon. Ginette Petitpas Taylor (Moncton — Riverview — Dieppe):

La ministre de la Condition féminine a mené une délégation canadienne lors de la 60e session de la Commission de la condition de la femme des Nations unies. [Quels ont été les] accomplissements ... de cette session?

Mme Anju Dhillon (secrétaire parlementaire pour la Condition féminine):

[C'est] l'occasion de travailler avec les autres nations afin d'outiller des femmes et des filles de partout au monde pour qu'elles puissent atteindre leur plein potentiel … [L]e Canada ait été élu membre de la Commission, ce qui va lui permettre de participer plus vigoureusement à la défense et à la promotion des droits des femmes et des filles dans le monde.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 April 2016, p 2303)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 15 avril 2016, p 2303)

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW / DROIT PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL

Corruption

Mr. James Bezan (Selkirk — Interlake — Eastman):

Conservatives have tabled the Sergei Magnitsky law in both the House and the Senate. Sergei Magnitsky was wrongfully arrested, tortured, and killed in a Russian prison. Legislation and sanctions on corrupt foreign officials who violate human rights were supported by the three main parties during the last election. Will the Liberal government now stand against abusive foreign officials and support this legislation, Bill C-267?

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Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

What happened to Mr. Magnitsky is simply horrible. [W]e are able to stop the perpetrators of this crime with the current *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, because it is checking eligibility at the border. We have this capacity. The committee will have to review, very carefully, the *Special Economic Measures Act* to address this kind of problem.

(House of Commons Debates, 12 May 2016, p 3274)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 12 mai 2016, p 3274)

Genocide / Génocide

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

The United States, the European Union, and the Vatican have characterized the barbaric actions of ISIS as genocide, but the Liberals refuse to use the term ... Is that because the government's ... non-combat mission in Syria and Iraq can do nothing to stop genocide under the terms of the UN convention?

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

Canada strongly condemns the crimes perpetuated by the so-called Islamic State, including those committed against religious and ethnic minorities. However, genocide is not a term to be used lightly, and Canada is a member of the International Criminal Court, which means the use of that term is different than it is for the United States, which is not a member. We are committed to preventing and halting genocide and crimes against humanity. We are committed to holding perpetrators of such serious international crimes to account; and our new, strong, three-year anti-ISIL strategy seeks to address the ongoing crisis in Iraq and the destabilizing impacts on Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria.

(House of Commons Debates, 21 March 2016, p 1816)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 21 mars 2016, p 1816)

Nuclear Non-Proliferation / Non-prolifération des armes nucléaires

Mme Hélène Laverdière (Laurier — Sainte-Marie):

Cette semaine marque le sixième anniversaire du vote unanime de la Chambre des communes pour une *Convention sur les Armes Nucléaires*. Malheureusement, il y a quelques semaines, le gouvernement ... a changé sa position et voté contre les négociations en vue d'une telle convention. Il va bientôt y avoir un autre vote aux Nations unies. Le gouvernement ... va-t-il travailler avec la communauté internationale et voter «oui» à des négociations pour une convention sur les armes nucléaires?

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

Our goal is to convince those countries that have nuclear weapons to be at the table as part of disarmament discussions. We did that when we recently led a UN resolution supported by 177 states. Our resolution has a goal to stop the production of materials used to make nuclear weapons and rally nuclear and non-nuclear states alike toward the realization of a fissile material cut-off treaty. This is the realistic, pragmatic approach to nuclear disarmament and a major accomplishment.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 December 2016, p 7638)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 5 décembre 2016, p 7638)

Terrorism / Terrorisme

Hon. Tony Clement (Parry Sound — Muskoka):

Will the Liberals ... commit to keeping Iran designated as a state sponsor of terror?

Hon. Stéphane Dion (Minister of Foreign Affairs):

We have no current plans to remove Iran from the list of state supporters of terrorism under the *State Immunity Act*. The inclusion or exclusion in the future will be based on the actions of the Iranian government. I am sure it was the purpose to improve human rights to protect the people of Iran, and it is very clear that it needs to make a lot of progress. Its record regarding human rights and the relationship with our allies, including Israel, is a problem.

(House of Commons Debates, 2 May 2016, p 2656)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 2 mai 2016, p 2656)

Mr. James Bezan (Selkirk — Interlake — Eastman):

Despite the Liberals' claim that Canada's training of the *peshmerga* is ongoing, generals have confirmed that the operations have shifted away from training. Our contribution to the battle to retake Mosul was supposed to include a field hospital, but the Liberals could not get it done. Will the Minister of National Defence ... confirm to the House that he has sent our troops to the front line without proper medical support?

Hon. John McKay (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence):

The Canadian Forces are engaged in an anti-ISIL coalition. There was a meeting in Europe this week and we are proud partners in that coalition. At this time,

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the coalition is pursuing its mandate to advise, to assist, and to train and it has not gone beyond that mandate.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 October 2016, p 6142)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 octobre 2016, p 6142)

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW / DROIT INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE

Humanitarian Intervention and Aid / Aide et intervention humanitaire

Ecuador / Équateur

L'hon. Denis Lebel (Lac-Saint-Jean):

Samedi a eu lieu un événement historique qui a frappé la province de Manabi, en Équateur. Une famille québécoise qui y vivait depuis peu a la douleur de voir la perte de deux de ses membres. Le gouvernement peut-il nous faire une mise à jour sur l'état de la situation?

L'hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Ministre du Développement international et de la Francophonie):

[Nos plus sincères condoléances à la famille éprouvée et aux proches des victimes. [N]ous accompagnons au niveau consulaire la famille québécoise. Notre équipe est en contact avec les autorités locales pour évaluer l'impact du séisme et les besoins sur le terrain. Je peux d'ores et déjà annoncer que nous allons soutenir les autorités locales à hauteur de 1 million de dollars très prochainement.

(House of Commons Debates, 18 April 2016, p 2354)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 18 avril 2016, p 2354)

Fiji / Fidji

Mr. Randeep Sarai (Surrey Centre):

Cyclone Winston, a category 5 hurricane, just struck the island nation of Fiji. Thousands of homes were destroyed, and even more people have been displaced … [W]hat [is] Canada doing to assist?

Ms. Karina Gould (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development):

We all join in expressing Canada's sympathy to the people of Fiji who are dealing with the devastating impacts of Cyclone Winston. Canada has made an initial contribution through the emergency disaster assistance fund to support the Red

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Cross's emergency relief operation in Fiji. We are providing emergency shelter and essential relief items to approximately 5,000 affected people. We are in regular contact with officials in Fiji to ensure that their current needs are being addressed and are prepared to support a larger appeal when the longer-term needs are better known.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 February 2016, p 1452)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 février 2016, p 1452)

Haiti / Haiti

M. Gary Anandasangaree (Scarborough — Rouge Park):

L'ouragan Matthew a été dévastateur pour Haïti, qui peinait à se relever du séisme destructeur de 2010 ... Les Nations unies ont annoncé un plan de lutte contre le choléra. La ministre peut-elle informer la Chambre des mesures prises par le gouvernement pour venir en aide au peuple haïtien?

L'hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Ministre du Développement international et de la Francophonie):

Depuis le début de l'année, notre gouvernement a versé plus de 11 millions de dollars en aide humanitaire à Haïti, dont 6 millions pour secourir les victimes de l'ouragan Matthew. De plus, nous avons augmenté de 8 millions de dollars notre contribution à l'UNICEF, pour offrir de l'eau potable et des systèmes d'approvisionnement et d'assainissement dans les régions affectées par le choléra. Nous avons aussi augmenté de 200 000 $ les fonds alloués aux ONG locales offrant un appui direct aux Haïtiens. Finalement, nous attendons les détails du plan des Nations unies pour évaluer comment nous pourrons contribuer à leur lutte contre le choléra.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 October 2016, p 6228)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 27 octobre 2016, p 6228)

Iraq / Irak

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Outremont):

We know our troops are going to be on the front line [in Iraq]. [T]hey will be spotting for air strikes [and] fighting ... Is this a combat mission, yes or no?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

We have been consistent ... from the very beginning in that we feel that the combat role that the Conservative government engaged us in, dropping bombs on ISIL,

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was not the best way for Canada to help. Therefore, we have ended that combat mission and we are engaged in training and support on the intelligence side, because this is something Canada can do that will meaningfully help our allies, help the coalition, and bring the fight directly to ISIL with the people on the ground who are going to be able to be most effective.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 February 2016, p 1010)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 février 2016, p 1010*)

Sri Lanka

Mr. Gary Anandasangaree (Scarborough — Rouge Park):

Two weeks ago, torrential downpours and landslides in Sri Lanka created a humanitarian crisis across the island. [What have been] Canada's efforts to assist these victims?

L'hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Ministre du Développement international et de la Francophonie):

[N]os plus sincères condoléances au peuple du Sri Lanka et d'exprimer la solidarité du Canada. Notre gouvernement est rapidement intervenu avec une contribution de 310 000 $, qui a permis à Oxfam Canada et à la Croix-Rouge de fournir de l'eau, des services d'assainissement et d'hygiène, des articles ménagers, des allocations de subsistance et de la protection à quelque 50 000 familles touchées. Nous continuons de suivre la situation.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 May 2016, p. 3710)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 30 mai 2016, p. 3710*)

Syria / Syrie

M. Denis Lemieux (Chicoutimi — Le Fjord):

La ministre du Développement international et de la Francophonie peut-elle nous expliquer l'effet qu'aura un effort accru en matière d'aide humanitaire sur les gens qui sont victimes de la crise en Syrie et dans cette région du monde?

L'hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Ministre du Développement international et de la Francophonie):

Lors de ma récente visite au camp de Zaatari, qui abrite 80 000 réfugiés, en Jordanie, j'ai pu constater l'impressionnant travail de nos partenaires humanitaires, dont l'épicerie mise en place par le Programme alimentaire mondial et la clinique de santé du Fonds des Nations unies pour la population, qui a permis

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5 000 accouchements sécuritaires. En Jordanie et au Liban, les actions de l'UNICEF dans les écoles régulières et alternatives sont tout aussi impressionnantes. Les Canadiens peuvent être fiers de leur contribution.

(House of Commons Debates, 19 February 2016, p 1137)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 19 février 2016, p 1137*)

Ukraine

Mr. Randy Hoback (Prince Albert):

Ukraine's new ambassador to Canada has requested further defensive military equipment to assist in the conflict with Russian forces ... Will the Minister of National Defence support our allies and provide the Ukrainians with additional military equipment?

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

Canada remains committed to our Ukrainian partners. There are currently 200 of our great men and women working alongside the Ukrainian forces in a training role. I will be attending a very important meeting in Europe with our coalition partners in NATO to discuss the future of what we are going to be doing and how we are going to be continuing to support Ukraine.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 January 2016, pp 605–06)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 janvier 2016, pp 605–06*)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East / Office de secours et de travaux des Nations unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

Why will the Liberals not guarantee that all aid gets to the refugees?

Ms. Karina Gould (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development):

Palestinian refugees, especially women and children, are amongst the poorest and the most vulnerable. After extensive study and consideration, the Minister of International Development and La Francophonie announced $25 million in funding for UNRWA, putting Canada in line with all of our G7 partners. We have put in place strong oversight provisions and robust mechanisms for this funding. This will not only support the 5.5 million Palestinian refugees to access basic services, but is crucial for the peace and security of the region.

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(House of Commons Debates, 17 November 2016, p 6866)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 novembre 2016, p 6866)

World Humanitarian Summit / Sommet humanitaire mondial

Mme Sherry Romanado (Longueuil — Charles-LeMoyne):

[Quelles sont-elles les] mesures récentes prises par le gouvernement du Canada pour répondre aux besoins urgents [des crises humanitaires]?

L'hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau (Ministre du Développement international et de la Francophonie):

Effectivement, les besoins en aide humanitaire ont explosé au cours des dernières années, et c'est dans ce contexte que j'ai participé au Sommet humanitaire mondial, en Turquie, la semaine dernière. J'ai profité de l'occasion pour annoncer du financement pour 171 projets d'aide humanitaire dans 32 pays, pour un total de 331 millions de dollars, ainsi que notre contribution au Fonds central d'intervention d'urgence, pour un montant de 274 millions de dollars. Nous procédons actuellement à une consultation dans le pays tout entier. Toutefois, l'aide humanitaire ne peut pas attendre.

(House of Commons Debates, 31 May 2016, p 3836)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 31 mai 2016, p 3836)

Prisoners of War / Prisonniers de guerre

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

Last week, Joe Clark, former ambassadors like Stephen Lewis, former Afghan head of mission, and human rights advocates like Amnesty International called on the Liberals to hold an inquiry into the handling of Afghan detainees. Will they ... launch an inquiry?

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

We take our obligations to the Geneva Convention international law very seriously. When it comes to any of our missions that our men and women go on and our current missions that we have, there is a considerable amount of pre-deployment training where we emphasize this and human rights. In addition, we emphasize this while we take part in the training with the Kurdish forces and those who are training as well ... Our men and women in uniform, for all our missions, have done extraordinarily well, in particular, in Afghanistan. In terms of our focus being the current missions and the missions that we will go on, we will always have an emphasis on the Geneva Convention[s,] international law and a strong stand on human rights.

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(House of Commons Debates, 13 June 2016, p 4393)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 13 juin 2016, p 4393*)

Refugees / Réfugiés

Hon. Michelle Rempel (Calgary Nose Hill):

The United States Senate is holding a hearing entitled "Canada's Fast-Track Refugee Plan: Unanswered Questions and Implications for U.S. National Security." [G]overnment representatives may have received an invitation to participate in the hearing but have in fact declined. [Why]?

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

We have put in place layers of security activity to ensure that our refugee initiative with respect to Syria can be successful. The program is working well and indeed it will result in something of which Canadians can be very proud ... We have completely briefed the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. ambassador to Canada, and there is a very open line of communication directly to the White House. They understand exactly the layers of security screening that are put in place, from the activity with the UNHCR through the personal interviews that are done to the collection of biometrics to the checking against international databases, to ensure this project is done safely and successfully, which is a very strong humanitarian credit to Canada.

(House of Commons Debates, 27 January 2016, p 483)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 27 janvier 2016, p 483*)

Mr. Ahmed Hussen (York South — Weston):

The Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya constitutes the world's largest refugee camp. The Government of Kenya recently announced that it will close this camp ... The United Nations has stated ... that the closure of this camp will be devastating and have asked that the decision be reconsidered. What is Canada's position on Kenya's decision to close the Dadaab refugee camp?

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

Our government is very concerned about the Government of Kenya's decision to disband its department of refugee affairs and its intention to close the refugee camp at Dadaab. International refugee law and refugees' rights must be protected. All returns must be voluntary and conducted in accordance with domestic and international laws. Refugees need to be protected.

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(House of Commons Debates, 17 June 2016, p 4687)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 juin 2016, p 4687)

Mr. Peter Fonseca (Mississauga East — Cooksville):

[What is] this government ... making of the immigration system?

Hon. John McCallum (Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship):

We have let in more than 33,000 Syrian refugees. We have reinstated the principle that a Canadian is a Canadian is a Canadian. We have reinstated refugee health care. We have made it much easier for international students to become permanent residents. We have set up a pilot immigration program in Atlantic Canada. We are in the process of making it much faster for spouses to be reunited.

(House of Commons Debates, 18 November 2016, p 6936)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 18 novembre 2016, p 6936)

TRADE AND ECONOMY / COMMERCE ET ÉCONOMIE

Arts and Culture / Arts et culture

Mr. Matt DeCourcey (Fredericton):

Comment sera le traité de coproduction audiovisuelle bénéfique pour l'industrie audiovisuelle canadienne?

L'hon. Mélanie Joly (Ministre du Patrimoine canadien):

Je suis très fière d'annoncer au nom du gouvernement que nous avons signé hier un premier traité de coproduction audiovisuelle avec l'Irlande. Le tout s'inscrit dans un contexte de bonnes nouvelles. Les films Room et Brooklyn sont présentement en nomination aux Oscars et sont des coproductions canado-irlandaises. Le nouveau traité Canada-Irlande en matière de coproduction audiovisuelle va permettre vraiment de s'adapter aux nouvelles technologies, et à terme, de développer davantage de relations commerciales et culturelles avec l'Irlande.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 February 2016, p 901)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 5 février 2016, p 901)

Canada's Economy / Économie du Canada

L'hon. Maxime Bernier (Beauce):

Le plan, c'était un petit déficit de 10 milliards de dollars. Maintenant, c'est 25 milliards ou 30 milliards de dollars. Où cela va-t-il s'arrêter?

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L'hon. Bill Morneau (Ministre des Finances):

Nous commençons avec un déficit qui était celui des conservateurs. De plus, nous avons une dette qui est de 150 milliards de dollars supplémentaires. Nous commençons comme cela, mais, heureusement, nous avons la capacité d'investir dans notre économie parce que, avec les mesures prises par le gouvernement dans les années 1990, nous avons le niveau de dette par rapport au PIB qui est le plus bas parmi les pays du G7. Nous allons investir et, de cette façon, son niveau de croissance sera plus bas que dans les 10 dernières années.

(House of Commons Debates, 23 February 2016, p 1262)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 23 février 2016, p 1262)

China / Chine

Mr. Mike Bossio (Hastings — Lennox and Addington):

Expanding access into the Chinese market is incredibly important to boost the bottom line for Canadian farmers and agricultural industries. These industries contribute over $100 billion and two million jobs to our economy. Could the Minister of Agriculture update the House on our government's recent accomplishments for Canadian farmers and farm families?

Hon. Lawrence MacAulay (Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food):

Last week was a great week for Canadian agriculture. Our government gained access for the Canadian canola farmers to the Chinese market until at least 2020, worth over $2 billion a year for Canadian farmers. We also gained access for bone-in meat under 30 months. That puts another $10 million in the pockets of farmers and ranchers in our country. These successes will create growth and opportunity, and I intend to build on that growth and opportunity when I lead a trade mission to China.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 September 2016, p 5210)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 septembre 2016, p 5210)

Copyright / Droit d'auteur

Hon. Pierre Poilievre (Carleton):

Last spring our government introduced legislation to change copyright and implement the *Marrakesh Treaty* in order to make more than a quarter of a million books available to the visually impaired at zero cost to taxpayers. [Would] the government commit today to reintroducing this legislation and working with all parliamentarians to pass it as quickly as possible[?]

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Hon. Navdeep Bains (Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development):

We do support the treaty, because we understand that many Canadians live with print disability. For these Canadians, it can be especially difficult to obtain access to the printed material they need to participate in the economy and our society. This government is working to address this challenge by facilitating, for persons with a print disability, published works around areas of audio and large print to provide greater accessibility and opportunities for all Canadians. I will continue to work with the member opposite on this very important matter and will make sure we advance it.

(House of Commons Debates, 19 February 2016, p 1137)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 19 février 2016, p 1137*)

Education / Éducation

M. Paul Lefebvre (Sudbury):

En 2015, plus de 350 000 étudiants internationaux ont dépensé plus de 10 milliards de dollars au Canada et cela a généré 90 000 emplois pour les Canadiens ... La ministre du Commerce international peut-elle informer la Chambre de ses initiatives ayant pour but de maintenir le statut du Canada en tant que destination de choix pour les étudiants internationaux?

L'hon. Chrystia Freeland (Ministre du Commerce international):

Une partie importante de mon mandat est la promotion de la marque canadienne à l'étranger. C'est pourquoi j'étais si fière d'accueillir la nouvelle image de marque du Canada en matière d'éducation, ÉduCanada. Elle a été élaborée de concert avec les provinces et les territoires dans le but d'attirer les étudiants étrangers les plus brillants, qui agiront comme ambassadeurs pour le Canada. Nous continuerons de vanter la qualité de l'éducation canadienne.

(House of Commons Debates, 25 February 2016, p 1400)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 25 février 2016, p 1400*)

Energy / Énergie

Mr. John Barlow (Foothills):

Industry has said that investment in Alberta's oil sands will be down more than $60 billion over the past two years, a 63% decrease since 2014 ... When is the Liberal government finally going to make an investment in Canada's national energy program?

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Hon. Jim Carr (Minister of Natural Resources):

I have had the pleasure of representing Canada at a number of international meetings and to talk with those who are looking at investments in the energy sector. They all agree that Canada has been and will continue to be a very important international market for energy. It is our goal as the government to develop these energy sources, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, which will make Canada, after these low commodity prices pass, again a major place of investment and confidence internationally.

(House of Commons Debates, 12 April 2016, p 2083)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 12 avril 2016, p 2083*)

Exports / Exportations

Mr. Peter Fragiskatos (London North Centre):

What is being done to ensure Canadian small businesses are given the necessary support required to take advantage of global export opportunities?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

CanExport is a $50 million five-year program that gives small- and medium-size companies the support they need to explore new export opportunities. We unveiled CanExport last month and it was with great pleasure that the hon. Minister of Small Business and I announced just last week that 29 companies have already been approved for funding.

(House of Commons Debates, 17 February 2016, p 1016)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 17 février 2016, p 1016*)

Foreign Investment / Investissements étrangers

Mme Anne Minh-Thu Quach (Salaberry — Suroît):

Le gouvernement libéral a approuvé aujourd'hui la vente du fleuron québécois de la rénovation Rona à l'américaine Lowe's. La chaîne d'approvisionnement des PME, créant des milliers d'emplois, est-elle en danger?

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

Aujourd'hui, le ministre vient de donner son approbation pour la vente de Rona à Lowe's. Notre gouvernement est heureux que des entreprises comme Lowe's continuent à investir dans des entreprises canadiennes. Nous savons très

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bien que le développement d'un Canada plus novateur ne peut se faire sans la présence d'entreprises canadiennes concurrentielles qui participent à des chaînes de valeur mondiale, qui contribuent à faire croître notre économie ... [N]ous avons obtenu toutes les conditions que nous avions exigées. La première chose est le siège social. [Il] va toujours rester à Boucherville, au Québec. Nous allons maintenir le rôle important des Canadiens au sein de la haute direction de Rona, … un niveau élevé d'emplois dans les entreprises au Canada. Qui plus est, nous allons conserver la bannière Rona et nous allons donner l'occasion à la chaîne d'entreprises de fournir des produits à Rona et à Lowe's partout au Canada [et] aux États-Unis.

(House of Commons Debates, 13 May 2016, pp 3318–19)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 13 mai 2016, pp 3318–19*)

Foreign Workers / Travailleurs étrangers

Hon. Michelle Rempel (Calgary Nose Hill):

Why have the Liberals chosen to cut 27% of the immigration spots available to caregivers?

Mr. Arif Virani (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship):

In respect to caregivers, the House and the government stands behind the significant contribution that caregivers make to Canadian society. We stand by our campaign commitment, which is to eliminate the LMIA fee of $1,000 that is required to hire a caregiver. We also stand behind our commitment to work with provinces and territories to facilitate the work and the hiring of caregivers. Caregivers represent a significant contribution to our country. We recognize that and we are working on processing their claims expeditiously.

(House of Commons Debates, 8 March 2016, p 1583)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 8 mars 2016, p 1583*)

Iran

L'hon. Tony Clement (Parry Sound — Muskoka):

Il a été rapporté que Bombardier tentait de faire des affaires en Iran en dépit du fait que le Canada a des sanctions strictes en place. Ces sanctions existent pour des raisons légitimes, telles que les menaces à l'existence d'Israël et le soutien au terrorisme. Bombardier sait-elle quelque chose que le reste du Canada ne sait pas? Le gouvernement a-t-il déjà levé les sanctions contre l'Iran?

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L'hon. Stéphane Dion (Ministre des Affaires étrangères):

Il est vrai que les Nations unies demandent aux pays concernés de retirer les sanctions liées à l'accord conclu pour s'assurer que l'Iran n'utilise pas le nucléaire pour des raisons militaires. Le Canada retirera donc ces sanctions, mais ce que le Canada maintiendra, c'est une méfiance envers un régime qui ne doit pas retourner à l'armement nucléaire, qui est un danger pour les droits humains et qui n'est pas un ami d'alliés, notamment Israël. C'est donc avec les yeux ouverts que nous allons agir conformément aux Nations unies.

(House of Commons Debates, 26 January 2016, p 440)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 26 janvier 2016, p 440*)

Hon. Peter Kent (Thornhill):

Does the minister really believe he can engage in a meaningful dialogue with a regime that ... calls for the destruction of Israel?

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

Canada needs to engage on the international stage much more than before. Engagement takes different forms, and in our case, it does not mean that we agree with all of Iran's policies, by any stretch, but it is a pathway toward economic opportunity and dialogue and possibly regional security, and we are not going to give up.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 January 2016, p 557)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 janvier 2016, p 557*)

Labelling / Étiquetage

Mr. T.J. Harvey (Tobique — Mactaquac):

A WTO arbitrator recently ruled that Canada could levy more than $1 billion in tariffs in retaliation for the discriminatory response [with respect to US country of origin labelling policy and its effects on Canadian business operations]. [Has there been any update] on this recent development?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

[O]n December 18, the U.S. Congress repealed this discriminatory legislation.

(House of Commons Debates, 25 January 2016, p 359)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 25 janvier 2016, p 359*)

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Pacific Alliance / Alliance du Pacifique

Mr. Jati Sidhu (Mission — Matsqui — Fraser Canyon):

What is [Canada] doing to promote deeper economic and people-to-people linkages with [the Pacific Alliance] region?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

In Mexico City, I was proud to sign a joint declaration making Canada the first country to enter into a strategic partnership with the Pacific Alliance, one of the most important economic blocs in the Americas. This is another example of our government's progressive approach to promoting trade and investment with fast-growing markets across the world. This initiative will help diversify our trading partners and create good-paying jobs for middle-class Canadians.

(House of Commons Debates, 9 June 2016, p 4283)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 9 juin 2016, p 4283)

Sealing Industry / Industrie du phoque

Mr. David Yurdiga (Fort McMurray — Cold Lake):

On June 21 there was a screening of the documentary *Angry Inuk* held here on Parliament Hill. Produced by a prominent Inuit filmmaker, this documentary covers the struggles of Inuit seal hunters, who have seen the cost of their seal products crash due to the EU product ban. Pelts now go for half of what they once did. When will the government take action to combat the EU seal ban, which is devastating Inuit hunters?

Ms. Yvonne Jones (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs):

The sealing industry is critical to our communities and our people. We continue to work hard as a government and we continue to work hard with Inuit people to open new markets around the world. It is a very humane industry. It is one that we take a lot of pride in. It is a long-standing part of our culture. As we speak today, there is a delegation from Nunavut that is in the UK marketing and promoting seal products from Canada.

(House of Commons Debates, 30 September 2016, p 5339)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 30 septembre 2016, p 5339)

Shipbuilding / Construction navale

Hon. Steven Blaney (Bellechasse — Les Etchemins — Lévis):

We learned that the Liberals may lease foreign-built tugboats. Now they are bringing in a foreign consultant. Do they think no Canadian can do the job?

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Ms. Leona Alleslev (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Services and Procurement):

The government hired Mr. Steve Brunton as a shipbuilding expert to provide the government with independent expert advice on multiple facets of the national shipbuilding procurement strategy. Mr. Brunton has extensive experience in overseeing shipbuilding programs and naval acquisitions in the United Kingdom, one of our closest allies. The government will benefit from unbiased expert advice on shipbuilding ... The government remains committed to the national shipbuilding procurement strategy and buying our ships in Canada openly and transparently. No decisions have yet been made with respect to the naval tug requirement. The project is still at an early stage of planning. As part of the national shipbuilding procurement strategy and the defence procurement strategy, the government is committed to ensuring that the replacement of the National Defence large tugboats will result in significant benefits for Canadians and Canadian industry.

(House of Commons Debates, 23 February 2016, p 1266)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 23 février 2016, p 1266)

Softwood Lumber / Bois d'oeuvre résineux

Mme Karine Trudel (Jonquière):

L'industrie du bois d'oeuvre est à la veille de traverser une autre crise majeure. [D]e plus en plus de voix s'élèvent pour réclamer un plan de garantie de prêts pour soutenir l'industrie. Des milliers d'emplois sont en jeu dans ce dossier, et un plan B est une pièce importante et manquante du casse-tête. La ministre peut-elle confirmer ... qu'un plan B est prêt?

L'hon. Chrystia Freeland (Ministre du Commerce international):

L'accord sur le bois d'oeuvre a expiré sous l'ancien gouvernement. Nous continuons de collaborer étroitement avec les producteurs, les travailleurs, les provinces et les territoires, et nous continuerons de travailler avec eux. Le Canada est préparé à toute éventualité et notre gouvernement défendra vigoureusement les intérêts des travailleurs et des producteurs canadiens. Nous cherchons un bon accord pour le Canada, pas n'importe lequel.

(House of Commons Debates, 1 December 2016, p 7519)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 1 décembre 2016, p 7519)

Space / Espace

Mr. Raj Grewal (Brampton East):

[What has been done to ensure] the progress of the Canadian Space Agency and the next steps of human space travel?

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Hon. Navdeep Bains (Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development):

We are proud of the $379-million commitment in budget 2016 to support the Canadian Space Agency. That is why I was honoured to announce that David Saint-Jacques will be the next Canadian astronaut to go aboard the international space station. This is a proud moment for all Canadians.

(House of Commons Debates, 18 May 2016, p 3530)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 18 mai 2016, p 3530*)

Steel Industry / Industrie de l'acier

L'hon. Denis Lebel (Lac-Saint-Jean):

Des Américains réclament l'imposition d'urgence d'un tarif de 50 % sur l'aluminium importé. Le Québec produit 66 % de l'aluminium importé aux États-Unis. [Que fait le gouvernement] pour l'industrie de l'aluminium?

M. David Lametti (Secrétaire parlementaire de la ministre du Commerce international):

Nous soutenons l'industrie canadienne de la première transformation des métaux et nous défendrons les intérêts des entreprises du Canada. Imposer des restrictions aux exportations canadiennes n'aidera pas à résoudre la surcapacité mondiale. Le Canada et les États-Unis doivent résoudre la surcapacité de manière stratégique, ensemble et dans l'intérêt de tous nos travailleuses et travailleurs.

(House of Commons Debates, 21 April 2016, p 2540)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 21 avril 2016, p 2540*)

Mr. Scott Duvall (Hamilton Mountain):

This week the U.S. imposed a fivefold increase in tariffs on Chinese cold-rolled flat steel, due to unfair subsidies and dumping. When will we see real action from the Liberals to stop steel dumping?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

I am very seized with the issue, and very much share these concerns about Chinese steel dumping. I have been consulting actively, including most recently in Arequipa, Peru, where I was at the APEC trade ministers meeting. We are working hard, particularly with our EU and US counterparts on this issue. It is an urgent matter for Canadians, and we are working toward a solution.

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(House of Commons Debates, 20 May 2016, p 3648)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 20 mai 2016, p 3648)

Taxation / Fiscalité

M. Steven MacKinnon (Gatineau):

[Quels] moyens [le gouvernement a-t-il] mis en place pour respecter du régime fiscal canadien, en mettant l'accent sur la lutte contre l'évasion fiscale et l'évitement fiscal international?

L'hon. Diane Lebouthillier (Ministre du Revenu national):

J'ai le plaisir d'annoncer que j'ai signé, hier, une déclaration commune avec la Suisse exprimant l'intention de nos deux pays de participer à l'échange automatique de renseignements relatifs aux comptes financiers. Ces renseignements permettront d'améliorer la capacité du Canada à repérer et à traiter les cas d'évasion fiscale, à assurer le respect des règles fiscales et à protéger l'intégrité du régime fiscal canadien.

(House of Commons Debates, 5 February 2016, p 903)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 5 février 2016, p 903)

Ms. Sheri Benson (Saskatoon West):

The Minister of Finance is meeting with his G20 counterparts today. [T]he world is demanding action. France has called for a tax haven blacklist, and the European leaders are calling for an international registry to track owners of shell companies. Will the Minister of Finance support these specific measures to tackle tax havens?

Mr. François-Philippe Champagne (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance):

This is the government that is tackling tax evasion. We are investing $444.4 million to tackle tax evasion, which will do three things: provide technology to the Canada Revenue Agency, provide teams to the Canada Revenue Agency, and provide the tools they need to detect, investigate, and prosecute those who are doing tax evasion. [We are] going after tax evasion once and for all.

(House of Commons Debates, 15 April 2016, p 2300)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 15 avril 2016, p 2300)

Tourism / Tourisme

Mr. Blake Richards (Banff — Airdrie):

Canada's tourism sector is a nearly $90-billion a year industry that employs more than 600,000 hard-working Canadians. At the tourism ministers' meetings there

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was nothing new from the government, only a reaffirmation of initiatives that our Conservative government had already undertaken, including investing $30 million for tourism marketing in the United States. Will [the government] make any attempt ... to build on the good work done under the previous ... government?

Hon. Bardish Chagger (Minister of Small Business and Tourism):

It is a great time to visit Canada. We are meeting with Canadians from coast to coast to coast. We have been present. On the weekend I was at the Boston Globe Travel Show with provinces so that we could promote the tourism industry. We will be supporting the connecting America program so that Americans know to visit Canada. We will continue to have a presence on the international stage.

(House of Commons Debates, 23 February 2016, p 1269)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 23 février 2016, p 1269)

Trade Agreements / Accords commerciaux

European Union / Union européenne

Mr. Sukh Dhaliwal (Surrey — Newton):

Can the minister update the House on how she intends to move forward with [the *Canada–European Union Trade*] agreement [*CETA*]?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

After question period, I will have the honour of tabling the signed agreement in the House and will introduce the bill to implement *CETA*. This is a historic moment for Canada, and I hope all members will put aside partisanship and support this progressive trade agreement that will create jobs and growth for the middle class. With *CETA*, Canada is setting the international standard for twenty-first-century trade agreements.

(House of Commons Debates, 31 October 2016, p 6340)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 31 octobre 2016, p 6340)

Mr. Gary Anandasangaree (Scarborough — Rouge Park):

[H]ow [will] *CETA* help businesses face [the] challenge [of increasing access to new markets]?

Hon. Navdeep Bains (Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development):

[T]he European Union is a market of more than 500 million people and it has economic activity of over $20 trillion. In signing this free trade agreement with

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Europe, all Canadian businesses and all sectors will now have greater market access. When businesses are able to grow, they create good quality Canadian jobs from coast to coast to coast, and this is a priority for us. We are going to grow the economy and create good quality jobs.

(House of Commons Debates, 1 November 2016, pp 6419–20)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 1 novembre 2016, pp 6419–20*)

India / Inde

Ms. Ruby Sahota (Brampton North):

The hon. Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development recently visited India to promote Canada's innovation agenda. [C]an the minister please highlight some of the key accomplishments of his trip to India?

Hon. Navdeep Bains (Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development):

Last year Canada's trade with India grew to $8.1 billion, a 30% year-over-year increase. That is why I had the opportunity to travel to India to strengthen this very important relationship, along with my colleague, the Minister of Immigration. Together, we signed an action plan between Canada and Maharashtra on urban infrastructure development. We announced 10 new projects, funded through IC-Impacts, a partnership aimed at building sustainable communities and smart cities. The bottom line is that we want to help Canadian companies enter the Indian market to create good quality, middle-class Canadian jobs.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 November 2016, p 7318)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 novembre 2016, p 7318*)

Trans-Pacific Partnership / Partenariat transpacifique

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Outremont):

Why is [the prime minister] willing to sign [the *Trans-Pacific Partnership* (*TPP*)] deal without having seen an economic impact statement, when tens of thousands of good Canadian jobs are at risk?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

Trade creates jobs for the middle class and growth for the Canadian economy. That is why we are a pro-trade party. On the *TPP* deal, we have consistently said, throughout the campaign and since, that we will consult with Canadians and allow parliamentarians an opportunity to discuss the impact on their regions and on

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the future of this country. In order to do so, however, we cannot stop debate on it. Therefore, we will be signing it as a way to consider it through ratification.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 January 2016, p 555)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 janvier 2016, p 555)

Ukraine

Mr. Borys Wrzesnewskyj (Etobicoke Centre):

During the Prime Minister's state visit to Ukraine last July, the *Canada–Ukraine Free Trade Agreement* was signed by the Minister of International Trade. Could the minister update the House on [the progress of] this agreement?

Hon. Chrystia Freeland (Minister of International Trade):

Today I was honoured to introduce the bill to implement the *Canada–Ukraine Free Trade Agreement.* This deal is yet another demonstration of Canada's commitment to Ukraine's independence, sovereignty, and economic growth. This deal will create jobs and growth for the middle class in Canada and Ukraine. As one of our country's 1.25 million Ukrainian Canadians, I am very proud that Canada's support for Ukraine is unwavering. *Slava Ukraini, Slava Canada.*

(House of Commons Debates, 3 November 2016, p 6555)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 3 novembre 2016, p 6555)

Trade in Weapons / Ventes d'armes

Mme Hélène Laverdière (Laurier — Sainte-Marie):

Le Traité sur le commerce des armes a été adopté par les Nations unies en 2013. [C]e traité vise à réguler le commerce des armes au-delà des frontières nationales, et notamment à s'assurer que ces armes ne sont pas utilisées à des fins contraires au droit international et aux droits de la personne. Toutefois, le Canada, lui, n'a toujours pas signé le traité. En fait, le Canada est le seul pays de l'OTAN qui ne l'a pas signé. Quand le gouvernement va-t-il respecter sa promesse et signer le traité?

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

We were not an original signatory to the treaty, but we are more than pleased to be acceding to the treaty in due course.

(House of Commons Debates, 29 January 2016, p 602)
(Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 29 janvier 2016, p 602)

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Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Outremont):

Why has the government mislead Canadians about the Saudi arms deal?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

We will honour the contracts signed by Canada in February 2014. The fact is that there are jobs in London relying on this. Commitments have been made to the world that we will honour our good name when we sign our contracts. [W]e cannot cancel a contract retroactively.

(House of Commons Debates, 13 April 2016, p 2164)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 13 avril 2016, p 2164*)

Hon. Thomas Mulcair (Outremont):

Will [the prime minister], or not, support creating a parliamentary committee to bring transparency to any foreign arms sales before they take place?

Right Hon. Justin Trudeau (Prime Minister):

Canadians do want greater transparency and accountability in many different areas, but particularly in terms of arms sales. That is why we have committed to demonstrating a higher level of transparency and openness, and why we have agreed to sign on to the arms trade treaty. We will be the last NATO country to sign on to that because the previous government did not want to. We know that it is the right thing to do.

(House of Commons Debates, 28 September 2016, p 5204)
(*Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 28 septembre 2016, p 5204*)

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