



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

FIRST SESSION

FORTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

Votes and Proceedings

of the Assembly

Thursday, 19 March 2015 — No. 66

President of the National Assembly:
Mr. Jacques Chagnon

QUÉBEC

The Assembly was called to order at 9.46 o'clock a.m.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Statements by Members

Mr. Morin (Côte-du-Sud) made a statement to congratulate the winners of the Gala reconnaissance du monde agricole.

Mrs. Hivon (Joliette) made a statement to underline the 25th anniversary of Hébergement d'urgence Lanaudière.

Mrs. Gaudreault (Hull) made a statement to pay tribute to Mrs. Ndioro Ndiaye, Coordinator of the Réseau francophone pour l'égalité femme-homme.

Mr. Schneeberger (Drummond-Bois-Francis) made a statement to underline the work of the Refuge La Piaule.

Mr. Arcand (Mont-Royal) made a statement to underline the 10th anniversary of Athena's House.

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Mrs. David (Gouin) made a statement to pay tribute to Mrs. Sylvie Lavigne, recipient of the Soeur-Madeleine-Gagnon award.

Mrs. Weil (Notre-Dame-de-Grâce) made a statement to underline the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Mr. Bonnardel (Granby) made a statement to pay tribute to Mr. Jean-Yves Phaneuf.

Mr. Paradis (Brome-Missisquoi) made a statement to underline the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the Canadian horse.

Mr. Bergeron (Verchères) made a statement to underline the 100th birthday of Mr. Wilfrid Jetté.

At 9.58 o'clock a.m., Mr. Gendron, Third Vice-President, suspended the proceedings for a few minutes.

The proceedings resumed at 10.12 o'clock a.m.

Moment of reflection

Presenting Papers

Mr. Barrette, Minister of Health and Social Services, tabled the following:

The report evaluating the performance of the health and social services system by the Health and Welfare Commissioner entitled “Les médicaments d’ordonnance: Agir sur les coûts et l’usage au bénéfice du patient et de la pérennité du système”.
(Sessional Paper No. 892-20150319)

Mr. Fournier, Government House Leader, tabled the following:

The Government’s reply to a petition tabled on 28 November 2014 by Mr. Turcotte (Saint-Jean) on amending the *Tobacco Act* in order to protect young people;
(Sessional Paper No. 893-20150319)

The Government’s reply to a petition tabled on 4 December 2014 by Mrs. David (Gouin) on maintaining the territory of the Commission scolaire de Montréal intact;
(Sessional Paper No. 894-20150319)

The Government’s reply to a petition tabled on 5 December 2014 by Mr. Paradis (Lévis) on keeping the Belleau, Gagnon school in the Commission scolaire des Navigateurs;
(Sessional Paper No. 895-20150319)

The Government’s reply to a petition tabled on 11 February 2015 by Mr. Lemay (Masson) on home day care;
(Sessional Paper No. 896-20150319)

The Government’s reply to a petition tabled on 11 February 2015 by Mr. Traversy (Terrebonne) on preserving the childcare allowance for the underprivileged;
(Sessional Paper No. 897-20150319)

The Government's reply to a petition tabled on 11 February 2015 by Mr. Lemay (Masson) on last-resort financial assistance for students unable to work;

(Sessional Paper No. 898-20150319)

The Government's reply to a petition tabled on 12 February 2015 by Mrs. Maltais (Taschereau) on closing the SAQ's offices in the Québec City area and transferring activities to Montréal;

(Sessional Paper No. 899-20150319)

The reply to a written question from Mr. Lisée (Rosemont) about Phase 2 of the National Strategy for Labour Market Integration and Maintenance of Handicapped Persons – Question No. 40, *Order Paper and Notices* of 26 February 2015.

(Sessional Paper No. 900-20150319)

Presenting Reports from Committees

Mr. St-Denis (Argenteuil), Committee Vice-Chair, tabled the following:

The report from the Committee on Labour and the Economy, which held public hearings on 18 March 2015 within the framework of special consultations on Bill 34, An Act to amend the Supplemental Pension Plans Act with respect to the funding and restructuring of certain multi-employer pension plans.

(Sessional Paper No. 901-20150319)

Presenting Petitions

Mr. Drainville (Marie-Victorin) tabled the following:

The abstract of a petition on funding the AccèsLogis Québec Program, signed by 3,865 citizens of Québec.

(Sessional Paper No. 902-20150319)

19 March 2015

Mr. Lisée (Rosemont) tabled the following:

The abstract of a petition on withdrawing the amendment proposed to the Individual and Family Assistance Regulation, signed by 957 citizens of Québec.
(Sessional Paper No. 903-20150319)

Mrs. Lamarre (Taillon) tabled the following:

The abstract of a petition on withdrawing Bill 20 and holding consultations on the future of primary health care, signed by 27,900 citizens of Québec.
(Sessional Paper No. 904-20150319)

By leave of the Assembly to set aside Standing Order 63, Mrs. Lamarre (Taillon) tabled the following:

The abstract of a petition on withdrawing Bill 20 and holding consultations on the future of primary health care, signed by 1,837 citizens of Québec.
(Sessional Paper No. 905-20150319)

By leave of the Assembly to set aside Standing Orders 63 and 63.1, Mrs. Lamarre (Taillon) tabled the following:

The abstract of a petition on withdrawing Bill 20 and holding consultations on the future of primary health care, signed by 7,313 citizens of Québec.
(Sessional Paper No. 906-20150319)

19 March 2015

By leave of the Assembly to set aside Standing Order 63, Mrs. Lamarre (Taillon) tabled the following:

The abstract of a petition on building an elementary school in Valmont-sur-Parc, signed by 801 citizens of Repentigny.

(Sessional Paper No. 907-20150319)

Complaints of Breach of Privilege or Contempt and Personal Explanations

The President ruled on the point of privilege or contempt raised by the Official Opposition House Leader on 25 February 2015, when she alleged that the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Land Occupancy and the Minister's department were in contempt of Parliament for having invoked sections 247 and 250 of Bill 28, An Act mainly to implement certain provisions of the Budget Speech of 4 June 2014 and return to a balanced budget in 2015–2016, before the bill was passed by the Assembly.

RULING FROM THE CHAIR

To begin with, the Chair would like to recall that contempt of Parliament is any act or omission that hinders the work of the Assembly or its Members or that undermines their authority or dignity. Jurisprudence has established that invoking legislative provisions still under consideration in the National Assembly may constitute an act akin to contempt of Parliament. Such could be the case if an action taken in advertising or communication of information inferred that the bill had force of law or if legislative provisions still under consideration in the Assembly were invoked to take action that would result from application of the bill.

At this stage, the role of the President is not to determine whether there has been contempt of Parliament, but rather to determine whether the facts submitted could constitute *prima facie* contempt of Parliament. In other words, the Chair must determine whether the facts raised are sufficiently compelling to allow the Assembly to continue the process to determine whether there has indeed been contempt of Parliament. In the present case, the role of the President is to determine whether, *a priori*, advertising or communication of information suggested that sections 247 and 250 of Bill 28 had force of law or whether those legislative provisions were the basis for taking certain actions.

Parliamentary jurisprudence has developed criteria to find a balance between the duties and responsibilities of the executive branch and the role of the legislative branch. These criteria, as they apply to advertising and communication of information related to legislative bills, have been clarified and tightened over time. Jurisprudence has long recognized the Government's responsibility to make its decisions known to the public, even if these decisions are intended to subsequently translate into legislative provisions. It has also recognized that advertising and communication of information do not affect the legislative process because Members are always free to amend bills or, ultimately, not to pass them.

However, parliamentary jurisprudence has consistently been careful to ensure that advertising and communication of information not suggest that a legislative provision still under consideration in the National Assembly already has force of law or that its passage is a mere formality. The Assembly's presidents have been increasingly clear on this over the years.

Parliamentary jurisprudence reminds us that we must avoid giving the impression that the role of Parliament and its Members is merely cosmetic or that a measure introduced will necessarily be adopted at a given time. Further, advertising or communication of information must not imply that a bill has force of law, that it is a *fait accompli* or that Parliament has no role to play. Advertising or communication of information must include an explicit reference to the legislative process and properly acknowledge the role of the Assembly and its Members in the consideration and passage of bills. It must clearly state that the measures in question will be implemented "subject to passage of the bill by the National Assembly".

The status of parliamentary law on the issue of using legislative provisions under consideration by the Assembly to take actions that would result from the bill's application is to ask whether these actions might have been taken independently of the bill under consideration. Furthermore, for a Minister to be liable for actions carried out by a body that invokes legislative provisions which have not yet been passed, we must prove a sufficiently strong link between these actions and the Minister's involvement.

As for the merits of the case at hand, first, the Chair analyzes the facts to determine whether, *prima facie*, the advertising or communication of information suggested that the dissolution of the regional conferences of elected officers (CRÉs) provided for in section 247 of Bill 28 was a *fait accompli*.

A letter from the Minister, dated 13 November 2014, to CRÉ chairs, discussed new local governance and announced the impending dissolution of the CRÉs. The letter mentioned that “the legislative measures required for this policy’s implementation would soon be introduced in the National Assembly for passage”. The Minister also mentioned that he is counting on the cooperation of the CRÉ Chair and Board of Directors “to rigorously implement the necessary transition in accordance with government guidelines”. He added that “consequently, once the transitional fiscal pact has been signed, CRÉs must not undertake any new financial commitments involving the Regional Development Fund (FDR) and limit their disbursements solely to cases deemed essential to the transition”.

Then, in a letter, dated 14 November 2014, to CRÉ directors general, the Deputy Minister stated that “actions must be taken in the short term to comply with budget cuts and reflect government policy”. He added that, no later than 15 December 2014, the department needed an overview of CRÉ commitments, including the status of each financial commitment undertaken involving the FDR, the status of commitments undertaken for current CRÉ operations and, where applicable, the conditions governing the breach of such contracts. Lastly, he stated that “any future cash advances will be limited to cases deemed essential and related to the CRÉ’s closure plan, which must be drafted and submitted to the department by the end of December 2014”.

Unlike the Minister’s letter, the Deputy Minister’s letter makes no reference to legislative measures that are to be introduced in the Assembly and adopted before the proposed changes can be implemented.

Bill 28 was introduced in the Assembly on 26 November 2014, that is, 12 days after the above-mentioned letters were sent.

On 17 December 2014, the Deputy Minister wrote again to CRÉ directors general, referring to his last correspondence as follows: “...in my letter of November 14, I asked you to take certain actions to reflect government guidelines for deploying new local governance”. He noted that most CRÉs “have quickly undertaken work leading to the closure of [their] organizations”. Further on, he mentioned that the CRÉs “have until 15 January 2015 ... to transmit a preliminary plan ... permitting assessment [of the progress they had made]. The detailed closure plan can be forwarded by 30 January 2015”.

Like its predecessor, this letter makes no mention of the role of the National Assembly and its Members in the process of considering and passing section 247 of Bill 28.

It also appears from the documentation submitted that the mass lay-offs announced or carried out were part of the CRÉ closure plans. Some lay-offs have already taken effect, others will take effect between now and 31 March. For example, the CRÉ Vallée-du-Haut-Saint-Laurent closure plan mentions (in the column “Proposed closure plan”), that persons holding various jobs have received a lay-off notice indicating the planned job termination date for some employees as 30 January and for others 31 March 2015. Similarly, a CRÉ Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine press release dating from 19 December 2014 stated that “[its] 34 employees had received a mass lay-off notice announcing termination of their job contract on 13 February 2015”. Documents provided by the Official Opposition Leader contain several other similar examples.

What do these facts and communications tell us? At the very least, the latter do not appear to have been explicit enough to curb the enthusiasm of some actors in the CRÉ dissolution process.

However, beyond mentioning the role of the Assembly and its Members, we must determine whether, in fact, people acted as though Bill 28 had force of law. In this regard, it would appear that the CRÉs understood that their closure was inevitable to the extent that they proceeded with lay-offs.

Second, the Chair analyzes the facts to determine whether, *prima facie*, the composition of the transition committees corresponds to the application of section 250 of Bill 28.

In his letter of 13 November 2014, the Minister stated that “in the coming weeks a committee composed of the wardens and mayors of each local municipality will be established for each CRÉ territory” and that this committee would be “mandated to prepare for taking on new economic and regional development responsibilities”.

The department’s website provides more details about the composition of these committees, stating:

The transition committee is composed of: the warden of each regional county municipality (RCM) of the territory concerned; the mayor of each local municipality whose territory, within the territory concerned, is not included in that of the RCM or, in the case of local municipalities of an urban agglomeration, the mayor of the central municipality; and one person designated by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Land Occupancy.

In addition, special provisions apply to the municipalities of Laval, Longueuil and Montréal.

The composition of these transition committees is the same as the transition committees provided for under section 250 of Bill 28. The Government House Leader argued in his speech that the Minister did not invoke section 250 of the Bill to create these committees, since they are mandated only to make recommendations and have none of the powers provided for in the bill. He also contended that the Minister already has the power to create advisory committees.

In this respect, the Chair would be ill-advised to base its conclusion solely on the references made to any applicable law that might justify certain actions taken in this case. The Chair was, indeed, informed of certain legislative provisions, other than those contained in Bill 28, that might have accounted for the composition of the transition committees. It is also true that nothing clearly demonstrates that the Minister's intention was to invest these committees with the powers provided for in the bill before its passage. However, the Chair cannot ignore that the committee names and composition are identical to those provided for in Bill 28. In addition, the documents tabled by the Official Opposition House Leader do, in fact, tend to show that the transition committees created by the Minister were perceived as being those provided for under section 250 of the bill.

The same can be said about the lay-offs carried out by some of the CRÉs. The Government House Leader indicated that the CRÉs have the power to hire and lay off personnel. Maybe so. However, were it not for Bill 28 and the information communicated to them, would the CRÉs have issued mass lay-off notices to their employees? The crux of the matter, here, is that a bill that is still before the Assembly is behind the actions taken.

Can we, therefore, conclude that this case constitutes *prima facie* contempt of Parliament? To quote Maingot:

“A *prima facie* case of privilege in the parliamentary sense is one where the evidence on its face as outlined by the Member is sufficiently strong for the House to be asked to debate the matter and to send it to a committee to investigate whether the privileges of the House have been breached or contempt has occurred and report to the House.”

Are the facts sufficiently serious in the present case to mandate the Assembly to debate the merits of the case at hand?

There is, *prima facie*, a connection between the facts submitted and sections 247 and 250 of Bill 28. The information communicated to the CRÉs with regard to Bill 28 and their resulting actions appear, *prima facie*, to be connected.

In light of this, the facts are convincing enough that, should a motion be made to this effect, the Assembly could be mandated to conduct an inquiry to determine the roles, powers and responsibilities of the various actors involved. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Assembly alone to determine whether there has been contempt of Parliament and on whose part.

We must remember that the President's role is that of guardian of the rights and privileges of the Assembly. He must, at all times, protect our institution's independence, autonomy and dignity. The President considers it his duty to give the Assembly the opportunity to clarify this matter. If he failed to do so, he would not be fulfilling his duty vis-à-vis the Assembly.

However, when the Chair rules on whether a point of privilege is in order, we must be careful not to interpret this decision as a condemnation of any sort. The fact that the Chair rules a point of privilege to be in order is not the same as determining that contempt of Parliament has occurred. The Chair's ruling at this stage is based on a *prima facie* examination of the facts submitted to it, without further investigation. If applicable, an inquiry is held at a later stage and only then will the entire matter undergo more in-depth analysis.

As to maintaining the delicate balance between the roles and responsibilities of the executive and legislative branches of power, the Chair understands the need for government departments to be able to plan, in good faith, the implementation of measures that would result from the passage of a bill as well as their concern for efficiency and good governance. However, this cannot have the effect of undermining the dignity of the Assembly, which also has a fundamental role to play within the Québec State. This ruling should also help make government actors aware of the fact that they must take the role of the legislative branch into account.

In this respect, the Chair recalls that it stated in a ruling last June:

“[I] recognize the need to inform citizens about the Government’s policies and guidelines.

However, when it comes to draft legislation, we must all be aware of the essential role of the parliamentary institution and its Members. I hope that this reminder will be heard by both Ministers and the people surrounding them involved directly or indirectly in the process leading to the introduction of a bill in the Assembly.

This message from the Chair takes on its full meaning in cases where the Assembly is still in the process of examining a bill that has not yet been passed.”

In conclusion, the Chair recalls: that jurisprudence has already established that the fact that a complaint of breach of privilege or contempt has been raised with respect to a bill cannot prevent the Assembly from examining the bill and assessing its content. In the case at hand, Bill 28 has already been introduced in the Assembly and the legislative process may continue.

Oral Questions and Answers

The Assembly proceeded to Oral Question Period.

At the request of the President, Mr. Bédard, Leader of the Official Opposition, withdrew certain words deemed unparliamentary.

Deferred Divisions

The Assembly took the division, which had been deferred during Business Standing in the Name of Members in Opposition at the sitting of 18 March 2015, on the motion moved by Mr. Deltell (Chauveau). This motion reads as follows:

THAT the National Assembly recall the promise made by the Quebec Liberal Party on 10 February 2014 to limit the increase in electricity rates to the rate of inflation;

THAT it acknowledge that the 2.9% increase in the electricity rate applicable as of 1 April 2015 represents nearly twice the inflation rate;

THAT it note that Hydro-Québec and Régie de l'énergie senior management maintain that the increase in electricity rates is, to a large extent, the result of political decisions concerning wind power;

THAT it reaffirm the importance of a government's honouring its commitments, and ask the Government to refrain from raising electricity rates by more than the rate of inflation until the end of its current mandate.

The motion was negated on the following vote:

(Division No. 78 in Appendix)

Yeas: 48 Nays: 62 Abstentions: 2

Motions Without Notice

By leave of the Assembly to set aside Standing Order 185, Mrs. Roy (Arthabaska), together with Mrs. Thériault, Minister of Public Security, Mrs. Poirier (Hochelaga-Maisonneuve) and Mrs. Massé (Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques), moved:

19 March 2015

THAT the National Assembly strongly condemn yesterday's fatal Bardo museum attacks in Tunis, Tunisia;

THAT it express its solidarity with the Tunisian government and people and offer its sincere condolences to the victims' families and friends;

THAT it fiercely denounce such acts of terror and recall the importance of continuing to fight terrorism and defend the values of peace, tolerance and freedom;

THAT the Members of the National Assembly observe a minute of silence for the victims of these attacks.

By leave of the Assembly, a debate arose thereon.

The debate being concluded, the motion was carried.

At the invitation of Mr. Gendron, Third Vice-President, the Assembly observed a minute of silence.

By leave of the Assembly to set aside Standing Order 185, Mrs. St-Pierre, Minister of International Relations and La Francophonie, together with Mrs. Roy (Arthabaska), moved:

THAT the National Assembly underline International Francophonie Day, reconfirm its attachment to the values and institutions of La Francophonie the world over and express its commitment to mobilizing La Francophonie to promote gender equality, fight climate change and implement the Economic Strategy for La Francophonie;

19 March 2015

THAT the National Assembly acknowledge the key role francophones played in founding and building Canada as we know it today as well as their importance for Canada's future, and that it reaffirm that the French fact is a fundamental characteristic of Canadian identity.

The question was put on this motion, and a recorded division was thereupon demanded.

The motion was carried on the following vote:

(Division No. **79** in Appendix)

Yeas: **109** Nays: **0** Abstentions: **0**

Mr. Bergeron (Verchères), together with Mrs. Massé (Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques), moved a motion concerning federal Bill C-51; this motion could not be debated for want of unanimous consent.

Mrs. Massé (Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques), moved:

THAT the National Assembly recall the importance of using forest eco-certification as a tool to achieve a major shift in the ecosystem-based management of Québec's public and private domain forests;

THAT the Assembly reiterate that Québec's new forestry model is based on the principle of the harmonious coexistence of all uses of the forest, including job creation, recreation and biodiversity preservation, while respecting the aboriginal rights of the First Nations;

THAT the Assembly urge all political, social, economic and environmental stakeholders to act in good faith to ensure sustainable economic recovery for all communities that are dependent on Québec's forests.

By leave of the Assembly, the motion was carried.

Notices of Proceedings in Committees

Mr. Sklavounos, Deputy Government House Leader, convened the following committees:

- the Committee on Health and Social Services, to continue its public hearings within the framework of special consultations on Bill 20, An Act to enact the Act to promote access to family medicine and specialized medicine services and to amend various legislative provisions relating to assisted procreation;
- the Committee on Public Finance, to undertake clause-by-clause consideration of Bill 28, An Act mainly to implement certain provisions of the Budget Speech of 4 June 2014 and return to a balanced budget in 2015–2016;
- the Committee on Citizen Relations, to continue its public hearings within the framework of special consultations on the 2008–2013 Government Action Plan Concerning Sexual Assault;
- the Committee on Labour and the Economy, to undertake clause-by-clause consideration of Bill 34, An Act to amend the Supplemental Pension Plans Act with respect to the funding and restructuring of certain multi-employer pension plans.

And by leave of the Assembly to set aside Standing Order 143, he convened the following committee:

- the Committee on Transportation and the Environment, to hold public hearings within the framework of special consultations on Bill 32, An Act to amend the Act respecting compensation measures for the carrying out of projects affecting wetlands or bodies of water in order to extend its application.

19 March 2015

Mr. Gendron, Third Vice-President, gave the following notice:

- the Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries, Energy and Natural Resources shall hold a deliberative meeting to prepare the report on the policy directions, activities and administrative management of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec.

Information on the Proceedings of the Assembly

Mr. Gendron, Third Vice-President, informed the Assembly that on Friday, 27 March 2015, Mr. Bergeron (Verchères) would question Mr. Barrette, Minister of Health and Social Services, during an interpellation on the CHUM crisis caused by the Minister of Health and Social Services' behaviour.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

At 12.59 o'clock p.m., Mr. Gendron, Third Vice-President, suspended the proceedings until 3.00 o'clock p.m.

The proceedings resumed at 3.03 o'clock p.m.

19 March 2015

Government Bills

Adoption

Mrs. Vallée, Minister of Justice, moved the passage of Bill 26, An Act to ensure mainly the recovery of amounts improperly paid as a result of fraud or fraudulent tactics in connection with public contracts (*modified title*).

After debate thereon, the question was put on this motion, and a recorded division was thereupon demanded.

At the request of Mrs. Thériault, Deputy Premier, the division was deferred until Routine Proceedings on the next sitting day.

Passage in Principle

Mr. Daoust, Minister of the Economy, Innovation and Exports, moved that Bill 37, An Act to confirm that the cement plant and maritime terminal projects in the territory of Municipalité de Port-Daniel–Gascons are subject solely to the authorizations required under section 22 of the Environment Quality Act, do now pass in principle.

A debate arose thereon.

The debate was adjourned in the name of Mr. Jolin-Barrette (Borduas).

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mrs. Gaudreault, Second Vice-President, adjourned the Assembly until Tuesday, 24 March 2014, at 1.45 o'clock p.m.

JACQUES CHAGNON

President

19 March 2015

APPENDIX

Recorded Divisions

On the motion moved by Mr. Deltell (Chauveau):

(Division No. 78)

YEAS - 48

Bédard (PQ)	Kotto (PQ)	Martel (CAQ)	Roy (CAQ)
Bergeron (PQ)	Laframboise (CAQ)	Ouellet (PQ)	(Montarville)
Bérubé (PQ)	Lamarre (PQ)	Pagé (PQ)	Samson (CAQ)
Bonnardel (CAQ)	Lamontagne (CAQ)	Paradis (CAQ)	Schneeberger (CAQ)
Caire (CAQ)	Lavallée (CAQ)	(Lévis)	Soucy (CAQ)
Charette (CAQ)	LeBel (PQ)	Picard (CAQ)	Spénard (CAQ)
Cloutier (PQ)	Leclair (PQ)	Poirier (PQ)	Surprenant (CAQ)
D'Amours (CAQ)	Legault (CAQ)	Richard (PQ)	Therrien (PQ)
Deltell (CAQ)	Léger (PQ)	Roberge (CAQ)	Traversy (PQ)
Dufour (PQ)	Lelièvre (PQ)	Rochon (PQ)	Turcotte (PQ)
Gaudreault (PQ)	Lemay (CAQ)	Roy (PQ)	Villeneuve (PQ)
(Jonquière)	Lisée (PQ)	(Bonaventure)	
Hivon (PQ)	Maltais (PQ)	Roy (CAQ)	
Jolin-Barrette (CAQ)	Marceau (PQ)	(Arthabaska)	

NAYS - 62

Arcand (QLP)	Couillard (QLP)	Huot (QLP)	Poëti (QLP)
Auger (QLP)	D'Amour (QLP)	Iracà (QLP)	Reid (QLP)
Barrette (QLP)	Daoust (QLP)	Kelley (QLP)	Rotiroti (QLP)
Bernier (QLP)	David (QLP)	Leitão (QLP)	Rousselle (QLP)
Billette (QLP)	(Outremont)	Lessard (QLP)	Simard (QLP)
Birnbaum (QLP)	de Santis (QLP)	Matte (QLP)	(Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré)
Blais (QLP)	Drolet (QLP)	Ménard (QLP)	Sklavounos (QLP)
(Charlesbourg)	Fortin (QLP)	Merlini (QLP)	St-Denis (QLP)
Blanchette (QLP)	(Sherbrooke)	Montpetit (QLP)	St-Pierre (QLP)
Bolduc (QLP)	Fortin (QLP)	Moreau (QLP)	Tanguay (QLP)
Boucher (QLP)	(Pontiac)	Morin (QLP)	Thériault (QLP)
Boulet (QLP)	Fournier (QLP)	Nichols (QLP)	Vallée (QLP)
Bourgeois (QLP)	Giguère (QLP)	Ouellette (QLP)	Vallières (QLP)
Carrière (QLP)	Girard (QLP)	Ouimet (QLP)	Vien (QLP)
Charbonneau (QLP)	Habel (QLP)	(Fabre)	Weil (QLP)
Charlebois (QLP)	Hamad (QLP)	Paradis (QLP)	
Chevarie (QLP)	Hardy (QLP)	(Brome-Missisquoi)	
Coiteux (QLP)	Heurtel (QLP)	Plante (QLP)	

ABSTENTIONS - 2

David (IND)	Massé (IND)
(Gouin)	

On the motion moved by Mrs. St-Pierre, Minister of International Relations and La Francophonie, together with Mrs. Roy (Arthabaska):

(Division No. 79)

YEAS – 109

Arcand (<i>QLP</i>)	Drolet (<i>QLP</i>)	Lelièvre (<i>PQ</i>)	Rotiroti (<i>QLP</i>)
Auger (<i>QLP</i>)	Dufour (<i>PQ</i>)	Lemay (<i>CAQ</i>)	Rousselle (<i>QLP</i>)
Barrette (<i>QLP</i>)	Dutil (<i>QLP</i>)	Lessard (<i>QLP</i>)	Roy (<i>PQ</i>)
Bergeron (<i>PQ</i>)	Fortin (<i>QLP</i>)	Lisée (<i>PQ</i>)	(<i>Bonaventure</i>)
Bernier (<i>QLP</i>)	(<i>Pontiac</i>)	Maltais (<i>PQ</i>)	Roy (<i>CAQ</i>)
Bérubé (<i>PQ</i>)	Fortin (<i>QLP</i>)	Marceau (<i>PQ</i>)	(<i>Arthabaska</i>)
Billette (<i>QLP</i>)	(<i>Sherbrooke</i>)	Martel (<i>CAQ</i>)	Roy (<i>CAQ</i>)
Birnbaum (<i>QLP</i>)	Fournier (<i>QLP</i>)	Massé (<i>IND</i>)	(<i>Montarville</i>)
Blais (<i>QLP</i>)	Gaudreault (<i>PQ</i>)	Matte (<i>QLP</i>)	Samson (<i>CAQ</i>)
(<i>Charlesbourg</i>)	(<i>Jonquière</i>)	Ménard (<i>QLP</i>)	Schneeberger (<i>CAQ</i>)
Blanchette (<i>QLP</i>)	Giguère (<i>QLP</i>)	Merlini (<i>QLP</i>)	Simard (<i>QLP</i>)
Bolduc (<i>QLP</i>)	Girard (<i>QLP</i>)	Montpetit (<i>QLP</i>)	(<i>Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré</i>)
Bonnardel (<i>CAQ</i>)	Habel (<i>QLP</i>)	Morin (<i>QLP</i>)	Sklavounos (<i>QLP</i>)
Boucher (<i>QLP</i>)	Hamad (<i>QLP</i>)	Nichols (<i>QLP</i>)	Soucy (<i>CAQ</i>)
Boulet (<i>QLP</i>)	Hardy (<i>QLP</i>)	Ouellet (<i>PQ</i>)	Spénard (<i>CAQ</i>)
Bourgeois (<i>QLP</i>)	Heurtel (<i>QLP</i>)	Ouellette (<i>QLP</i>)	St-Denis (<i>QLP</i>)
Caire (<i>CAQ</i>)	Hivon (<i>PQ</i>)	Ouimet (<i>QLP</i>)	St-Pierre (<i>QLP</i>)
Carrière (<i>QLP</i>)	Huot (<i>QLP</i>)	(<i>Fabre</i>)	Surprenant (<i>CAQ</i>)
Charbonneau (<i>QLP</i>)	Iracà (<i>QLP</i>)	Pagé (<i>PQ</i>)	Tanguay (<i>QLP</i>)
Charette (<i>CAQ</i>)	Jolin-Barrette (<i>CAQ</i>)	Paradis (<i>QLP</i>)	Thériault (<i>QLP</i>)
Charlebois (<i>QLP</i>)	Kelley (<i>QLP</i>)	(<i>Brome-Missisquoi</i>)	Therrien (<i>PQ</i>)
Chevarie (<i>QLP</i>)	Khadir (<i>IND</i>)	Paradis (<i>CAQ</i>)	Traversy (<i>PQ</i>)
Coiteux (<i>QLP</i>)	Kotto (<i>PQ</i>)	(<i>Lévis</i>)	Turcotte (<i>PQ</i>)
Couillard (<i>QLP</i>)	Laframboise (<i>CAQ</i>)	Picard (<i>CAQ</i>)	Vallée (<i>QLP</i>)
D'Amour (<i>QLP</i>)	Lamarre (<i>PQ</i>)	Plante (<i>QLP</i>)	Vallièrès (<i>QLP</i>)
D'Amours (<i>CAQ</i>)	Lamontagne (<i>CAQ</i>)	Poëti (<i>QLP</i>)	Vien (<i>QLP</i>)
Daoust (<i>QLP</i>)	Lavallée (<i>CAQ</i>)	Poirier (<i>PQ</i>)	Villeneuve (<i>PQ</i>)
David (<i>QLP</i>)	LeBel (<i>PQ</i>)	Reid (<i>QLP</i>)	Weil (<i>QLP</i>)
(<i>Outremont</i>)	Leclair (<i>PQ</i>)	Richard (<i>PQ</i>)	
de Santis (<i>QLP</i>)	Léger (<i>PQ</i>)	Roberge (<i>CAQ</i>)	
Deltell (<i>CAQ</i>)	Leitão (<i>QLP</i>)	Rochon (<i>PQ</i>)	